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Roll 28

DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

Volume 28

March 18 - July 30, 1879

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "28 / Shanghai / March 18, 1879 / July 30, 1879 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between March 18 and July 30, 1879. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

The volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group No. 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 28 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Shanghai.

Rec'd May 24/79

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R296 B.

No. 52] March 18th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 19 1879
RECEIVED

Mr. Bailey V. Consul General, to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of telegram, and affidavit of the Smith Estate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of Department telegram of 5th instants, and notifies the Department of the appointments of L.L. Anderson as attorney and Henry Lester Esq and Francis B Knight Esq. as Receivers ad interim.

No. 53.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 18th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my telegram of December 10th, and to my dispatch No. 37. dated 31st of the same month, concerning the affairs of the late Edwin Maurice Smith's Estate, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 7th instant, of your telegram, dated March 5th, as follows: "Washington 5th"

" Bailey "

" Shanghai "

" Employ counsel at Expense of "

" Estate in Smith Case. "

" (Sd) Chas Payson "

As will be seen by the inventory and appraisement of the Estate, forwarded by this mail with my dispatch No. 54, the total amts reach the large sum of something over six hundred and fifty nine thousand Tals. or in round numbers nearly a million of dollars.

The bulk of the Estate consists of claims & ~~&~~ houses, of which there are over nine hundred & the indebtedness is large, but with judicious management it is to be hoped that most of the real estate may be secured.

The complications of the estate progress so rapidly that I found it absolutely necessary

necessary to appoint an attorney
so early as December 16th; and, as
many questions peculiar to the
American System of jurisprudence
were sure to arise, I deemed it
best to appoint an American
lawyer. Mr. L. L. Henderson, #
formerly Consul at Amoy, being
in Shanghai at that time, on #
leave of absence, and knowing
him to be an American #
lawyer of considerable promise,
he having expressed to me his
determination to retire from the
Consular Service, and resume
the practice of his profession,
I appointed him as Counsel
of the Estate pending #
instructions from the Department

I have now in Conformity with your instructions employed him as Counsel on the expiration of the Estate. Inasmuch as there are some Cases, of considerable Amount, which may go into the British Court in the nature of Actions of Ejectment, or similar proceedings, I have instructed Mr. Knudson to retain Mr. W. V. Drummond, an English Barrister, to aid him in case of need.

As you will readily understand, so large an Estate, and so Complicated, will require Exceptionally careful management.

The

the continued absence of the Trustees named in the Will, the doubt as to whether they will accept the Trust, the will indeed not having been proved, the paucity of my Consular staff, all conspired to the necessity of appointing a Receiver, or Receivers, ad interim, for the management of the Estate. Accordingly on the 18th of December, sitting as Chancellor, upon the application and request of the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, I appointed Henry Lester Esq. as receiver, ad interim, for that portion of

of the Estate on which the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company have a Mortgage for Taels Sixty thousand; and on the 19th day of December last sitting in the same capacity I appointed Francis P. Knight Esq. Receiver, ad interim, for the guidance of the Estate. Mr. Knight, who is now living in Shanghai, necessarily devotes his whole time to the management and affairs of the Estate. The Receivers are both under bond.

But for these measures undoubtedly the Estate would have been very largely dissipated. By pursuing such a rigorous

vigorous proceedings shall now for the concerns of this great property in a fairly safe condition and everything is working with system and all possible economy in the interest of preserving the Estate for the benefit of those whom the law shall determine as having the rights.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank H. Hall

Vice Consul General

Rec'd May 24/79

No. 54.] Mar 18th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey V. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Inventory and appraisal of Estate of Edwin Maunder Smith deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APR 1879 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits Inventory and appraisal and remarks upon the value of the estate.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Inventory and Appraisal of Effects of Estate of Edwin Maunder Smith deceased.

No. 54.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 18th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my despatch No. 29. dated December 3d 1878. relating to the death of Edwin Maurice Smith. I have the honor to report that on the 17th day of December, acting as Judge in the Probate Court of this Consular District, I appointed P. K. Demuro, and Daniel Reed, Citizens of the United States, and Merchants at Shanghai, both men of high character, and large experience, to minutely and appraise the effects of the Estate

of

1/ of the decrease, a copy of which I transmit herewith. Their report is the result of much labor and careful consideration. It may be that their appraisal as compared with the former cash value of property in Shanghai, is too high; but from all the sources of information of which I have availed myself, I am satisfied that under many circumstances the Estate would not be worth less than five hundred thousand Taels.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Consul General

Copy of the inventory and appraisal of the effects of the Estate of Edwin Maurice Smith deceased

Personal effects in dwelling house	Marked	Valuation
Picture The Return engraving		
" Departure "		8.
Colored Engraving "Landscape"		4.
" " Sheep.		6
" " Cows		6
Pier Glass		40.
Blue reps curtains Tassels and cornice (double)		20
Black Marble Clock, + bronze ornaments		20
Call bells		2
Bronze Ornament		10
Fender and fire irons		3
Coal scuttle		2
Cuspidores		3
Revolving book stand (second hand)		6
Lacquered teatrays		3
Side board Mahogany glass back		75
White Marble clock		12
Dinner wagon Mahogany		30
Combination Clock thermometer and Barometer		15
Large Musical toy 12 tunes		100
Mahogany table for same		6
Accordion (broken)		1
Copying press (box)		3
Folding table		8
Mahogany Writing desk		15
Office chair		4
		$392 10

	Marked.	Valuation.	
6 Mahogany Morocco covered easy chairs		Rs. 392	10
" " " dining "		16	
2 " " " sofa		8	
1 " " "		40	
1 Brussels carpet on floor		18	
1 Pekin " mat		1	
2 Canaries & 1 squirrel in cage } 3 cages }		6	
1 Table cover			50
2 Walking sticks & 1 Umbrella		3	
1 Engraving "Denouement"		2	50
1 " "Vigilance"		2	50
1 Colored engravings "Winter"		2	
1 Large oil paintings "Sea"		10	
1 Small " "		16	
1 Oil " "Landscape"		3	
1 Small engravings "Horses"		3	
1 Very large Marble Clock and bronze ornaments }		300	
1 Cabinet ebony and gilt		25	
1 Hanging clock on wall		50	
1 Hat stand glass back		20	
1 " " wooden		3	
1 Japanese screens		6	
1 Garden Seats (porcelain)		8	
2 Flower Stands and pots with flowers		32	
2 " pots " "			50
1 Hanging Brackets with lamps in lamp room }		10	
1 Large call bell		1	
1 Cask (10 gls.) Marsala Wine		30	
	Rs.	1009	10

	Marked	Valuation	
		Dr 1009	10
Dinner Wagon		8	
Morocco covered mahogany easy chair		12	
" " dinner "			
" " with brown Holland cover		2	
Small writing desk (Ladies)		10	
Oil Carpet		10	
Stripes of Jute carpet			
" " Oil "		5	
" " "			
" Jute " + stair rods		5	
Bamboo window screens			
" large unpainted		6	
pairs Brittanne Curtains			
cornices		16	
Pier Glass oak frame		18	
White Marble mantel clock		12	
French painted flower pots (porcelain)		6	
Chinese Cuspidors		2	
Sander		1	
Waste paper basket			
Oak. book cabinets glass doors		40	
" Writing desk pat. spring lock		35	
Office chair revolving cane seat		5	
Oak chair steps		5	
Water filter + basin with wooden bracket		10	
Brussels carpet			
Linen floor cloth		8	
Rulers		5	
Box for letters (ornamental)		1	50
		1231.	60

	Marked	Valuation	
		Pbs. 1231	60
Glass paper weights		2	
Postage Scales		2	
Eyelet machine			50
Pencil holder		1	
Pin cushion		—	
Brass stencil plates		—	
paper clips		—	
Razor strop		1	
Electric call bell		1	
Bottle Mucilage			
Acme letter file			
small lot of miscellaneous stationery			
Office desk (Mahogany) + blank forms — containing Shr. papers		8	
Office chair (all wood)		1	
Mantel clock Black Marble		8	
Cases Port Wine (cost 92 Pbs)		90	
Scale + weights (counter scale)		5	
Writing desk (veneered)		8	
Music stool			50
Red wood Chinese arm chairs		8	
" " Teaboys		2	50
Lacquered "			50
Chamber chairs (very bad order)		4	
Morocco covered Office chair		6	
" " Iron extention chair		2	
Eyelet machine			10
Box shroffs books and papers (old)		—	
Chinese stamps		—	
Date boxes poor order		—	
	Pbs.	1382	20

	Marked	Valuation	
		Fr. 1812	20
Mallet, adzcan, chisel, + sundries no value.			
Copying press and stand, brush, and mucilage		20	
Squares for drawing			
Drawing board		1	
Large Milner Safe		125	
Bronze ornament 'Stag + Doe'		3	
Set rack 'Dogs rack'		1	
Lacquered boxes, contg. set of Condiment Dishes		8	
Tea pots in bamboo cozier		9	
Whatnots		10	
Crockery beer Jugs		3	
Vases Crockery +c		20	
Beer pitcher imitation agate			
" mugs		2	
Spittoons			20
Fender and fire irons		3	
Glass bottles			
Stone " } Seltzer		1	50
Bottles Soda Water Lemonade and appolinaris		6	
Box boots + shoes (2nd hand)		1	
Set of chandelier rods			10
Pictures			
Egyptian Servant"		2	
Ile prisoner		3	
Romeo and Juliet		3	
Colored French prints		2	
" Engravings "The Holy fathers"		2	
" " Gamekeeper		1	
		1609	00

	Marked	Valuation
		160 00
Colored Engraving "In the Meadows"		50
" Photo "The Arab & his daughter"		1
" Engraving "Flowers"		50
" "Farmer Hack"		50
" "Kentish Farm Yard"		1
" "Happy as a Queen"		2
Photo. "Fruit Vendor at Cairo"		1
Engraving Robin Emmett		1
Col'd " "The broken Bottle"		1
Photo. "Truth"		3
Engraving "Queen Katherine"		2
" "An Angel"		2
" Last scene "Montrose"		1 50
" " "Argyle"		1 50
Photo "Village Festival"		50
" Colored "Venice"		50
" " "The Quarrel"		1 50
Engraving "Dante and Beatrice"		1 50
Chromo "Young England"		1
" "The little Student"		1
Engraving "The Derby party"		3
" "Discord"		1
" colored "The Queen of Sheba"		1
" " "David"		50
" "Party at the Oaks"		3
" "Day dreams"		6
" "Feeding Rays"		3
" "Les Illusions Perdues"		50
" Colored (glass broken) "The Hawk and Rabbit"		50
	1650.	50

	Marked	Valuation	
		1650	50
Oil Painting "Sunset"		3	
Engraving "Irish Patriots"		1	
" "Destruction Column Vendome"			50
" "Mary of Scotland"		1	50
" "Cromwell refusing Crown"		1	50
" "The Death"			50
" Colored "The Fireman"		1	
Chromo "Harvest Flowers"		4	
Engraving "Flower of the forest"		4	
Mezzo. tinto Engr.g "accepted"		3	
" " "The offer"		3	
Chromo "The Galliote"		4	
Engraving "Queen Victoria opening Parliament"			50
Photograph "Lake Scene"		5	
" "		5	
Engraving "The Wynstay Hunt"		3	
Chubbs safe		50	
Set sieves 5 wire		5	
Trays Japanese Lac.d			10
Dinner Tray and Stand		5	
Chinese Lac.d Tray			20
Office Chairs spring backs		8	
Old Punkah			00
Empty tin lined Packing cases (made use)		—	—
Lac.d Teapoys			10
Bath Sponges (new)		5	
Vases Chinese and Japanese		60	
Animals heads (Wall ornaments)		2	
		1826	90

	Marked		Valuation	
		Th.	1826	90
1 Wire bird cage				20
1 Lamp and glass shade			5	
2 Porcelain Flower pots			9	
2 Chinaman " "			10	
1 Horse and cart - Toy			8	
1 Target				10
1 Matting on floor (old)				00
1 Mahogany extension dining table			00	
1 Lot Shop worn ladies shoes			1	
6 Liquer glasses			5	
1 Cologne bottle				00
4 Claret jugs			4	
1 " Pitcher			1	
1 Cream cup				00
1 Glass preserve dishes			1	
4 " Beer jugs			4	
1 Table half round revolving			3	
6 Morocco covered dining chairs, —				
Mahogany, and brown linen cover			6	
1 Sac.ne Envelope boxes Japanese			1	
1 Basket of Waste Paper				
1 Infants Table chair patent			3	
3 Decanters			3	
1			1	
1 Bulb glasses				00
8 Champagne glasses			16	
1 Sherry "			6	
4 Port "			14	
6 Claret "			27	
6 Goblets			11	00
		Th.	2017	90

	Marked Valuation	
	2017	90
Finger Bowls	30	
Hock Glasses	3	
Custard Glasses	6	
Ice Cream "	2	
Beer Mug Glasses	2	
Soda Water Tumblers	4	
Tumblers	3	
Small cornices with fringes		
Large " " "	20	
Gilt framed mirror (Mantel)	40	
" " Pier Glasses (one with stand)	50	
Water color Night Scene	3	
" " Coast "	3	
" " Landscapes (pair)	3	
" " Ruined abbey	6	
" " Landscape	6	
Set 3 pieces porcelain ornaments (French)	20	
Ornamental Clay butter dishes	8	
Round Chinese Vase with stand	4	-
Medium sized Chinese punch bowls		
Jar. with blackened stands	15	
Small " " " "	9	
Bronze and Gilt Mantel clock } asst		
" " " Candelabras }	125	
Portable Writing Case with leather case	35	
Stereoscopic Machine with views	30	
Large case tea containing each 10 hard—		
wood boxes each 2 canisters of tea	30	
Ornamental Standard Kerosene and		
Oil Lamps @ 5	100	
	2574.	90

	Marked Valuation	
	Rs. 2574	90
Marble top black wood Canton Table	40	
Animals heads (wall ornaments)	3	
Toys (sheep, rabbits, and donkeys on wheels)	10	
Animals heads (wall ornaments)		60
Table ornament (Bust)	1	
Large Japanese Dolls.	6	
Alabaster ornaments		60
Chinese bulb dishes		60
Toy house	5	
Chinese garden seats	10	
Japanese Toilet sets complete @ 5	30	
Tete a tete sets (crockery all with trays — Japanese @ 2	18	
" " " " French with Trays @ 4	14	
Crockery powder boxes @ 10 ¢	1	20
Clay beer mugs with pewter covers @ 50 ¢	4	
Japanese coffee cups		20
Blue Chinese tea cups & saucers		20
Chinese clay tea pots		20
Chinese clay " "		10
Small Porcelain and Blackwood stand		50
Imitation Agate butter dishes	30	
Telescope with tripod (in boxes)	150.	
Polar compass in Case		
Tripod for same		
Japanese screens new embroidered in silk or satin @ 15	90	
Morocco covered easy chair	8	
3 seated Tete a Tete chair Cretonne — covered (with brown Holland covers)	25	
	Rs. 3024.	90

	Marked	Valuation	
		3024	90
Chinese Cloisonnée card receiver		10	
" Crockery " " -with black-			
d stand.		3	
Deer heads (wall ornaments)			30
Japanese ornamental lacd carriage		2	
Clay Pitchers with saucers.		2	
" Water jugs " " (coolers)		2	
Marble slabs with iron basins		10	
Pair plated (4) candlesticks with glass shades		15	
3 with gauze tops			
Porcelain hanging lamps with glass shade		15	
Standard lamps " " "	$15/25 each	130	
" " with porcelain "			
" " (without shades)			
Small hand glass kerosene lamps			20
Square Blackwood Marble Top Table (Canton)		25	
Deer (Mantel ornaments)		3	
Green porcelain French Vases		6	
White painted " " "		1	50
Chinese (Cracked ware) Vases		1	
Majolica "		2	
Blue painted French Vase + cover		1	50
Green + Gilt " "		4	
Pair Japanese cuspidore Vases		12	
" " straight " (larger)		8	
with lacd stands.			
" Chinese cuspidore vases		3	
" " " " King-Kiang-			
ware		3	
Fender		1	60
		3285	90

	Marked	Valuation	
		9285	90
pair Large Chinese Bronze vases		12	
2 small Chinese Vases (26 pr.)			
23 pairs with Stands		26	
Case containing two boxes tea		3	
French flower pot with gilt stand			20
" porcelain vase			50
Mechanical bird in gilt cage		20	
Japanese Wicker covered Vases		3	
" Vases (small lac.d crockery)		5	
Square blackwood Marble top table		25	
Gilt (spring) candlesticks with glass shades and brass tops		8	
pair large " " " " blue & pink		5	
Blue (spring) candlestick with glass shade and brass top		2	
Standard lamps with glass shades		16	
" " " porcelain "			
Brass lamps (oil) with chimneys		6	
Large } Small } Glass lamps shades		1	
Chimneys			30
Small glass hand lamps (kerosene)			30
pair glass vases & gilt stands			20
Fancy French Mantel Flower Pots @ 150		24	
pair blue French Vases			50
" Japanese "		2	
" Delay "		1	
" China " (broken)			20
" "		1	
	No	3448	10

	Marked		Valuation	
pair Imitation Chinese Mantel flowers — pots			3448	10
			1	
Ground glass vase gilt flowers				50
" Stand for lamps				20
German student lamps			4	
Small Japanese saucers			1	
Oval mahogany marble top small table			8	
pair long boots (second hand)				
" cloth slippers (new)				
" Elastic side boots somewhat damaged by rat				
pair second hand arctics			10	
" India rubber shoes (second hand)				
" leather slippers "				
" " shoes rat eaten				
Canvas shoes				
Straw matting on floor				50
Engraving "Death of Nelson"				
" "Wellington + Blucher"			10	
Mahogany morocco covered dining chairs			8	
Small bamboo baskets			3	50
" " " crockery bottoms				50
" " " oil stand				50
" straw "			1	
Hanging bamboo "			1	
Waste paper "			2	
" trays				50
Box matchless cigar lighters				50
" containing 8 bottles for table			8	
			3508	80

	Marked		Valuation	
		No	3508.	80
Chinese Vase (centre table)				10
Jardiniere (Black and gilt) (centre table)			5	
Fancy imitation bronze inkstand "			2	
Table book racks "				50
Large Chinese Water ewer "			2	
Alabaster centre piece containing fruits "				50
Vases pots and small furnaces "			3	
Covered blue crockery jar with blackwood stand "			3	
Large old Chinese vase with cover "			10	
Blue painted jar dinicre "			5	
Tea cups and covers "				20
Blue French Vases "			5	
" " "			6	
" painted " " (3 legged) "			3	
" Dark blue " "			4	
French Flower pots			3	
Large Oval Mahogany Marble top Centre Table			20	
Tin lined case containing pair double green rep curtains			7	50
" " " (second hand)			5	
Pair red Cretonne Curtains				
Dentice fringe to match " "			2	
Pair red Cretonne curtains			6	
Pair crimson table cover			3	
" " "			4	
" " "			4	
" " "			4	
			36 16	60

	Marked	Valuation
		36.16.60
Contents of tin lined case continued		
1 new crimson table cover		3
1 " green " "		3
1 " " "		2
1 " blue " "		3
1 " " " (plain)		6
1 " Maroon " "		3
1 " " "		2 50
1 " " "		1
1 Old hair Yellow black and blue Fancy curtains new @ Ths. 5		20
1 " Crimson " with tassels second hand at 4 Ths		16
1 " Black and buff striped — Cretonne curtains		1 50
1 Lace (muslin) Curtains (new)		12
1 hair buff colored lace curtains Indian pattern fine @ 5 Ths.	$62 80	20.
1 " lace (muslins) curtains " 2 "		4
1 " buff " " fine.		10
1 " " " good		2
1 " cretonne blue Flowered curtains		
1 Bed " " " "		12
1 Cushion patterns wool work		16
Four fancy table cloths (new)		12
Wines etc.		
2 Bottles St. Julien Claret pints		3 50
1 " " " "		4 75
1 2 Doz. pints Champagne cider		2 50
4 quarts St. Julien Claret		4 75
1 " Medoc		1
		3782 10

	Marked		Valuation	
			3782	10
quarts superior White Vinegar			2	25
box 8 pints Champagne cider			1	
1 doz. quarts Ginger Wine			3	
Case 14 bot. pints Red seal Champagne Chateau d'ay			16	
Cask 72 pints Champagne cider — (mind cover)			9	
Case 8 " Green seal Champagne			5	
" 12 quarts J. Hennessy Cognac			7	
" " " Scotch Whisky			5	
box 40 pints of Champagne cider (W Hows)			5	
" 19 " " " Daukes &c)			2	37
" 3 bottles Hockheimer				
" 4 " Cabinet Rinderheim			4	
2 " " Steinberg				
Case 23 pints Green seal Champagne			13	
box 16 " White " " "Jannay"			8	
1 doz. Hennessys Brandy			7	
1 " "			7	
3 " Schweppes soda water			4	
21 qts. appolinaris "			3	
12 Ginger brandy			5	
11 Gold seal champagne Agala ales "Chateau d'ay			14	
8 bottles Floride Water				50
12 pints Green seal Champagne			15	
12 " " " "			15	
12 qts Ginger Wine			5	
" " Champagne red seal "Jannay"			15	
			3950	22

		Marked	Valuation	
			3955	22
Box	13 qts. Champagne "Jannay" Grand vin. sec		15	
"	7 Kts Beer			70
Bin	14 qts. St Emilion Bordeaux		3	
"	14 " " "		3	
"	11 " Sauterne		4	50
"	14 " Mackenzie Bro Claret		1	
"	12 " Hall & Holtz Medoc "		2	50
"	14 " Sherry Yellow seal		1	
"	14 " " " "		1	
"	13 " Dunkles Bier		1	70
"	11 " " "		1	30
"	12 " Sherry Yellow seal		1	
"	12 " " G. Smith & Bro red "		1	
"	11 " Chablis Wh. Burgundy		6	50
"	14 " Sherry Mackenzie & Bro		8	
"	13 " " " "		7	50
"	4 " Muscatel 1st " quality		1	50
	4 " Black seal Port		4	
	4 " Madeira Hall & Holtz		2	50
	2 " Ginger Brandy			75
	2 " No 1 Cognac "			75
"	9 " Cotes ordinaires P Lapillet & Bro		6	
	2 " Chateau Lopez — P. DuBois & Bro		1	25
	3 " Annisette		2	
	2 " 10 years old finest Champagne Brandy		2	
"	4 " Dry extra Saunders Bollinger Champagne		3	
			4067	67

	Marked	Valuation.	
		Bro't 4067	67
3 qts. Extra Brandy No 1		2	
3 " French port		1	50
1 " Savage & Co. brown seal		1	
1 " Lachrima Christi Bianco			70
in 10 qts Mackenzie & Co Scotch Whiskey		4	
1 " Chartreuse			
1 pt "		2	
1 qt Jamaica Rum			50
1 " Port			60
" 9 " Bonner graves Claret		5	50
" 15 " Muscat.		7	
pt 11 " Steinwein		7	
6 " Jean M. Farina Cologne		10	
10 " London unsweetened gin Gad. Smith & Co		3	
Box 10 " Claret and other wines		2	
pt 89 " Apollinaris water (Stone)		10	
4 " Geneva gin		1	
11 Boxes figs Old			50
Sundry stores		100.	
Glass ware etc			
small round glass lamp shades		1	50
large " " " "			60
Kerosene lamps glass			30
glass lamp shades			30
" Chimneys			60
Brass Burners			10
" Lamp shade tops			10
Soda Water tumblers			30
pair Goblets			10
		4229	17

	Marked		Valuation	
			4229	17
goblets			1	
Hock glasses green				50
large glass salt cellers				
small " " "				50
Champagne glasses				50
Sherry glasses				10
Jelly " 4 with covers				40
Tumblers thin			1	50
Imit. agate mugs			2	
" " Tumblers				50
Flower holders Iridescent glass	$4.50		1	
Do "			2	
glass Beer Mugs (plated rims)			2	
" Flower holder and dish				50
" Beer pitcher				70
" Decanters			6	
" " Claret			10	
" pendants (more or less broken)				50
" hanging ornament (valueless)				
" dish with cover			1	
" Finger bowls				60
" plates with handles				40
" preserve dishes			2	50
" Claret jug			2	
" Hanging lampshade (smoke shade)				10
Porcelain painted Charcoal Water filter			6	
set Tooth brush + Soap dish				10
small white plate gilt border			1	
larger " " " "			1	
			4273	77

	Marked	Valuation	
		42	73 77
Dinner White plates Gilt border		1	
Soup " . . . "		1	
Dinner " " green "		2	
Breakfast . " . .			50
Soup . . . . "			30
Meat dish (hot water) with cover		1	50
Earthen Water coolers with saucers		3	
" 3 gallon jug			50
Water Kong			50
Tin Ware etc.			
Brittania hot water dish with porcelain linings		2	
Coffee Machines		3	
Brittania Hot Water Kettle			50
Small tin Boiler			10
Tin saucepans			20
" Blaser and lamp		2	
" saucepan			10
" " with porcelain dish		2	
" Blaser with lamps		1	50
Copper Kettle with tin case inside		1	
Tin painted water pitcher		1	
Coffee grinder			10
Iron clamps			10
galvanized iron pails		3	
Brass clothes hooks porcelain knobs			50
Garden Engine with galvanized iron tub		5	
" pump "		5	
Old cash boxes (useless)			
		43 11	17

	Marked	Valuation	
		£3 11	17
India rubber bottle			50
Methylated Spirit Stove			20
box floating lights			30
tin pocket Offer maker etc		1	
pr. Carriage lamps		2	
small tin Kettle }			
Weighing Machine }		1	
Wire gauge Dish covers.			10
Cork screws		1	
Calcium light lamps with wire		5	
second hand Chubbs padlocks + Keys		3	
Butter spaddles (valueless)			
pewter beer mug			10
Plated Ware			
Large Urn		25.	
Ice bucket		15	
" " (glass and plate)		6	
Butter dish " "		5	
Port Wine strainer		2	
Tea Pot		4	
Syrups jug		4	
Cream "		3	
small tea pot		3	
pr. Pickle bottles (1 stand)		5	
Oyster Scallops		12	
Plated and crockery Pudding dishes		9	
" (double) dish (hot water)		10	
Butter dish revolving cover glass lined			
Cup Turrens }		5	
with covers }		6	
		44 11	37

	Marked	Valuation	
		4441	37
plated hot water compartment ----			
vegetable dish		10	
Tea pot (large)		3	
Match box holder		2	
Butter dish and cover		2	
Decanter stand			50
Glass & plate butter dish		2	
Ice Bucket and strainer		5	
Flower holder & napkin rings combined		2	
Pickle stand (3 bottles)		10	
Slips			50
Salad gratter		1	
Fish Knife		1	
Large nutcracker		2	
pr. preserve spoons (gilded)		2	
" sugar "		1	
Soup ladle		1	
Butter knife			50
Sugar Tongs		2	
Cheese scoop		1	
Large forks			20
Salad clip		1	50
Small fork			10
Narrow pick		1	
Knife saw			
Sauce ladle			
Nut picks			
Plated saucers			50
Silt stand for 4 scent bottles			10
		4497	77

	Marked		Valuation	
			4497	77
Candle stick				50
Porcelain lined Water pitcher			6	
Plated " "			15	
Pepper salt and mustard		1 set		
Tea pot			25	
Sugar basin				
Cream jug				
Entrée dish with revolving cover			15	
Hair antlers				50
Large round table			7	
Set shelves			1	50
Chair Mahogany Whatnot			10	
Mahogany dinner waggon			10	
Nutmeg grater				
Lemon squeezer				10
Sacd. Tea Caddy				50
Jug Varnish				50
Box empty tins and bottles				50
Folding Chair			3	
Coffee Machine				
" "			1	50
" "				
Bottles Chemicals for Extincteurs				
Box old locks & Brassware etc.			5	
Broilers and 2 Roasting pans			5	
Foot warmer			1	
Mahogany washstand marble top			8	
Toilet set pitcher 2 basins 1 soap and 1 brush dish			4	
			4617	37

	Marked		Valuation	
			46 17	37
Towel rack		1	1	
Tumbler & finger bowl				10
Mahogany leather covered and brown Holland sofa			20	
Chamber Chairs			1	
Mahogany wardrobe			25	
Lac^{d} Teaspoy				50
Flower pot stands lac^{d}			1	50
Earth Closet			10	
Office revolving chair			4	
Blk wood marble top Teaspoy 6 sided			10	
Mahogany dressing table, with long mirror Cheval glass			40	
Large Mirror Mantel			35	
Backer for lamps				20
Photographs (frames) glass cases				20
Oval Mahogany marble Top table			15	
Lac^{d} Teaspoy				20
Brass bedstead with spring mattress			50	
Parlor sofa 4 seats crimmine			25	
Marble top Black Walnut table square			14	
Mahogany wardrobe with glass front			50	
Small box containing 4 gilt compasses			1	
Meerchaum pipe with cherry stems silver mounted			6	
Old cherry wood pipe				10
" Wooden "				50
" Meerchaum "			1	
			49 28	67

	Marked	Valuation	
		4928	67
Old Tobacco pouch India rubber			10
Coil fine tape			50
Jewelry sent to Consulate			
Aneroid pocket Barometer		10	
Private pocket book containing 35 cents			
Tobacco pouch containing 20^{10} + 20 fr. gold		25.	
Porte-monaie containing cards and two brass ornaments			
Pedometer		5	
Stem winder silver Geneva watch		15	
Aneroid pocket barometer		12	
Pedometer		6	
"		5	
Pocket barometer (actitude) & compass		25	
Private watch Muller & Co stem winder gold with chain and pencil open case gold		250.	
Gold Key rings E. M. Smith		15	
Silver Key rings "		3	
" " " no mark			
Round ornamental silver box Chinese		5	
Pocket toilet case		2	
Hair watch chain		1	
Silver whistle enameled for watch chain		3	
Gold tooth pick		5	
Pair gold earrings		10	
Pair " and black pearl sleeve studs 2 studs and collar studs		20	
Gold pencil case		15	
		5360	27

	Marked	Valuation	
		5360	27
Silver pencil case		2	
" " "		3	
Gold " " (if gold)		10	
" " " "		10	
Wood " " 2 colors		2	
Pair Monogram gold and bronze sleeve buttons		15	
" " " " "		15	
" Gold and Surdonnai " " (S)		25	
Pearl and gold studs			
" " " " for neck		35	
gold studs		6	
Mother o' pearl shirt studs			
" " " sleeve buttons		3	
" " " " "			
" " " collar studs			30
Bone and brass studs			
ed bone			
brass studs			
Gold studs for jewels (no jewels)		2	
" link sleeve buttons		5	
" and pearl and brilliant scarf ring		15	
pr " pince nez		10	
Gold fob clasp		10	
Chinese silver and gold ornament (made by Chong Woo) in box		20	
Gold scarf pin gold and pearl		5	
" chain bar and swivel		3	
" split watch ring			50
Silk distance measure for watch chain		5	
		55620	

	Marked Valuation	
	5562	07
gate sleeve link	1	
old scarf ring Chinese	5	
pr shoe cigar cutter for watch chain	1	
ivory pocket glove buttoners and nail cleaners	2	
pearl nail cleaners		50
pocket knife		50
alse teeth and gold plate		
Childs Photo. in nickle stand	1	
air Earrings gold and enamel Imit	3	
old locket (new)	10	
" "	15	
air Earrings gold "	3	
" " "	3	
old locket	12	
air Earrings ~~gold~~ amethyst	8	
old torquoise pair Earrings "	3	
" locket	7	
" bracelet	20	
Crystal	2	
Gold locket	10	
spring bracelet gold and aluminum	20	
ilver " black enamel	10	
uchoir case E.M.L.		
in cushion		
kectacle case		
ot of 9 cloth caps }	2	
eal skin caps }		
eaver " " }	50	
atent Vaporizers	2	
	5748	07

	Marked	Valuation	
		57	48 07
Tea cosey		1	
Velvet smoking cap embroidered		1	
Very small microscopes		2	
Tin Etna			50
box 6 infants brushes		1	50
Opera glass		8	
" " revolving lenses		10	
Field glass in case		20	
" " " 2nd " hand		12	
Sun glasses		9	
Photo " case		1	
" frame			50
Oil Painting "Crown of Thorns." in gilt stand		5	
Wallets		3	
Cork patent stopper		3	
Cigar case			50
" "			50
Door wedge			50
Pickle forks		1	
Bottle seals			20
Pocket bottle opener		1	
Spring steel tape measure		1	
Shawl strap		1	
Money belt			50
Memorandum books		1	
" " "where is it"		2	
Porte papier		2	
Card cases morocco		16	
Porte monnaies leather		4	
		58	56 77

	Marked	Valuation	
		5856	77
Photo. holder Russian leather		1	
Card Case " "		1	
Pocket book with instruments "		5	
memo. " "		27	
Prayer books small		5	
Ivory tablets		1	
Small portable writing desks		6	
Chit book covers in cases		36	
India rubber Tobacco pouches		3	
Pince nez - Colored and plain		20	
pr. goggles old and rusty			20
Pocket Thermometer		1	
" Toilet sets			20
Nail brushes		3	
Tooth "		1	
Eraser			20
Pocket corkscrew			20
pr. toilet scissors			20
Ivory tablet			10
Whistle			50
box pencils 8			50
Diddy bag			50
lace pin cushion covers			20
Wooden fan			10
Metal match boxes patent			
paper " " "		2	
Tin " " "			
Gilt " " "			
pr. Ivory back hair brushes		10	
Hand looking glass leather back		2	
		5983	67

	Marked	Valuation	
		5983	67
Hand looking glasses ivory back		10	
Pin cushion lace cover			50
Shirts		10	
pr. Embroidered Slippers pattern		2	
Bow necktie			20
Scarfs		5	
Grey astrachan coat Satin lined new		100	
Sealskin " golden color		150	
" " waistcoat " "		40	
" coat dark " "		150	
pr. slippers Embroidered pattern			70
Nutcrackers		1	50
Pieces Buckskin		4	
Fine bag			10
Sponge "		1	
Chest protector			50
Neckties			50
Life belt		2	
Silk cords for JJ Jamas			50
pr. gloves Spring cuffs rat + moth eaten			
Flannel sleeping Shirts new		10	
" " Trousers "			
Bath towels "		3	
face " "		1	50
Bolster cases linen "		3	
Damask napkins "		8	
" Table cloths "		18	
pr. long grey knickerbocker stockings		6	
	Rs.	65 11	67

	Marked	Valuation
		65 11 67
Small } Cornices blue and gilt brass		
Large } side hooks		240
Mantel Mirror		20
Pine Wood bookstands		3
Clothes horse Mahogany damaged		2
Mahogany Wardrobe glass front		60
Desk " "		25
Long extension dining table		90
Chest of drawers		5
Morocco covered lounge Mahogany		10
Small oval oak table		3
Book case and desk Mahogany		15
Chest of drawers "		10
Camphor wood wardrobe		6
Morocco easy chair "		4
Holland cover		12
Settee		4
Rattan round table		1
Commode marble top Blk. Walnut		10
Blk and gilt marble " center table		25
German rocking chair		10
Mahogany writing desk		30
" Morocco easy chair		
Holland cover		12
" book case glass doors		20
French Mahogany Chiffonier		40
Tête a Tête Mahogany Morocco		
Covered + brown Holland		15
Mahogany writing desk		40
		70 19 67

	Marked	Valuation	
		7019	67
Cornices		8	
Cretonne curtains		12	
Mantel mirror		3	
Whatnot		8	
Fire screen mahogany		10	
Canton card table		12	
Blk. painted austrian chairs		10	
Camp stairs		2	
Dirty grt and crumb cloth on floor			30
Grocery store			10
Bird cage			10
Game "Siege of Paris"			10
Revolving toy			10
Japanese doll and mig			10
Rabbit			10
Horse		1	
Paste board castle			20
Fire Engine		2	
Revolving toy circus			10
Candy boxes			
Military caps			40
Printing press		2	50
Jewellery box			20
Card box			80
Menagerie			30
Knapsack and blanket			10
Sled broken		1	50
Balls			70
do game			70
" "		7095	97

	Marked	Valuation	
		7095	97
agon + 4 pr. horses		1	
x Lilla blocks		1	
Drum and sticks		4	
ox Loto images			50
" "			70
rime			20
Miniature cue and balls } billiard table }		2	
Bed broken		6	
India rubber and toy animals			20
Tin horse and cart			10
Crib and baby			10
cart			50
Perambulator (clockwk)		2	
box race horses (no chart)		4	
" Mechanical rail cars		1	
" picture blocks		1	
Childs tea set			20
Bear and boy climbing tree		3	
Punch and Judy show			50
Toy bellows		2	
Boot jack		4	
Silk Elub. lac.d Japanese Cabinet		4	
Japanese (Hebashi) tin box		3	
" swords		2	50
Satin wood glove box and stretcher		1	
leather " " " "		2	
Ornamental wooden cigar stand			
Revolving work (sewing) box with gilt tools		1	50
		7143	97

	Marked	Valuation	
		7143	97
Japanese Flower stands Blk. lac^{d}.		1	50
" Tortoise shell card receivers		3	
Glass Flower holder and stand			30
Ball ball		1	
Electric bell in box with wire —— copper etc		3	
Patent Tea tasters bill		6	
Boot stretcher		1	
Paste board box }			
Tin " } smoking Tobacco			50
Chinese lac^{d} " cigar box old (ornamental)			20
Leather Cigar cases		1	
Boxes containing 3 fans		1	50
Stereoscope (Kendall)		3	
" folding "		10	
Box containing			
4 pair flesh gloves		6	
1 odd " "			50
1 pair crash "			50
1 flesh rubber			50
2 " " pads		1	
4 (2 pair) flesh brushes		2	
1 Tobacco plane			60
1 second hand clothes brush			10
1 Stationery case French Mahogany	$ 28	12	
1 " " " "			
1 Gr. " " with stationery	3.25	1	
1 Gr. " " " "		2	
1 Fancy Jewel wooden case	31	5	
1 Portable writing case red leather		1	50
		7207	57

	Marked	Valuation	
		7207	57
Blackwood Liquer case 2 wine glasses 1 broken and 2 decanters.	$30.	10	
Leather portable writing case with stationery		15	
" " " No "		5	
Mahogany " " " "		3	
Leather portfolio with stationery		3	
" " " "		3	
Portable writing case " "		5	
" " desk.		5	
" " case with Jewel box combined with stationery		8	
Wooden box sundry games, chess, checkers, dominoes, etc.		20	
Photo. album		2	
Wooden Tobacco and cigar box	$1 50	4	
Jewel box with glass top			50
Glove " " " " to match			50
Maroon leather Jewel box glass top		1	
" " " " " "		1	
Red " " case		1	50
Brown " dressing "		15	
" " " " folding		15	
Red " " " containing ivory back brushes glove stretchers and looking glass.		15	
Paint box Winsor and Newton		3	
" "		1	
" "		1	
Box Razors, Scissors, Knife etc.		2	
		7347	07
		1	

	Marked		Valuation	
			73 47	07
Portable luncheon utensil case			5	
Luncheoir				50
Portable stationery case (empty)				50
Small dressing case "				20
Leather portfolio			1	
Blue crockery saucers				50
Magic ink stand inexhaustible				50
Black leather valise			1	
Yellow " Knapsack				50
Cork bag (leather empty)				50
" " "				50
Wooden box with drawers	$ 16	50	5	
Liqueur case 3 decanters 1 tumbler & glass, " filled			15	
" " 3 " " and 14 nine glasses			15	
Revolving clock lamp			5	
Carriage "			25	
Microscope & box & slider			40	
Large " " "			120	
Bell bell			1	
Box containing 6 Cloisonne ash trays (Japanese)			10	
Cloisonne covered jar			12	
" large card receiver (Chaudumi)			30	
Bronze incense burner and Black wood stand			10	
Call bell			2	
Silvered glass globe			1	
Pair duchess bells			1	
			7649	77

	Marked		Valuation	
			7649	77
				50
stand glass				
cloisonnee (porcelain) flower dish			2	
" " "			2	
Chinese (small) screen with mirror back			2	
Fancy with 3 scent bottles (2 full)			2	
silk and glass toilet ornament			1	
glass flower holder with wooden stand				20
Box containing 1 Doz. brass clothes hooks with porcelain tips			3	
Fancy reticule with scissors etc.			2	
brass jewel box small				50
" Ornamental Match box			3	
Rolling Checker board and men	$4	50	1	50
Canton Ivory glove stretcher in box			3	
Sleigh" Cigar tray & bronze vase			1	
Brush and paper knife				10
Statuette (clay)				30
Case containing 1 Doz fish knives and forks (plated)			36	
Letter scale (plated)			5	
Plated trays old			2	
2 bottled pickle stand plated			8	
plated (boat) tray and 3 ornamental toilet bottles			15	
" Ice water Pitcher porcelain lined			15	
" Egg boiler with lamps			15	
" Coffee pot and stand with "				
" Tea " and sugar bowl			40	
" Cream pitcher				
			7809	87

	Marked		Valuation	
			7809	87
air plated revolving cover entree dishes	$150.		60	
" Blazer and lamp			15	
" inkstand with cut glass inkstand			6	
" " " 2 bottles (gilt)			5	
" Candle stand + tray (")			15	
" Ornamental trinket holder gilt and steel bronze			10	
in foot tub and pitcher			3	
atent egg beater				50
oilet set (full)			3	
idet Bath pan				00
lass Charcoal filler			1	
Set consisting of Tin standard wash basin Water pail Slop "			10	
oilet case and toilet pail			4	
ot of pictures consisting of 3 large and 4 small oleographs	$40.	50		
4 Floral crosses	4.			
1 Imitation	1	50	2	5
1 Illuminated motto each	1	50		
5 Colored prints				
lot " " framed			4	50
Transparent glass picture "Christ"		—	4	
Photo. framed "Poverty"				50
" of Statue			2	
			7978	87

	Marked	Valuation	
		79	87
lograph "Yes or No" handsome gilt frame		10	
ible Mantel clock		15	
ancy inkstands			50
le leather trunk and new canvas cover E.M.S.		10	
lack valise " " new		6	
" " trunk E.M.S.		6	
anvas clothes bags 2 marked "		6	
mbrellas		4	
ottles Toilet Vinegar		7	
" Lubins perfumery (large)		5	
" Carbolic Acid			30
" Laronti Lac Boquet		1	
olls bandage strips			10
oxes isinilling tape			
ottles various perfumes etc.		6	
ox gloss + 6 bottles medicines		1	50
ottles Jamaica Ginger			30
" Mona Bouquet			70
" Chlorodyne		5	
" Lozodont + + White Rose			50
ace Sponge			50
ottles Marking ink (indelible)			30
ins Mollis cornicum (for harness dressing)			20
ottles perfumed waters		1	80
ottles perfumery		1	40
ox 36 Cakes Coal tar soap		1	
" 1/2 doz. Baby's rubber rattles		1	
int bottles (nickel-covered)			
Farina Cologne		35.	
		81	04 97

	Marked	Valuation	
		8104	97
Flasks		2	
Cut glass decanter		2	
bottles sundries (nominally)			
Handsome Japanese silk embroidered Tapestry	Tls. 750	100	
Wallets + 1 pocket toilet case and tablet		2	
Steel paper knife + Seal paper —			50
" knife, tray, Spectacle case etc.			50
Book marks			30
Box 3 matchless cigar lighters			60
" 12 Sachet powder bags			10
India rubber bag			10
Pocket Medicine case 6 bottles			10
Shaving brush			30
Tooth " holder			
Boxes + 4 cakes soap		1	50
" Sulphur pastiles			40
Packets Visiting cards		1	
Small case Homeopathic Medecines 12 bottles		1	
Atmospheric Odorator			20
Round blackwood ruler			10
Boxes Chinese tap W. R. Moseys		7	
" sundries little or no value		1	
P'k'g's. pins and one box curtain rings + pins.			50
Box medicine Measure		1	
Tortoise shell paper Knives + 2 combs, Scraper and 1 shoe horn		2	
		8229	17

	Marked		Valuation	
			$229	17
Lots Pearl sleeve buttons and studs			1	
Pocket toilet case				50
Measure				10
Brier wood pipe screw stem + cap			3	
Case contg. 1 pair Meerchaum pipes			6	
" " 1 small brier wood pipe screw stem and amber mouth piece			3	
" " 1 Meerchaum pipe (med)			2	
" " 1 " " large			8	
" " 2 cigarette holders meerchaum			3	
" " 1 long brier wood pipe black wood screw stem silver mounted			4	
" " " " " "			2	
" " Meerchaum cigarette holder			1	
Small " "				50
" pipe cigar holders				30
Lot erasers and extractors				30
Boxes Dr. la Rue Bro's note paper Pkgs England " "			5	
" Sundry " " (4 pcs)			1	
" " " "				
" Envelopes 1 "				20
Lot long "				10
Memo. Books				80
Chinese Memo book (no value)				10
Bottles (small) Violet Ink				20
Lot blank Exchange forms ½ lots type				10
			$271	37

	Marked	Valuation	
		F2 71	37
Box blue and red pencils 1 Doz.			50
" " " 1/2 "			20
Pkg envelopes (500)			50
Bottle Parlor paste			10
Tins of Meat Wafers			50
Boxes (500 each) Manilas		16	
" broken partly used		4	
" (small) Manila cheroots (200)		4	
" Havana partly used			50
" " 100 each		10	
" more or less used Cigarette		1	
Sacd cigar box partly filled with Manila Cheroots		3	
Ivor + Adams revolver in leather holster		5	
Smith and Wessons Revolver in wooden case		3	
Champs Angel' revolver with 50 cartridges		10	
Smith and Wessons revolver in wooden case (case broken)		3	
" " " large size wooden box		10	
" " " "		10	
Double barrelled muzzle loading pistol old		1	
Empty leather pistol holster		1	50
Contents of Wardrobe personal clothes &c.			
pair White flannel trousers nominally		5	
" " Coats "		5	
		8365	17

	Marked		Valuation	
			8365	17
Old handkerchiefs nominally				10
" " "				10
White cotton umbrella covers "				10
pair flannel pyjamas "				10
Old Silk under vest "				10
pairs Old brown socks "				10
Merino singlet				
Cotton flannel " "			4	
pairs Merino drawers "			2	
" White linen trousers "			10	
Old " " coats "			1	
" " " collars "			1	
pair " " cuffs "			1	
old hats "				50
Black silk ties "				10
box Old Kid gloves spotted 33 pairs "			2	
Second hand white shirts "			5	
box 8 new " " "			6	
" 7 " " " "			5	
pairs India gauze drawers (second hand) "			3	
singlet " " " "			1	
Shirts " "				
drawers pyjamas " "			5	
pairs Stockings + 3 white vests "			1	
Fire screen embroidery (on gilt stand)			5	
Travelling bag. marked E.M.S.			5	
Lot sundries				
Box instruments drawing				50
lot Menu Cards Valentines etc.				
pieces Coatings ca 3½ yds.			30	
		T/s	8454	87

	Marked	Valuation	
		84 54	87
Swinging Canvas Cot		10	
Japanese Rugs		30	
Door mats		5	
Pekin Carpet		10	
Japanese rug		5	
Doz. thick woolen socks		5	
Merino ladies under singlets		15	
" gents " " thick		10	
Japanese silk dressing gown new		6	
" " " " "		6	
boxes 2 doz. white shirts (Star)		24	
Small boxes each one Doz. — Cambric Handkerchiefs		10	
boxes. each one doz " Hem Stitch		40.	
Toilet table covers (white)		3	
Turkish bath Towel		3	
Black velveteen overdress		15	
Rain Coat for horseman		12	
" " lightest weight		8	
" " reversable		10	
Stained India rubber sheet (in wardrobe)			
Pig" Chamois leather		6	
Chamois leather undershirts new		6	
Box containing 5 silk Handkerchfs		3	
Flannel wine strainers			10
boxes ea. 2 doz ladies Blk. lace mits		12	
" 5 pairs ribbed socks + 1 — pair long stockings		3	
" tape Worsteds + 6 cards darning wool		3	
		3	
		87 14	97

	Marked	Valuation
		37 14 97
Box 22 linen collars		1
" 15 " "		1
" 5 doz." "		6
" 1 " small boxes ea. 1 doz. paper collars		1
" 1 " " " " 1 " " "		1
" 5 pairs Friction gloves		2
" 10 Muslin embroidered neckties		1
" 4 Silk " "		1
" 8 Black lace " Ascots		2
" 3 Silk net " white		1
" 2 " " " Black		1
" 6 black lace embroidered		2
" 6 ladies fancy linen collars & cuffs		1
" 3 Doz. various colors silk neckties		18
" 8 White linen shirts with collars		12
" 21 Silk Sashes		30
" 6 Chemise ladies Cotton		12
" 3 Night gowns " "		6
" 6 Chemises " "		12
" 3 night gowns " "		6
" 3 pairs " " drawers		4
" 1 Brown skin ladies hat & — feathers		8
" 1 gray felt " " "		10
" 1 Drab " " " "		10
" 1 Brown " " " "		10
Leather Knapsack		1
Box containing		
" 8 Imitation Gold Chains		16
" 24 " " pencil cases @2		48
		8938 97

	Marked	No.	Valuation	
			8938	97
Pair Blue rep window curtains				
with yellow border new @ 15 pr. pair			105	
Pair Mission Woolen Mills (Amer.)				
White Blankets large			20	
" Second hand English blankets			2	
Brown Holland Furniture covers			1	
Feather pillows			3	
Mother o'pearl covered walking Stick				20
White muslin dress skirts			4	
Blue fgd. China silk dress				
waist skirt & overskirt			6	
Brown linen embroidered dress			4	
" " waist & polonaise			1	
" " skirt			1	
" " dress			2	
" " Princess dress			3	
" " skirt			1	
" " "			1	
" " "			1	
" " "			1	
Waist and brown linen openwork			2	
Black brocaded poplin skirt				50
Blue alpaca skirt				50
Green cotton "				10
Black and white cotton Waists				50
White Cotton damask jacket				50
Grey woolen childs cape				50
Small piece striped flannel				10
Side board Anti Macassar (old)				10
Blue and White Tarlton dress			1	
			9100	97

	Marked		Valuation	
			9100	97
Turkish bath towel ladies jacket			1	
Yellow and brown girls over dress			1	
Black Yellow and spotted waists				20
Magenta flannel ladies dressing gown			2	
Pink " " " "			2	
" " " " "			2	
Imitation Cashmere " "			2	
Blue and White honey comb "			5	
White Alpaca polonaise			3	
Woven Cholera belts				20
Pink and white honey comb ladies dressing gown			5	
Violet cotton skirt				60
Blue, White spotted cotton skirt				50
Green silk and Serge dress			1	
White flannel pink embroidered ladies dressing gown			6	
" " blue " " "			6	
" " " " "			6	
Blue " dress			3	
Grey alpaca "			10	
Brown velveteen jacket			3	
Blue Alpaca Cloak with hood			3	
Print dress			2	
Worsted table cover			1	
Net " "			1	
Red " scarf			1	
Lot old suspenders + neckties				50
India gauze drawers new			5	50
" " singlet "			7	
Pair thick Saxony + flannel drawers new			2	
		Ms	9183	37

	Marked		Valuation	
			9183	37
Thick saxony and flannel singlets new			3	
Cotton flannel undershirts "			6	
" " drawers "			9	
Woolen Childrens jackets "			7	
New Black dress coats made by Wenmohs			20	
Pair " " trousers			5	
" grey mixd & " new			4	
" new black alpaca trousers			2	
" " " coats (sacque)			6	
Black cloth sacque coat			5	
Alpaca & 4 cloth waistcoats			6	
Black embroidd ladies coat			5	
" heavy cloth " "			8	
Short Cloth " Jackets			8	
White alpaca 'Sortie de Bal'			3	
Brown and corn colored Japanese ladies dressing gown in box			6	
Linen flannel coat new			3	
" " " "			3	
Mixed grey tweed sack coat			3	
Fine silk and woolen mixd. grey Waistcoats			6	
Japanese doll dressed			2	
India rubber sheets			2	
White rubber Mackintosh with hood			2	
" " " "			3	
" linen drill coats			2	
Sample pieces shirtings no value			11	
Old handkerchiefs " "			—	—
Linen Pillow cases towels &c.			—	—
			13	
			9336	37

	Marked	Valuation	
		9336	37
Woolen coats second hand		2	
Alpaca " " "		1	
Dressing gown " "		—	
Overcoat " "		1	
Woolen Waistcoats " "			
Cashmere " " "		1	
Air cushion		1	
Roll waterproof cloth		3	
Pr. 2nd hand worsted slippers			
" New Felt " "		1	
" Laced boots rat calf			
Odd elastic sides		2	
Box containing			
11 Empty watch cases			
1 " Opera glass "			
1 empty cigar holder "			
1 " pipe " "			
2 " Spectacle "			
11 " Jawal "			
2 " Fork & Knife "			
1 " Incenze burner "			
2 " Pencil "			
Tin Bath tub		4	
Commode			
Water cooler		2	
Rug.			
Strip of oil cloth and jute carpet		3	
Pair of steps		1	
Small mirror			
Photograph		1	
		9359	37

	Marked		Valuation	
		No.	9359	37
Chest clothes belonging to deceased				
ut collector + a lot of rubbish				
in the corner no value				
lot of old harness nominally			1	
Crockery slop jar and broken bath tub				10
Black wood cane seated lounge			8	
Tin bath tub			2	
China garden seat			1	
ute Matting on floor }				
" in roll }			4	
Shower bucket			2	
Coir felt curtains with iron				
rods and rings			9	
Door mat (rubber)			1	
China garden seats			7	
Flower pots			4	
Rattan Verandah Curtains + rope			3	
Wire rat trap				50
Curtain pole and rings			1	~~57~~
Large wire cage			2	
Iron bath tub with gas heater			10	
Pump shower bath			5	
Large wire aviary			~~8~~	
Bronze garden or Hall fountain			50.	
Wire octagonal aviary with wooden slides			50	
" " " "			50	
" Aviary small, on stand			3	
Sovereign bath tubs			15	
China garden seats			34	
Bamboo flower stands with				
dishes			4	
		No.	9633	97

	Marked		Valuation	
			9633	97
Bamboo Verandah curtains & ropes			4	
old lead piping say 300 lbs.			10	
Evans and Marvins Combination lock safe			120.	
wall " " " "			30	
hogany toilet table and Mirror			20	
stone carved garden ornaments			4	
shower bath			8	
hot "			1	
plants (6 Magnolia trees) in pots			10	
Boot scraper				50
Paper box containing lace				
lace jackets (marked at $1)			25	
Collars, bows Fichus etc Lace and silk marked at $143.				
Lace and silk collars (cuckett)	9			
" collars and sleeves	15	50		
" " "	13.			
" " "	4	50		
" Fichers	10			
" "	11	50		
" and silk "	9			
" linen collars & cuffs	4	50		
" " "	3	50		
Box containing 1 Doz linen "	6	66		
lace and linen collars & cuffs	5			
" " " "	4	75		
" " " "	5			
" " " "	4	50		
Box 1 Blk. lace Fichu	18			
Forward	$ 124	41		
			9866	47

	Marked		Valuation	
Bt. forward	$ 124	41	£ 9866	47
Applic lace Fichu	18			
" " collar	4			
" Honiton "	11	50		
" Mallen "	8	50		
" Applique "	3	50		
" Maltese "	2			
" Honiton "	4	50		
4 114 linen collars	4	50		
" 12 " "	4	50		
" Embd. " and lace collars and cuffs	3	75		
" Gents silk scarf				5
lace collars and cuffs	3	75		
" " " "	2	25		
" sleeves	2	25		
Lace handkerchiefs	10	75		
" Fichu	3			
Plush and lace collars	3	75		
Lot lace collars and sleeves	15	50		
" " and linen " "	8	50		
Muslin linen + lace underhandkerchiefs and sleeves	33	50		
Lace embd. Fichus	34	75		
" Capes	41	25		
Envelopes containing Collars, sleeves sets yaboth etc. etc.	386	75		
Embroidery materials with worked Design.	6	50		
Lace collars (yaboth)	7	50		
Crêpe + Chenille Fichus	28			
Forward	$ 777	16	£ 9871	47

	Marked		Valuation	
Bt. forward	$ 777	16	$ 9871	47
Silk neckhandkerchief	7	50		
Trimmed lace Fichus	10	50		
Lace & silk "	12			
Box lace collars & cuffs (5)	12	75		
" linen " " (15)	3	75		
" " " (12)	3	60		
" " "	5	40		
" 3 " " 2 "	2	50		
" " " Embroidered	1	75		
" " "	1			
" 1 Doz. Collars	3	75		
" " "	3	50		
" " "	3	50		
" " "	3	50		
" " Guipure	6			
" " Parisienne collars	4	50		
" 1 Lace collar	2	25		
" 1 " and silk bow	2	50		
" 1 " " collar cuffs	2	25		
" 2 " " "	1	50		
" 1 Silk bow	1	25		
" 1 Doz. linen collars	3			
" 2 " " " the rest	7			
" 1 Set collars & cuffs linen & lace	3	75		
" Gents White bows			1	
" 1 Doz. linen collars	4	50		
" 1 " lace "	9			
" 3 Ladies silk scarves	6			
" 2 Guipure collars	1			
" 19 " "	3	80		
	$ 910	46	$ 9872	47

	Marked		Valuation	
	# 710	46	1.98 72	47
box 11 sets childs collars + cuffs.	5	50		
" 6 collars + 5 cuffs (lace)	12	50		
" 9 Fancy lace bows	4	50		
" 1 lace emb^d. linen jacket	7	50		
" 1 " collar + cuffs.	5	75		
" 1 " + silk Fichu	4	75		
" 1 " set collar + cuffs	2	75		
" 3 Fancy lace bows	3	75		
" Embroidered Fichus	3	60		
" 4 Figured Silk Handkerchiefs			2	
set collars and 6 cuffs.	4	75		
" " " sleeves	3	75		
" " " "	2			
" 5 " lace trimmed	3	75		
" 2 " + sleeves lace	7	50		
" 1 " " "	9			
" 8 sets linen collars + cuffs.	2	66		
" 2 " " edged with lace	2	50		
" 15 lace collars	7	50		
" Frilled set (16)	12			
" 1 Doz. linen sets	9			
" 2 sets edged linen sets	7			
" 2 lace ties colored bows	3			
" 1 Doz. linen collars	4	50		
" 5 " sets	6	25		
" 2 " collars + cuffs.	2	50		
" 1 set embroidered linen collars				
" 5 colored + cuffs	4			
" 5 colored bows + lace ties	5			
" 31 silk sashes	113			
	# 1170	72	1.98 74	47

	Marked		Valuation	
	$ 1170	72	£98	74 47
Box 5 sets linen collars + cuffs	2	50		
" 1 doz. edged " "	4			
" 12 " gents. linen collars.			12	
" 1 " White " Neckties	3			
" ea. 1 " linen " handkerchiefs	68			
" 1/2 " White " neckties	1	50		
" 9 silk scarves	9			
2 Made up cravats	12			
Box 1 Mechanical Doll			3	
" 1 "			3	
" 1 "			3	
" 1 "			1	
" 1 " rubber crying			1	
" 1 doll dressed			1	
" 1 " "			5	
" 2 sets lace collars + sleeves	2	60		
" 4 " " + linen " " "	3	20		
" 6 Ladies silk Umbrellas			15	
" 3 pin cushion covers $1.50				
6 sets mats Mantel $4.50			4	
Pkge 8 Dinner table mats.	8	50		
Boxes 2 Dolls			4	
" 1 Japanese Silk dressing gown			6	
" 2 do Crepe embroidered neck scarves			6	
" 6 " shawls thin + small			3	
" 13 Silk + Crepe emb.d scarf T.6.50				
8 " emb.d Handkerchiefs 4			10	50
Roll 2 silk gauze emb.d screens			4	
Pkge 3 Doz. Damask Napkins $\frac{\text{Marked}}{4^{\text{s}}}$ pr. doz.			9	
Vouchers call				20
	$ 1294	92	£9965	17

	Marked		Valuation	
	$ 1294	92	99 65	17
Rolls bandages				10
Extra size Silk neck mafs marked $3½ ea.			54	
Ordinary " " scarfs				
Merino neck mafs				
Box 39 yds lace	61	87		
" ea. 1 doz Ladies Kid gloves (in tin)	60			
Pkgs. 5½ " " lisle thread stockings	124			
" 10 yds cloth	18			
" 10 " "	18			
" 10 " "	18			
" 2 serge dresses	16			
" 1 bombazine " pattern				5
" 1 " " "				5
" 1 Silk & Woolen Mix." "	5			
" 1 " " " " "	5			
" 1 " " " " "	5			
" 1 " " " " "	5			
" 1 " " " " "				5
" 1 " " " " "				5
" 1 " " " " "				5
" 1 " " " " "				5
" 1 " " " " "				5
" 1 " " " " "	5			
" 25 pieces embroidered Cape mantel etc.	140	50		
" Marked down to 1/3 original prices				
" 1 Roll White serge			20	
" 2 Blue edge + blue Cloth dresses $18. + 10.	28			
" 1 Silk and woolen mixed dress —				
marked from $55. to $35.	35			
1 Silk poplin dress marked from $65 to	20			
	$ 1869	29	10 074	27

	Marked		Valuation	
	1869	29	10074	27
1 Cashmere sacque fur trimmed				
Marked from	33. to	24		
1 " " " "	35.	25		
1 Sealskin jacket Marked from				
	160. to	115		
1 green serge dress "	45 "	10		
1 bronze colored " "	19 "	6		
1 Olive green poplin "	45.	12		
1 Lynx skin trimmed cloth jacket fr.	55. to	35		
1 Striped drill from	45 to	12		
or Lot of Guipure lace 30 yds.				
1 " tie				
1 net Fichu				20
1 Open work collar				
11 Silk neck scarfs 1$				
9 Made " ties				5
1 Circingle + set of pony clothing				1
Blue horse blanket				1
Flannel sacque coat				
" " "				
" " "				
Woolen " "				18
" " "				
pair flannel trowsers				
" tweed "				
Waistcoats				4 50
suit sleeping clothes				1
scarlet embroidered bed quilt				
Japanese				25
$	210	29		
see back 3 leaves	143			
$	2251	29		
	say		1000	
			Rs 1155	77

	Marked		Valuation	
		T	11155	77
antel fire screen with brass frame			2	
avy cloth lap rug			4	
ge carpet rugs				
all " "			10	
econd hand. "				
or 1 Mechanical Steamboat toy			1	
36 Japanese Lac.t trays (small)			1	50
1 Chinese figure "Coolie"			1	
2 " " "Barber"			1	
1 " " "Shoemaker"			1	
1 " " "Old woman"			1	
1 " " "Silk seller"			1	
8 pieces lac.d boxes trays etc.				50
1 doz. boxes sa. 1 doz paper collars			1	
Rail car toys			2	
Rubber " animals			1	50
" Baby Brusher			2	50
Musical instruments Brass Keys	19		10	
" " "				
with extra Keys			4	
1 six sided Harmonium			3	
1 figure "the old Fiddler"				20
Costume Crackers			1	20
12 Fancy Japanese pin cushions			1	
Containing 52 pcs Jap. toys	58	90	15	
" "				30
ex sundry " "			2	
Japanese screens				10
List boxes	2	25		
"	2		1	50
Toys games etc.			16	
		Th:	11241	07

	Marked		Valuation	
Portable rubber bath with case		Rs.	11241	07
Gents dressing case			10	
Handkerchief glove and perfume box			30	
" " " " case			5	
satin lined			10	
Russian leather glove box " "			3	
Writing and jewel case combined			5	
Jewel cabinet wooden			5	
Rosewood dressing case			35	
Leather cigar cabinet with tin foil lined drawers			6	
Cabinet for jewel with work box top			5	
" (French Mahogany) for cigars			8	
Fancy wood liquer case			30	
" 4 drawers wooden cabinet			5	
Handsome Fancy wood liquer case			30	
Satin wood dressing case			25	
Case pipes and smokers requisites			30	
Rosewood liquer stand damaged			5	
Handsome wood. "			50	
Boxes games chess chequers dominoes etc @10			20	
Japanese Hebuki in case			8	
" " " "			3	
Box containing 2 glove boxes Japanese			5	
Japanese Handkerchief box			2	
" " "			3	
" " " Gold lac^d top			3	
Boyes childs tea sets			1	
" Loto	20	50	8	
Writing case			5	
		Rs	11576	07

	Marked		Valuation	
		Fb.	115	76 07
Roll containing 2 handsome silk embroidered tapestries ea.	155.	-3/4	70	
4 small " " "	5	50	32	
2 " " " "	11	-1		
Platinum or Bronze Medallions			3	
Gauton lackd. Checher board (wood) mnt			2	
Glass dish with gilt handles			5	
Bronze standard with glass dish			5	
Gilt and glass center flower piece	19	50	5	
Small " " " " " "	6		2	
" " " " " "			1	50
Gilt and glass toilet table ornament with Mirror Scent bottles &c.	25		8	
Colored glass Card receivers gilt stand			6	
Red glass dish gilt & bronze stand			3	
Majolica figure with glass dish			2	
Box & mantel fire screen frames (gilt) ea $8. to	10		35	
4 Hall hooks & frames gilt			6	
1 " " " "	5		4	
1 gilt hall towel rack			1	
1 Inkstand (2 bottles) & pen each	5		2	
1 " " " "			1	
1 " " " "	6	50	3	
1 " single large bottle & pen each			4	
1 " " " " " "	6	50	3	
1 " " " " "			3	
1 " " " " " "	12	50	5	
1 " " " " " "	4		2	
1 " " " " " "	"	-	2	
		Fb.	11789	57

	Marked		Valuation	
		Lb.	11789	57
Inkstand single large bottle and pen rack			2	
" Two bottles			1	
" single "	2		1	
Glass inkstand			1	
" "			1	
Ornamental 2 bottles ink stand & rack				50
Inkstand and bell combined	4	50	2	
Pair gilt and glass inkstands	2	50	1	
Inkstand 2 bottle "			1	
Stationery case with " etc.				
writing desk etc			8	
Toilet ornament & 2 scent bottles				20
Metal boxes	15		3	
Box containing paper Knife stamps & penholder			2	
Fancy stationery box with two inkstands			2	
Ivory powder boxes ea.	10		6	
Watch cases with glass shades	2		1	
" " boxes.				20
Bronze ornament	7	50	2	
" " Greyhound	3		1	
" " Horse and Jockey			1	
" " 2 dogs	3	50	1	
" Crayfish (Japanese)			2	
" Candlesticks (") Storks on tortoise				50
pair French bronze and gilt candlesticks			1	
Toilet ornament gilt with mirror bottle &c.			4	
Gilt & glass Flower holder	4		1	
Metal Tray				20
Porcelain transparent night lamps				50
" painted flower stand			1	
		Lbs	11837	67

	Marked		Valuation	
		Pds.	118	37 67
Letter scales			4	
Glass thermometer 1 glass salt cellar	3			
" paper weights			2	
Match boxes				50
" stands				20
green + gilt glass vase				
pair French porcelain Mantel bottles			2	
Tea pot			1	50
"				
Fancy plate with bird in edge				50
Set (3 pieces) for toilet table			1	
Painted glass candlesticks and				
spanish bottles				50
French gilt + bronze candlestick			1	
" Workbasket glass top				
French candlestick				50
round glass vase + do. jewel box				50
" cigar stand	15		3	
" box with 3 perfume bottles	16		3	
" cigar stand	17		2	
Porcelain vase with whist counter top				50
Chinese saucers in Rattan stands				30
Porcelain (shoes) table ornaments				20
Majolica saucer trays				50
Porcelain card receivers			3	
Majolica ornamental trays			2	
Glass dish in gilt stand	11	50	2	
Letter scale (brass)			2	
Porcelain trays with cups boxes &c.			2	50
Ring box (miniature billiard table)				20
			118	73 07

	Marked	Valuation	
		11873	07
Candlesticks crockery majolica + glass		1	
Crockery tray + 8 Japanese nicker saucers + 1 Tea cup + saucer			50
Mantel piece ornaments figures &c.		4	
Fancy glass scent bottles			50
Pair White crockery vases			
" French porcelain "		2	
Crockery Inkstand + Watch holder			20
Fancy glass toilet boxes			
" " ring trays		2	
Bronze paper weight			20
Majolica goat			
Glove box on majolica stand		2	
Fancy glass cluster dishes (1 broken)		1	
" " " on silver bronze standard		4	
Biscuit jar		3	
Glass preserve dish		1	
Wooden hitch ties		2	
Bronze + gilt ash trays			
Blue China "		1	
Silver bronze stand with 3 toilet bottles		4	
Bronze double candlestick with reflector	22	6	
Stand with 2 casks for spirits + 3 bucket		8	
Set four flower pots with dishes (small)		2	
Tooth brush box + soap dish chinese			50
Japanese dishes fish shaped		1	
Lead Irons		1	
		11919	97

	Marked		Valuation	
			11919	97
blue glass vases				50
Wakefield dogs head			2	
Bronze Candlesticks				
" Incense burners				
" Vases			20	
" tree stump				
box Childs tea set	7	50	4	
" " "			6	
Toy bass horn instr. hoops			2	
drum and sticks			6	
Accordeon			2	
Mechanical Flower girl (toy)			5	
horse + Merchandise truck "			3	
Granulators "			2	
6 Toys				
Tea set crockery	4	50	10	
" " wooden	3	25		
Mechanical fiddles				10
Common dressing cases empty				50
Glove box				
Hat "				
Paint "				
Travelling chest board with men			5	
Stationery boxes				
Stamp + ink box				
Common dressing case empty				
Boxes "Counties of England" Game			3	
" Cloisonne porcelain tea set			6	
Drawing instruments			2	
14 Gold watches nominally			1	50
			11999	07

	Marked		Valuation	
			11999	57
Japanese Fancy silk colored balls			2	
box containing				
Photo frames 4 ivory & 2 wooden	16			
" " "	24	25	25	
" " gilt & velvet	34	50		
" Ivory "	3	50	1	
" " gilt & blue enamel	17		4	
" " "	6		1	
" " steel	1	75		50
" " easel silk workbox				
attachment	7	50	3	
" " velvet with gilt end	12		3	
" " stand revolving	15		2	
" " wooden easel	8		3	
" " in frame				10
" paper weight		75		10
" case for pocket novelties				
Colored prints framed				20
double mirror			4	
box 14 Japanese wooden canes			1	
Agate match bottle				10
Metal wheelbarrow ash tray				
" dish " "				
" vase " "				
" shoe " "			2	
" Watch holder				
Wooden " "				
" Miniature globe				
Paper weight gilt & bronze			1	50
			12053	07

	Marked		Valuation	
			120	53 07
Scissors etc case on Metal easel			2	
Banners for photographs gilt standard	7	51	1	
Transparency light lamps	47		16	
Jewel saucer + watch holder			2	
Bronze and gilt jewel (ring) box			4	
Fancy Knknacks }				20
dolls				
Lot 32 (29 new 3 old) + 2 letter books			10	
Cabinet containing				
pair plated side dishes (old)			15	
Hot water kettle milk lamp plated (old)			10	
Plated water pitcher old			5	
" 3 barreled spirit stand (old)			8	
" Cream pitcher }				
" Syrup jug }			5	
" Sugar bowl			1	
" Small mugs			2	
" Large vase with glass dish			1	
" Napkin rings			2	
" + ground glass bowl	9		2	
" Candlestick + glass shade			1	
" Cigar lighting spirit lamp			1	
" + gilt stand			15	
Combined clock and barometer	30		15	
Carriage clock small			1	
Pocket decanter with cup	4		10	
Gilt bird cage with 2 scent bottles	6	60	1	
Ornamental cigar stand			1	50
Stereoscope with lot of views	9	00	3	
Plated bronze cigar holder			121	87 77

	Marked	Valuation	
		121 87	77
Silver bronze & gilt tobacco jar		10	
" " " " small		5	
" " " " Urn	13 50	5	
" " " " Candlestick		6	
" " " " with glass flower bottle	10	3	
" " " " Thermometer		5	
" " " " Jewel box (old)	13	3	
" " " "		1	
Fancy work basket (bronze)		2	
Silver & gilt bronze decanter stand			
Gilt card receiver with silver bronze figure		1	
" & Bronze "egg" Cigar holder		10	
Bronze Monkey head gilt match box		1	
Flower vase glass & gilt pr. pair	6	2	
			20
Gilt paper weight		2	
Leather cigar box with cutter match box etc.			
Plated Cruet stand 4 bottles	10	6	
" " " "	10	5	
" " " "	10	5	
" " " "	32	10	
" " " 6 "	11	5	
" Coffee (boat) pot	13	6	
" " (") "	10	6	
" " (") "		2	
" Beer mug		2	
" "		2	
" Spirit stand for 3 bottles	15	6	
" glass claret jug	30	10	
" Teapot		2	
" Beer mug		123 09	97

	Marked		Valuation	
		Hs.	12309	97
Plated swan salt cellars			16	
Blackwood inkstands with mc bottles			4	
Inkstand stamps and match box			3	
Plated wire gauze candle covers			1	
Work baskets				
Bonbonniere			3	
Picker stand with flower pot				
Photos. velvet frames with gilt slides &c. ea.	3	50	4	
Ink cushion / Bronze stamp				
Paper wt. / inkstand, / bell				
Candlestick / pair candlesticks			15	
Bouquet holder / Inkstand				
Paper knife (all above are bronzes)				
Mug / Sugar bowl with tongs plated			6	
Spirit lamp steam engine			1	
Ningpo carved sedan chair				20
Leather portemonnaies			3	
Pocket menu. tablets + card case			1	
Plated dinner card holders			2	
Lot Dinner + Christmas cards			5	
Large hand glasses				
" " " cracked ea	5		7	
Parlor pistols			1	
Wall clothes rack brass			1	
Small mirror stand	8	50	4	
French painted porcelain dishes	10		6	
Set ivory chess men			6	
Ivory cup and ball broken				10
Toy table with teaset inside			1	
			12399	27

	Marked	Valuation	
		12399	27
Carved wooden wall brackets		1	
2 boxes ea. 100 Havana cigars		10	
2 boxes Malaga Raisins		9	
1 tin " of Biscuits		1	
Remarch sewing Machine		10	
1 Japanese Cabinet		1	
" "		3	
1 small leather hand bags }			
" " " " damaged }		3	
2 leather + 2 cloth " "		3	
1 Valise (leather)	22	4	
" "		5	
" " canvas covered		6	
" " " "		8	
" "		6	
" " " "		6	
" " " "		6	
1 Travelling bag with toilet utensils and waterproof cover		30	
1 Sole Leather trunk		10	
1 gun in case (pin fire)		40	
1 box building blocks (toy)	7	2	
1 card stand with prints		4	
1 Organ thermometer		2	
1 combination clock thermometer and Barometer }		8	
1 lever clock	—	3	
1 leather paper porte folio		1	
1 Japanese leather Hibachi		5	
1 Ivory Canton Card basked with a lot of painted leaves		1	
		12587	27

	Marked		Valuation	
			125	87
Ivory Canton card rack in case			5	
" " basket " "			10	
" " Glove stretcher " "			1	
" " " "			2	
" " Feather fan			1	
Japanese Lacquer stand				50
Wooden table ornament				50
" carved coal box				50
" book rack				10
Rein clip			1	
Wooden paper ball pocket				50
Folding stool rattan seat			2	
Fiji 16 sofa pillow patterns	93	75	50	
4 " " " Japanese	11		5	
2 pair slipper "	8		4	
21 Ribbon bookmarks ea	1	50		
16 worked " " .50 & .75 ea			4	
Saratoga trunk	48		20	
Sable robe red lining }			200	
" " blue " } cost $600			200	
" " red " }			200	
Raccoon skin sleigh rug			15	
Black Fox skin " "			25	
White Ermine robe			30	
" Astrachan (not very good)			12	
Piece squirrels skins			6	
White fox skin robe			20	
Grey astrachan "			40	
Seal skin cap			5	
Cloth seat + one evening crush hat			3	
		Vo.	134	50

37

	Marked	Valuation	
		134 50	37
Leather hat box		2	
Tin lined case containing			
3 large Velvet table cloths average 75		225	
2 Carriage Blankets		20	
1 piece about 8 yds. flannel cloth		10	
2 Toilet table covers		2	
Box 60 Brown Holland + chintz furniture covers		30	
Case containing			
1 White rubber drivers protector		10	
1 pr. rubber leggings		3	
1 Black " drivers protector		10	
1 old Mos quito net			20
1 piece " Netting		1	
1 old " "			20
1 " " "			20
2 pieces old cotton			10
1 old Mosquito net			20
1 " Counterpane			20
1 small pillow straw + 2 cases			20
2 Toilet covers		3	
1 piece Wamsutta cotton 40 yds.		3	
1 Black net ladies jacket		1	
1 Dressing gown		8	
1 Br. pilot cloth ulster		12	
1 Linen skirt		1	
1 " dress		2	
1 Dressing gown		8	
1 Blk silk panner dress bastrimmed		1	
1 Pillow case "			10
		13798	77

	Marked	Valuation	
		13795	77
Cotton jacket			20
Br. linen dress		2	
" "		2	
White Alpaca dress		2	
" cotton Childs "		2	
" " Openwork		3	
Childs shirt +3 childs dresses		3	
" lace "		5	
Pillow case			50
Cotton German Infants "		2	
" " " "		2	
Pillow Case			50
" " Embroidered		4	
Dressing gown flannel lined		8	
Cotton jacket		3	
Skirt green striped			50
" pink and black "			50
Pieces linen			50
Chest protector			10
Pilot cloth overcoat		5	
Lace pillow case		1	50
White linen dress		2	
Piece Wamsutta cotton		3	
Overcoat Melton		5	
Frock coat		5	
Sack "		3	
Linen dresses		4	
Swans down petticoat		6	
Frock coat		5	
Piece Wamsutta cotton		3	
		13882	07

	Marked		Valuation	
			13882	07
Black linen dress			4	
Quilted satin skirt			3	
Cotton jacket				50
Childs Japanese dressing gown			3	
" Bonnet				50
" Blue silk dress			3	
Blk frock coat			3	
Childs cotton dress			1	
" snowflake "			3	
" Japanese dressing gown			3	
" Cotton dress				50
Short blue silk quilted petticoat	9		5	
long " " " "	20		10	
Frock coat			5	
Boys drawers				50
Childs dresses			2	
Black and crimson satin quilted	ckt. 40		15	
Chest protector (old)				20
Brown linen dress			2	
Blue Merino cape				50
" Infants dress silk lined			3	
Japanese dressing gown			5	
Childs cap Merino				50
Ladies Japanese dressing gown ea	15		15	
pairs swimming drawers			1	
Japanese dressing gowns ea.	15		10	
Silk velvet trimmed dressing gown			8	
Cloth " " "			8	
Lung protector + 4 pieces red flannel			1	
Boys sailors shirt				50
			13998	77

	Marked		Valuation	
			13998	77
10 pairs trousers			20	
5 waistcoats			5	
1 flannel coat			2	
1 large antimacassar			2	
14 Silk neckties			2	
4 Table cloths ea	11			
1 " "	12	50	30	
25 pairs old coats, dressing gowns, trousers &c.			10	
10 covers on black jars			2	
2 feather fans			1	
1 large pink "				10
4 Photo frames			4	
1 Toy rabbit				10
1 pack Shakespearian cards				10
1 Box Lotto counters				10
1 Soldiers cap				
1 Butter stamp				10
1 Hat tree oak, Mirror umbrella stand etc. combined with 2 Hall chairs			30	
1 Plate warmer			2	
1 Pkge down (duck or goose)				
1 " of Shavings (for stuffing)			3	
3 Japanese Carpet rugs	15/- 21/- 25/-		30	
3 Iron wire garden chairs			20	
2 Crinicos with Cretonne trimmings			12	
1 Parrot cage				
1 Large			3	
1 Small bird cages				
			14199	27

	Marked		Valuation	
			141	99 27
Carriage seat and step			2	
Seats in boxes @ $.2			8	
Game race course with horses in box	1	40	10	
box old stationery.			1	
" " "			1	
Hanging wire baskets	13	25	4	
Shovel and 7 trunk straps			2	
Library step chair			5	
4 Pkg's. ea. 1 Doz. } 1 " " 9 } Balls twine			5	
Boxes paper collars			1	
Set Ledger Journal Cash & Letter books 1 ea.			10	
Set rent memo books			1	
Box containing 1 soup ladle 1 large gravy spoon plated 1 fish Knife and fork 4 Curry Spoons 1 Gravy Ladle 4 Table Spoons 1 pr. Sugar tongs 1 Salt spoon 5 Egg " 4 Tea " 1 Butter Knife 4 large forks 3 Carvers & " 1 Steel 8 large knives	" " " " " " " " " " " " "		25	
			142	74 27

	Marked		Valuation	
			142	74 27
1 Toy stable	11	50	4	
1 Tivoli board (game)				
3 Target games 1 Peepshow				
1 Double boat toy			4	
6 Japanese books				50
1 Insect cabinet			2	
1 aquarium			3	
1 Lot cork bark				10
1 " Wicker baskets			4	
3 Folding chairs			6	
2 sets triangular Japanese mats			8	
1 set 7 pieces rectangular " "			7	
1 Mother of pearl inlaid stand	25		10	
1 box five Japanese pictures with raised figure				
1 " screen			20	
Valise and Trunk canvas covers old marked E. M. Smith				10
Box of toy Japanese bird cages			3	
Map of the World			6	
" " " U.S.A.			4	
Chinese Map			3	
Chart of Shanghai			1	
Maps of Australia			12	
2 large stone filters incomplete				
1 Cuspidore				
1 Rod	1		5	
2 Short curtain poles				
1 Long " " with rings				
			143	76 97

	Marked	Valuation	
		143 76	97
Photographs			
5 White views of Shanghai		5	
1 Houseboat		1	
20 Colored Photos. of Japan by Baron Stilfried		60	
18 Colored photos of Japanese and Chinese characters each 2 pictures		36	
4 Large Allographs		20	
7 Small "		5	
5 Engravings (portraits)		5	
4 Colored photos native characters		4	
5 Photos of statues		10	
3 " " a Fine dun			10
10 Chromos flowers		5	
2 " fruits (Oleographs)		6	
2 " Early + late Autumn "		6	
2 " Harvesting "		8	
11 Small colored photos of Japan Baron Stilfried		11	
14 Gas brackets			
28 Globes		112	
28 " tops			
5 Colored photos of Japan by S Stilfried		15	
1-9 Burner gasalier with weights		100	
1-6 " " "	$395.-	100	
1 Inlaid Ring for table		30	
1 Mahogany dining table extra		50	
		149 66	07

	Marked	Valuation	
		14966	07
Mahog any glass door cabinet		30	
Oak book case		20	
" Cabinet "		20	
Lac[d] Trapoys			10
New Iron coal hods			
old " " "			
" Copper " "		8	
" "			
Brass fender			
Fire place grate		3	
Stove		4	
doz copper chair springs		14	
Brushes			10
Umbrellas		1	
pieces waterproof cloth		1	
Air cushion			20
Brown holland furniture covers		1	
Japanese rugs		10	
Set 3 wall hooks		1	
Pkg's door fenders (brass springs)		3	
Brackets for curtain poles			50
Iron braces + 5 rollers			50
Brass tops for curtain poles			50
Copper top for candle			10
Bronze candle taper caneste old			10
Copper wire hooks			10
Iron skewers			10
Metal inkstand			20
Bottle camphor in boxwood box			20
glass ink bottles old			10
		15084	87

	Marked	No.	Valuation 1508	
Bottle writing ink				50
Sponge dish + tooth brush dish				10
Friction mittens				20
Japanese tops				20
Cross bow				
Miniature fire place				10
small dolls				50
game cards				50
Lot rubber listing and small elastic straps			2	
Carved wood wall bracket			1	
Frame for 4 Photos.				20
Japanese lacq^{d} ornament			2	
" glove box			1	
Box saucers.			1	
" "			1	
"			1	
Japanese lacq^{d} box with trays and small boxes			2	
" " " " "			2	
Doz " cups			1	
" glove box				50
" lacq^{d} "			4	
" " cabinet			1	
Japanese imitation satsuma teaset			5	
" lacq^{d} cabinet			1	
" " "			1	
" " "			1	
" " "			1	
" " "			1	
			1516	67

	Marked	Valuation	
		151 16	67
Japanese lacqd cabinet		1	
" Brown + gold cigar box		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" Lacqd " stand			50
box Jap. straw boxes etc 19 pieces		1	50
Japanese lacqd " glove box		2	
" " " "		1	
" " " "		2	
" " " "		2	
" " " "		2	
" " " "		1	
" " " "		1	
" gold + brown " "		2	
" Lacqd " paint mk. "		5	
" " " " "		1	50
" " " " "		1	50
" " cabinet		1	50
sets " satsuma Tete a Tete		10	
box " steam work		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
		151 74	67

	Marked	Valuation	
		15774	67
Box Japanese straw work		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		1	50
" " " "		2	
" Lacq.d glove box		2	
" " " "		1	
" " " "		1	
" " " "		1	
" " " "		2	
" " " "		2	
" " " "		2	
" " " "		1	
" " " "		1	
" " " "		1	
" " " "		3	
" " cabinet		3	
" " "		1	
" " "		1	
" " "		1	
" " "		1	
" " "		1	
" " "		1	
" " "		1	
" " "		1	
" " "		1	
" " "		2	
" " "		2	
" " "		2	
" " "		2	
	Kr.	15220	17

	Marked	Valuation	
		152 90	17
1 Japanese Tete a Tete tea set		5	
2 " " cups		1	
2 " " "		1	
1 " Coffee "		1	
5 " Lacq. stands		1	
1 box " silk birds		1	
10 " " " balls ea 10		5	
1 " necktie box		3	
1 " " dogs		5	
5 Chinese ladies work boxes		7	50
1 game table billiards		5	
1 box toy tool chest		2	
1 " Childs tea set		2	
1 Ladies canvas Chair folding		3	
2 glass standard lamps (Kerosene)			
2 ~~porcela~~ with globes		4	
2 porcelain lamps with shades			
for hanging		4	
2 " " with globes		4	
4 Old kerosene oil lamps		3	
1 Porcelain Hanging lamp shade			50
1 Pr Bronzed candle lamps			10
3 Oil lanterns			50
1 German Student lamp with shade		4	
1 Handsome embossed standard			
kerosene lamp with globe		6	
7 Common Kerosene glass lamps			50
5 Glass globes		1	
1 Street lantern shade (for gas)		1	
1 Plated egg boiler and lamp		5	
		152 96	27

	Marked	Valuation	
Plated side dish hot water		15296	27
bread stand & 2 salt cellars		4	
Glass beer mug plated rim + handle		2	
		3	
3 salt 1 egg 3 tea 4 curry + 3 tablespns		1	
5 Forks and 2 sauce ladles		3	
2 Carvers and forks 4 small Knives + 1 bread knife		2	
1 Jot lot of Kitchen utensils + crockery		10	
2 Tin Tea Kettles with lamps		1	
2 Copper " "		1	
2 Coffee Machines		1	
2 Fridges + 1 Crumb Brush			50
1 galvanized iron coal hod			
1 " " pail		1	
1 Foot bath			10
1 Meat safe nice		3	
2 Water Kongs		4	
1 " filter (large)		4	
1 Cooking stove		1	
1 Table			50
1 Ice Chest		2	
1 "		4	
1 Jinricksha		25	
1 Merchandise truck		5	
1 Lot old Chinese doors		2	
2 Water Kongs		2	
4 Soochow bath tubs wooden covers		16	
7 Water jars with zinc covers		8	
1 " Kong		1	
20 Galvanized iron tanks with zinc covers		180	
		15582	37

	Marked	Valuation	
		15582	37
Filter			50
New jinricksha with top		25	
old "		15	
Mountain sedan chair		2	
Handsomette			
Pony		150	
Set pony harness			
" " clothings			
Stable lantern			50
Reflector "			50
2 axes		4	
2 Hand fire engines with suction hose complete	400	200	
20 Fire coolies hats & 10 Chinese lanterns		3	
1 Dog house		1	
1 Fairbanks platform scales		8	
1 Force pump		20	
1 Jackscrew out of order		10	
1 Coil rope		15	
A lot of sundry odds & ends			
1 Barrel cement		5	
3 Bamboo Verandah curtains		3	
7 Chamber chairs wooden cane seated		20	
6 Dining room " " "		10	
4 Hall " " "		8	
6 Morocco covered Tacked Chairs for dining room		60	
" wooden open work back " "		32	
2 Mahogany and green damask office chairs		8	
2 " Morocco dining arm "		8	
		16200	87

	Marked	Valuation	
		162 00	87
Oval Chinese Mahogany table		8	
Rectangular Office table		10	
Teak side Board		40	
Iron Bedstead		4	
Fender		2	
Marble top small (oak) Washstand		6	
Desk top		4	
Mahogany side board		30	
" hall table		15	
Dark wood wardrobe		10	
Small office desk		1	
Large Mahogany card table in good order		15	
Ladies Writing desk		12	
Teak Wardrobe		15	
Mahogany writing desk		15	
Dining room ice Chest (large)		40	
Dark Wood dressing table & glass		40	
Hall table		8	
China made office desk with pigeon hole top (standing)		6	
Hall table		5	
Round ended table		4	
" " "		8	
" " "		6	
Iron bedstead		5	
Mahogany coll. Revolving covered writing desk		20	
" green leather seated hand backed Dining chairs		5	
		165 94	87

	Marked		Valuation	
			16534	87
Blk walnut Jardiniere with emb[d]				
do			6	
Cane seated Rocking Chair			1	
Common garden Chair				
Hat tree			4	
Mahogany revolving book case			10	
Black and gilt table			8	
Round top tea boys (common)			4	
Towel racks				50
Bracket carved horses head			1	
Common wooden washstand			2	
Round table			6	
Oval "			5	
Common Washstand			2	
" "			2	
" "			1	
Black Walnut utensil stand			3	
Wooden common "			2	
Cankor wood "			3	
Black Walnut "			3	
Common Blk. Walnut (or Teak)			5	
Commodes			10	
Blk Walnut center table			18	
Mahogany " "			25	
Round table China Made			5	
" lac[q] tables ornamented with mother o pearl			4	
Blue fancy flowered cretonne drawing room Chairs			8	
" " " " " " brown holland cov			12	
		Ts.	16685	87

	Marked	Valuation	
		16685	37
1 fancy flowered cretonne drawing room easy Chair		15	
3 " " " "		10	
Foot stools		3	
Hat stand Marble top with mirror umbrella stand Blk walnut		12	
Mahog any book case Mirror front		20	
Wall rod Blk. + gilt		5	
" for wall		1	
Chinese embroidered foot stool		1	
Cretonne covered trunk lounge with brown Holland covers		5	
1 3 mattresses 4 pillows 1 Bolster		5	
Cottage bedstead		4	
Pieces old carpeting		4	
Long Billiard room Blk wood couch mottocco covered		15	
Towel racks		2	
Window cornice (Brown + gilt)		2	
Washstand for large basin		6	
Hat tree		6	
Chandelier for two Kerosene lamps		2	
1 red + blue + White glass lanterns		18	
Small ground glass lanterns		2	
Large porcelain		3	
Small " lamp holder (hanging)		1	
Pieces old oil cloth			50
Green + gold toilet set		3	
Bench		1	
		168	87

	Marked		Valuation	
		Fb.	16836	87
Inch Mahogany oval centre table			25	
Music holder Davenport			6	
Square Wingpo table			4	
Zinc bath tub with cover (portable)			3	
Set (7 pieces) fire irons			2	
Small iron bedstead green			4	
Set (5 pieces) doors for ice box				20
Folding wall bracket				50
Doz. teaspoons damaged				10
Chines wooden teapoy				50
Rattan round stand top teapoy				50
Set (6 pcs) carved wooden wall brackets Bookrack & stand decanter			9	
Round common table			3	
Carpet foot stool				50
Doz. Mahogany Maroon rep. covered drawing room chairs				
arm chairs " " "			84	
" " " " "				
Sofa " "				
Chinese wheelbarrow for carrying dirt &c			10	
Made Teak sideboard tack mirror			10	
Long Rattan Verandah chairs			5	
Mahogany 8 sided Centre table			20	
Teak " "			10	
Drawing room chairs red damask				
" " arm " " "			39	
Sofa				
Sofa Morocco covered			15	
			17087	17

	Marked	Valuation	
		17087	17
Large Blk. wood wardrobe with mirror or Middle door		30	
Japanese trays & health brush		1	50
Grates (fire places) 2 2nd hand		6	
Sideboard common stained wood		6	
Drawing room rep. covered chairs		50	
" " " " "			
Sofa			
Washstand dark wood		10	
Mahogany dinner wagon		25	
Pine " Washstand with tile brick		10	
Green rep. Drawing room chairs			
" " " arm "		32	
Sofa			
Mahogany Morocco covered dining room arm chairs		60	
Fancy covered ladies easy "		20	
Work Japanese Paper flowered screens		14	
High " " " "		12	
Sunkah		1	
Small easy chair		2	
Old iron extension chairs		1	
Dressing table (mahogany) with mirror		25	
Mahogany Extension dining table		60	
Large Bell forcing glasses			
Lots of 5 each graduated sizes glasses		50	
Sofa box cretonne covered Black & Yellows		8	
Large wooden bath tub		5	
		175 15	67

	Marked	Valuation	
		175	15	67
all Chairs green rep				
m " " "		44		
fa " "				
as above " "		44		
mall Chairs				
m "				
ey " Fancy Cretonne cov'd				
cking "		77		
dies "				
fa				
ngraving the "Farm Yard"		2		
il paintings Landscapes in Frames		24		
ngravings "Une Panigeu"				
Le Déjà		20		
ir Oleographs Italian girl + boy		16		
rame Alpine scenery		5		
" "Dogs not admitted"		5		
il paintings		2		
ater " Japanese in Silk		4		
10 prints colored + uncolored		8		
3 engravings		4	50	
10 photos.		10		
8 Water colors.		16		
rame "The White Bull		3		
6 colored Photos.		12		
4 with frames "		2		
val oil paintings of flowers		24		
" Silt frame mirror		6		
rug				
ld pillar stove		12		
		178	56	17

	Marked	Valuation	
		178	56 17
ahogany Morocco covered chair		3	
of old building materials + new,			
iclable in " operations could not			
replaced for less than		500	
Catalogue of Books	No. of Vol.	Valuation	
tures of Life + Characters by John. Buch	5	10	
y Queen of Scots Illr. by R Ackerman	1	2	
books pamphlets etc.	15	1	
" " "	15	2	
" " "	11	2	
" " "	10	2	
ters Dictionary Unabridged 1862	1	4	
University of China B. & Gunpack contains	1		20
pamphlets	16		20
" + paper covered novels etc.	20		50
"	17		50
versation Lexicon German A to Z.	12	3	
tory of Europe Alison	14	1	50
s Books Chitty 3 vol + Story 1 vol.	4	4	
" "	6	1	
Books	13	2	
mum books old	7	1	
Religious books + Photo albums	10		50
ls etc.	15	1	
	17	1	
d Books	9		50
"	13		50
"	13	1	
"	16		50
"	14		50
		1840	57

	No of	Vol	Valuation	
		Vo.	1840 1	57
d Books	12			50
"	14			20
"	16			50
"	13			10
"	12			50
"	5			80
" Law + other	5		2	
"	8		1	50
"	8			50
"	6		1	
"	5		1	
"	7			50
tory of England Hume	4		2	
Old Books	6			50
"	7			50
"	7		1	
d Pamphlets etc.				20
ber Crowned edition Chas Dickens	14			
" Far. East	7		2	
" Pamphlets	3			
yclopoedia Britannica cost 4 ea.	8		50	60
turesque America	2			
" " (a 25 cost ea)	2		40	-
e Christian Era	1		1	
Childs Friend	2		2	
glish Lake scenery	1		2	
uch scape gardening	1		1	
e list of a book	1			50
otos. of Wicklow 4	1		1	
tants Magazine	2		1	50
			185 15	57

	Roof	Vol.	Valuation	
		Ills.	1875	75
Childs Companion	1	4		50
World of Wit & Humour	1		1	50
Tus Leaves	1		2	
Anonymous poems	1		1	
Beautiful Homes cost $2.25	1		1	
Gardeners assistants " $12.50 "	1		5	
Spectator old	3		1	
Speech & Sermon Dick. Thibaud	1			50
Only man in Europe "Rae"	1		1	
Milkmans & Elves	1			10
Household editions Dickens	17		17	
Songs of Scotland (Music) cost 3.50 "	3		6	
Dogs of the British Islands " 6.75 "	1		3	
Swiss Pictures	1		1	
Travels in So. America " 10.	2		5	
The Nobility of life	1		3	
Landseers pictures	1		10	
Pictures by Landseer	2		15	
Sketches from Nature water cols	1		5	
Street life in London	1		3	
The Musical Monthly cost $3.50	1		1	
American pict " $3.	1		1	50
The National portrait gallery " $12.	3		9	
" Book of the horse	1		5	
English pict cost $3.50	1		2	
Life on the upper Thames $8.50	1		5	
China's Millions	1		1	50
A Souvenir of the War	1		1	
The Mediterranea Ills	1		3	
Universal Int. table	1		1	
			1862	17
				1

	Roof	Vol.	Valuation	
		Ib.	1862	17
Crabbs Precedence	2	2	1	
French + English Dict. Spier + Surenne	1		3	
English Dict. ogle	1		3	
Anthons Classical Dict	1		3	
Plumbing + Fittings " French + Eng. cost $3.00	1		15	
Don Quixote Doré cost $1.50	1		6	
Technical Educator	2		1	
Woods Nat. Hist " $9.00	1		4	
U.S. Dispensatory	1		3	
English Artists of present day cost $5.00	1		3	
Macaulays	1		3	
J.M. Turners works	1			10
La Fontains fables Doré ex. cost $12.00	2		16	
The dogs of the British Isles " 4.00	1		3	
Little Folks	1			50
The Queen of pictures	2		2	
Castles + Halls of England " $8.00	1		4	
Aunt Louisa's Welcome Visitor	1		1	
Legends of St. Lucrhia	1			50
The Life of Man cost $7.50	1		4	
Manners + Customs of Japan. Ill. $8.00	1		5	
China + its Millions	2		1	
Chatterbox	1		1	
Rome (Francoskey) Ill. $12.00	1		7	
Guinevere Tennyson Ill. Doré $10.00	1		5	
Royal Atlas 1871 Keith Johnson	1		30	
Art + Sculpture Wehring	5		50	
Venedig	2		12	
The Arctic World	1		5	
Statg.	1		8	
			1827	27

	cost	No of Vol	Valuation	
			1882	27
Wedgwood + his works	15/-	1	8	
Elaine Tennyson Doré		1	3	
Goethes Faust	£30/-	1	4	
Ferns British + Exotic		8	40	
Tower of revolving storms		8	1	
The sphere + beauties of Government		1		60
A. B. C. Telegraphic Code	5/-	1	1	
Squires Companion to Br. + Fr. Colonia		1	1	
The Sea	4/-	1	2	
Travels in the air	10/-	1	5	
Cassell Technical educator		2	1	
North Coast and other poems	4/-	1	2	
Lieder Balanden + Romanzen		1	2	
Kunst + Dichtung		1	2	
The Sunlight of Song (Musical)		1	1	
Nursery Rhymes	ea. 3/-	2	2	
Natur + Heu		1	2	
The Boots Calender	4/-	1	2	
" Songs of Wales	2/-	1	1	
" " " Mendelsohn	2/-	1	1	
Rubensteins songs	2/-	1	1	
" Duets	2/-	1	1	
War with South		3	5	
The Graphic 1873		1	2	
Tauchnitz editions		253	50	60
"		6	1	60
Westminster Review		15	1	50
1 Lot novels etc		272	250	
1 " Bibles + Prayerbooks		35	100	
1 " " "		4	10	
			193 31	47

		No. of Vol.	Valuation	
	cost		1933	47
2nd hand paper cov'd novels		61	3	
" bound "		40	5	
Childrens books bound new	9 75	6	4	
" " paper cov'd		48	5	
Nautical Almanac old		20	1	
Novels & Romances new bound		57	38	25
Song books Music		2		50
Graphical Dick paper covers ea. 2.00		4	2	
Magazines & pamphlets		79	3	
Line upon L. precept upon p.		26	2	
Half hour series		64	6	40
Bound books	19 75	5	10	
" "	30 00	7	15	
" "	15 00	5	8	
" "	8 25	5	5	
" "		8	6	
" "	17 00	12	6	
" "	16 50	6	10	
" "	7 50	5	4	
" "	13 00	7	7	
" " Light in the dwellings		4	1	
" " Hat off.		5	2	50
" " " "		5	2	00
" "		8	4	
" "Near Home"		5	2	50
" Thomas Carlyles works		33	16	50
" books	12 75	7	7	
"	19 00	5	10	
"	7 00	6	3	
"	—	5	6	
		Vls.	19529	62

	Marked	No. of	Vol.	Valuation	
				1952 9	62
Lot bound books	28.00	6		12	
" " "	35.00	8		20	
" " "	11.50	5		5	
" " "	19.00	6		6	
" " "		7		3	50
" " "	9.25	6		4	
" " "		6		4	50
" " "		4		6	
" " "		6		3	
" " "	34.00	5		15	
" " "		6		3	
" " "		6		3	
" " "		6		4	
" " "		5		5	
" " "	17.00	6		9	
Chambers Encyclopedia	old	2			50
" "	new	10		30	
Lot Bound Books	29.00	6		12	
" " "	25.00	7		12	
" " "	15.00	6		6	
" " "	20.50	7		10	
" " "	15.00	6		6	
" " "	19.50	5		8	
Home book	6.00	1		2	
Unrivalled atlas		1		2	
Schiller	9.00	2		4	
Mendelssohn Sonatas music	4	1		2	
Library table book	2	1			50
Smiles book for young men	3.25	3		2	
Walter Scotts poems	5.	7		3	
				197 34	62

Marked	No. of Vol.		Valuation	
		Fr.	19	34 62
Shakespeares Works in box	13		6	
Holy Bible	11		10	
Fancy cards	12		8	
Box 16 Photos. & 36 Stereoscopic cards			1	
Manila Hammock			2	
Porcelain Slates			3	
Blotters 1 Sketch book 2 Sketch blocks	7		6	
Boxes each 4 Photo. albums small	8		4	
Albums & scrapbooks 36 75	9		18	
Photo albums 47 00	4		20	
" " with 62 views English	1		6	
" " " views of Shanghai	2		6	
Book 24 views of Shanghai	1		12	
" 24 " " Japan & Japanese 20 00	1		12	
" 40 " " " " 20 00	1		18	
" 24 " " " " 35 00	1		12	
" 100 " " " " 20 00	1		30	
" 100 " " " " 50 00	1		30	
" 30 " " " " 50 00	1		12	
" 30 " " " " 25 00	1		12	
" 24 " " " 25 00	1		12	
Lot of Photos. unmounted 93 pieces 20 00			20	
" " " " Large 18 "			10	
Engravings "Death of Nelson"			10	
Blucher & Wellington			10	
	Marked		Valuation	
Old door mats				50
Marble slab			4	
" Mantel Shelves 1 complete 1 broken			4	
			200	33 12

	Marked		Valuation	
			20030	12
Set Mahogany Morocco covered Furniture 6 small chairs 2 arm 1 Lounge			100	
Oval bed				50
Folding chair			1	
Hanging frames for lamps			2	
Mahogany dinner wagon			20	
Stool frame				10
Wall brackets			15	
Carved boot jack			2	
Basins 6 Brush dishes soap do. Sponge dishes 7 pitchers 6 chambers			10	
Mahogany Book case			15	
Small oak table			1	
Marble flower pots			2	
Small mirror covered frame			5	
Blk. walnut dinner wagon			10	
pairs carriage lamps new + 2 pairs old			20	
Gilt cornice			1	
Pieces Colored Morocco			10	
Sides Carriage leather thick pat. " " " thin 2/3 calf			60	
Roll bed ticking 40 yds			4	
Morocco covered Lounge			10	
" " "			10	
Crim " " "			12	
Colored " " sofa			12	
" " " Lounge	—		8	
			20363	72

100

	Marked		Valuation	
		I	20363	72
Blue Damask cov'd lounge			15	
Mahogany Morocco " Expansion chair			25	
Gas fixtures			1	
Small Mitring desk			5	
Piano stool			1	
Billiard room sofa Mor. cov'd Mahog			20	
French Mahog. oval center table			15	
Teak side board			20	
Ladies escritoire Mahog.			30	
Marble slab			2	
Sponge coral flower potrc ea.	8		4	
Covers last years garden beds				50
gilt cornices 2 Rosewood 2 Curtain poles			24	
Mahog. Marb. top half round table			5	
" Side board mirror back			40	
Japan. Aviv stand			1	
Mahog. Marb. top wash stand			10	
Stool			1	
Hall chair			6	
Spring mattrass old			2	
roll of pcs. of carpet old.			3	
" 2nd hand.			15	
" " " "			26	
pcs. Drugget 1 Rug			4	
all 2nd " hand carpet			12	
new carpet 53 1/2 yds.			37	
" " 53 1/2 "			37	
" " 52 3/4 "			37	
" " 52 3/4 "			37	
" " 52 1/2 "			37	
			20835	22

	Marked	Valuation	
		208 35	22
Rolls Coco matting damaged		8	
Chinese table 1 Chinese chair			
" stool 1 " cabinet		3	
Wire fire fender 2 tongs 2 shovels 1 poker			
Hearth ornaments iron knives		5	
Chinese vase large			
" " " "	T 35	25	
Pair deer horns mounted		4	
Bucket 1 Kong		1	
Stool		1	
Mahog. card table		10	
Commode		3	
Small oval table		2	
Rolls strapping for Furniture		2	
Iron bed		6	
1 Mattresses 2 hair 2 shaving old			
2 Bolsters		15	
1 pce 2nd hand Carpet		3	
1 Toilet glass marble stand		5	
1 Mahogany card table no cloth		12	
2 Rustic ornaments		1	50
1 Frame for washstand		1	
2 Utensil cupboards		6	
1 Mahog. Cheval glass		25	
1 " French) Whatnot		5	
8 Wooden cane seated chairs dining		50	
1 " " " Rocking "		1	
1 Brass fire iron stands & irons		4	
1 Rattan table marble top			50
4 Folding cane seated chairs		8	
		210 42	22

	Marked		Valuation	
			21042	22
Mirror frame				50
Mirrors			35	
Iron bedstead			4	
Mirror for dressing table			6	
" . Cheval with stand			12	
Gas burner 2 burners			1	
Japanese screen			3	
Table blue cloth top			4	
Skins rugs			2	50
Iron bedstead			8	
Pair 3 bamboo Mattrasses				
1 lot bed curtains 3 pillows			10	
1 bed mat				
Mirror wooden framed			10	
Engraving "Little wanderers"			6	
Photo large "Summer time"			4	
" " The listener"			4	
Engraving "Waiting for deer"			4	
" "My Confidential adviser"			6	
" Peasant			5	
" "The Farm yard"			5	
" Hamlet			5	
" Shoeing horse			1	
" Morning of the chase			1	
" colored			1	
Lithograph " fishermen			3	
" . to min & son			1	50
Photo " the baby			5	
Chromo large Teffin			15	
" . The Gondolier			15	
		No.	21218	72

	Marked	Valuation	
		21	18 72
Engravings Hss "The gamekeeper"		16	
Photo. colored "The priest at sing		6	
Litho " a face		1	
Engraving " The Ascension		5	
" " " return		5	
Photo " Picking flowers		6	
Chromo Coast scene		10	
Photo. " Sheep		4	
Engraving The first taste		6	
" Forgotten		6	
Chromo The Horseman		8	
Engraving In Memoriam		8	
Photo large Rome		5	
" " Moses		5	
Engraving Laying down the law		5	
" Shipwreck		3	
" Lady Godiva		5	
" no glass Wycliff		1	
" small Pony + horse		1	
Frames & Photos. Chinese			50
Oleograph			50
Engraving Jesus			10
Oil paintings small		4	
Photo " On guard			10
" col.d Lady rider		1	
" " The Sanctuary		2	
" " " Falconer		4	
Engravings Horses		1	
Photo colored Venice by Moonlight		1	
Engraving man + foal		1	
		21339	92

	Marked	Valuation	
		21339	92
Print colored "Boys smoking"			50
Chromo Winter scene		1	50
Engraving Col'd The Reaper			50
Photo of Shanghae			10
Chromo Lith The barefooted boy		2	
" " " Roman beauty		8	
" " Goslings & Chickens		4	
" The Calf & goat		5	
" Waiting for the Artist		5	
Engraving colored The morning bath		1	
" " " Evening "		1	
Photo " " Egyptian Scene		10	
Chromo Autumn		4	
" Driving Cattle		15	
Engraving col'd " at the style		6	
Chromo The Matterhorn		8	
" Swiss Lake		4	
" Italian "		6	
" The Bloomless Alps		8	
" Desert		15	
" "		15	
" The dead game		12	
" Driving Cattle		12	
" Sunset		1	00
" Strawberries		5	
" Cherries		5	
" Moonlight		10	
" Soap bubbles		10	
" Little girl		10	
" The Stable		8	
		21533	02

	Marked	Valuation	
		215 33	02
Chromo horses		8	
" Dogs		8	
9 Oil 8 large 1 small Flowers		85	
" painting Landscape		3	
" " "		3	
" " Pheasants etc.		15	
" " Hare		15	
" " Child + dog		15	
" " Hares		15	
" " Fishing boat		15	
" " F. "		15	
" " Landscape		8	
" " "		10	
" " Boating		1	
Large Chromo Landscape		20	
Oil painting The Poacher		15	
" " Landscape		8	
" " no frame Japanese scene		1	
Water color landscape		10	
Chromo alps		8	
Lot frames 24 pieces		28	
Oil painting on wood The terrier		4	
6 Mahog. Morocco cov'd dining chairs		36	
4 Fr. " " drawing room "		16	
2 " Chintz " " " "		6	
2 " " " easy chairs (used)		20	
2 Blk + gilt Blue + gold " (new)		32	
2 Mahog. Gray cretonne " " "		20	
1 green rep " " "		4	
1 red " " " "		20	
	Fls.	22007	02

	Marked	Valuation	
		22007	02
d rep cord easy chair		8	
" Blk. Walnut cord. drawing room chairs		30	
Mahog. Morocco cov'd easy chairs old		15	
Blk Walnut hall chairs		10	
Commode stand		2	
Fold lace curtains & Br. Holland covers		2	
Small table		2	
Music stools		4	
Mirror gilt frame		20	
Second hand carpet		15	
Druggets		11	
2nd " hand chamber carpet		5	
" " "		15	
" " pieces of		7	
2nd hand piece of carpet old & small nominal		1	
Rugs		9	
Glass fire screen		8	
Hanging P.o carved cabinet		8	
Folding table		3	
Kerosene lamps		1	50
Chandelier for 8 " & pendants		3	
French Mahog. Newspaper box holder		10	
Blk & gilt rep. covered table		3	
Round tea trays		5	
" Marble top tea tray		4	
Mahog. Whatnot		8	
Pair cutters not mounted		3	
Round piece White marble		1	
gilt & blue rep foot stool			50
		22221	02

	Marked		Valuation	
		Hs.	22221	02
Ot curtain fixtures 2 doz. rings and cornice pieces 6 Pkgs ea 1 doz "			15	
Loose cornice pieces			4	
Pair Chinese Vases in boxes			15	
Mirror			45	
Morocco cov'd Mahog. dining chairs			14	
" " " " "			50	
" " " arm "			20	
" " " easy "			30	
" " " " "			12	
" " " " "				
Sofa 2 chairs 2 easy chairs old fashioned blue & yellow cov'd			50	
Music stand			8	
Standard for cheval looking glass				
" " Toilet "				50
Pull away boat with masts sails and oars			17	
Canoe			3	
Water Kongs			10	
Zinc lined box for bath tub			4	
Long Rattan chairs			6	
Small filter & tin slop pail			1	50
Plate Warmer Brittania			4	
Dresser & drawers			10	
Lot empty packing cases broken			10	
Commode			4	
Ladies work table French Mahog.			10	
Small Sorchow bath tub			3	
Blk. Walnut extension table no leaves			50	
		Hs.	22627	02

	Marked		Valuation	
		Th.	22627	02
Extension table no leaves			45	
Mahog. Upright desk and drawers			40	
" Oval table			15	
Blk. Walnut sideboard mirror — carved back			100	
Mahog. extension dining table			30	
" sideboard			20	
Large pine Wardrobe			20	
" Mahog. " glass door			60	
Camphor wood "			15	
Large Mahog. sideboard large Mirror back			75	
" double office desk			40	
Large Blk. wood mantel piece			25	
Stove base burners			36	
" Cooking + utensils			6	
Fireplace			5	
Coal stove			1	
Frame to fireplace + fender			2	
Fenders			36	
sets fire irons			10	
Carriage springs 6 trim rods 2 axles			50	
" dashboard frames			24	
" Shafts			66	
Stove gas burner			6	
" air tight			3	
Coir Rugs old				50
Marble table top oval			6	
" " " square			8	
Lot old picture frames			1	
			23372	52

	Marked	Valuation	
		233	72
Large shop window plate glass 1.5[8] x 4	25		
3.6[6] x 4	114		
2.8 x 4	64	150	
4 plate glass 3 x 2		30	
" " 4 x 2		25	
" " 4 x 1[2]		8	
" " 4 x 2[2]		12	
" " 4 x 2[6]		4	
" " 4 x 2[9]		12	
" " 4 x 3		25	
+ some broken pieces of glass		1	
Mahog. sideboard		15	
Set yellow rep red covered furniture			
Sofa 2 easy + 6 small chairs		60	
Set " " " " "			
8 drawing room chairs		25	
cane bottom chairs		3	
Lounge 2 easy " chintz covd.		25	
Morocco covd. dining chairs		24	
Round table		10	
2 sets Maroon rep. curtains + 2 poles		16	
2 Curtain poles with rings		10	
Drugget new 49 yds.		20	
Old 2nd hand carpet		8	
1 New made up "		15	
1 Roll of pieces "		2	
1 New carpet made up		15	
2 Cock + 13 hen turkeys		45	
1 Cow		50	
1 Calf heifer		10	
1 Small Pony		10	
		2400	72

	Marked		Valuation	
		Tb.	24002	52
table furniture + garden tools			10	
Rose trees in pots			5	
Pots sundries			2	
Tub ferns				50
mat to fencing etc.			2	
pots sundries (trad)			1	
stands for flowers				50
Camelias + tubs + pots			250	
Sago palms			100	
pots sundry flowers + plants			15	
" " " "			6	
flower stands			8	
Lot building Materials for native houses and Chinese tubbs			250	
Ice Chests			18	
Sedan Chair			3	
Grates + old fireplaces			70	
" "			7	
Iron Mantels old + rusty			15	
stoves " "			18	
Lot of fenders + fire irons				
pots piping + grate bars			50	
shower bath				
Hot "			3	
Commodes				
"			6	
Large				
small bird cages			6	
Carriage tub			3	
Zinc bath tub			2	
		Tb.	24853	52

	Marked		Valuation	
		Fls.	24853	52
Old bamboo mattrasses				
" Clothes baskets			2	
Pair deer horns			1	
foot baths (tin)			3	
Umbrella stand				
Wire fire screen			7	
Old iron bedsteads			9	
Lot of old tea house fixtures, lamps, pipes cups, chimneys, tea pots, crockery Wire gauze, lamp shades locks, bolts, screws, door knobs plates coil pans, gas fixtures, more or less broken old and rusty			200	
Iron wheelbarrows			18	
Lot gas fixtures			20	
Shafts			2	
100 fs of Gutter			250	
Looking glass				
Lamp globes			15	
Bacins & Crockery				
Commode				50
Old Kunkahs			15	
2 Flower pots			20	
Building Materials, 2nd hand sashes doors, roofing frames, foundation stones etc etc.			1000	
Tea house lanterns, frames, tables chairs, stools etc.			100	
Lot of lumber			500	
" Pickets				
" Material for iron godown			1000	
			28 016	02

	Marked	Valuation	
		2 6016	02
Corrugated iron roofing		30	
Rolls lead		10	
20 about Foochow poles		960	
Lots of imported tiles		46	
Phaeton		210	
Pony			
Harness			
Basket carriage		30	
Furniture etc in Tea house on Yang King Pang Creek		600	
Furniture in tea house on Nantai road		100	
" " unoccupied houses		50	
Clock		25	
Barometer		10	
Musical boxes		15	
Flower vases + stands		24	
Folding mirror		75	
1 green leather settee		20	
Gold locket		5	
Lot second hand building materials for Chinese houses (at Nainung)		1000	
Writing case		20	
Dressing "		20	
Writing " 5.3.10.		18	
Case 1 doz. ea. Plated knives & forks		24	
Work boxes 6.5.5.		16	
Writing portfolio		3	
Pistol "Bull Dog" in case		10	
Photo. Albums gilt mounted		8	
" "		10	
		31855	02

	Marked		Valuation	
	Taels.		31355	02
Imperadore orders of				
J. Reil Sept 19th 1878	$ 30	—		
A. J. Howe Augt. 5th "	8	—		
B. R. Lewis Sept 11th "	3	—		
Hall + Holtz 8/11/77	10	—		
Do. Nov. 24th/77	10	—		
Mackenzie + Co 15/4/78		12	5	50
J. Eveleth apr. 24/78	10	—		
R. D. Cheetham Aug. 27th 78		1	40	82
73 @	$ 71	—	51	83
Bonds of City of Naples				
5 each for 150 francs + coupons from Nov. 1st 1876		1	100	—
Photo Album silver mounted			20	
Monogram + crest albums			2	
Set (silver) knife, fork, spoon + ring = if silver			20	
Box 2 velvet photo panes			4	
" 2 " " "			4	
Shanghai 8 yan	Taels.		31603	17

Doubtful Assets

Passage money from Messageries Maritimes S.S. Co	?		£	238 —
Policies of Life Insurance formerly in charge of the Chartered Mercantile Bank (2 ea. £5 000)	£	10.0.00	+	
Continental + State Bonds value unknown with same Bank. supposed to be worthless	£	2500.		
Two Chinese notes $130 + $200	no value			
Manila Lottery Tickets old + new				

Real Estate

ay Property

ot No. 143	m.f. 2.h. 3000			
" 60	12.7.0.0	15.7.0.0 @ Tls 3000		47.100
				47.590
Value of Buildings			Taels	94.690

Particulars of House Valuation

tion

No. 7	Honan Road	1 European House	4.000	-
" 6	Liking "	1 " "	1.000	-
" 15.16+17	Canton "	} 1 Block " "		
" 4	Honan "	} (originally insured for Tls 20.000)	15.000	-
	" "	2 Chinese Shops	1.200	-
" 14a+14b	Canton Rd	1 Double European House	8.000	-
	" "	6 Chinese Houses at 150.	900	-
		1 House 10 rooms " 150	1500	-
" 4+5	Liking Rd	2 European Houses	3000	-
"	Canton Rd	5 Chinese " " 150	750	-
"	Private Alley	5 " " " 200	1000	-
	Canton Rd	7 " " " 70	490	-
	Liking	E. M Smiths Dwelling house + stable	7.000	-
	Canton Rd.	5 Chinese houses @ 150	750	-
" 8	Kiangse	1 European "	1.500	-
" 1	Liking	1 " "	1500	-
		Taels.	47.590	-

—Real Estate.—

Yang King Pang Property

	m	f	l.	h.			
Lots No. 482	1F.	0.	1.	5.			
482[b]	2.	3.	5.	0.			
88[c]	1.	5.	0.	0.			
					M. 4500.		
521	10.	8.	0.	1.	32. 6. 6. 6.		146,997
Value of Buildings							60,650.
						Taels	207.647.

Particulars of House Valuation

tion.			
26 two storied Houses	@T. 100.	2600.	-
4 Chinese Houses ea. 6 rooms	" . 1200.	4800.	-
4 " small.	" " 75.	300.	-
4 two storied "	" . 150	600.	-
1 Hong 12 rooms p.room	" . 150	1800.	-
11 two storied Houses various sizes		1500.	-
4 Hongs	" . 750.	3000.	-
2 "	" . 900.	1800.	-
1 Tea house & shops below	" " 2200.	2200.	-
8 Three storied houses	" " 150	1200.	-
12 " " "	" " 150	1800.	-
10 " " "	" " 150.	1500.	-
2 Hongs	" . 600.	1200	-
1 Europian built Hong		5000	-
1 Hong 12 rooms room	" . 250.	3000	-
1 " " "	" " 150	1800	-
1 European built Hong		6000	-
2 Hongs ea. 2 rooms	" . 250	1000	-
6 two storied Houses	" . 150.	900	-
	Forward Tls.	42,000.	—

—Real Estate—

Yang King Pang Property—

Forward Tls.		42,000.
tion		
1 Hong 6 rooms	@Tls 150.	900 —
6 Two storied houses	" " 100.	600 —
6 " " "	" " 250.	1500 —
1 House		150 —
2 Two storied	" " 200	400 —
16 " " "	" " 175	2800 —
4 Houses (ea. 4 rooms)	" " 600	2400 —
3 " (" 2 ")	" " 400	1200 —
2 " (" 3 ")	" " 600	1200 —
18 "	" " 200	3600 —
3 " (Ea 2 rooms)	" " 500	1500 —
12 "	" " 200	2400 —
Taels.		60,650. —

—Real Estate—

Buissonet Property

Lot No. 20	m.f.v.h. 4.0.0.2. @ Taels 4000		16,008.
1 European House & Godown			5,000.
		Taels	21,008.

— Real Estate —

Wai Nuen Property

Lot No. 487 m.f.l.R. 4.0.9.3. @ Taels 4000 per mow 16.372 —

Valuation of Houses.

tion.

6	Chinese houses	@ Tls 200.	1,200.	
29	"	" " 150.	4,350.	
1	European built Godown		3,000.	8550. —
			Taels	24.922. —

—Real Estate—

Laou-Zar Property

Lot No. 337 m.f.l.r. 2.2.0.0. @ Taels 2.500.			5.500.
Valuation of Houses			
tion			
10 old two storied Chinese houses @ Tls. 60	600	—	
17 " " " " " " 60	1,020.	—	1,620. —
	Taels		7.120. —

7

—Real Estate—

Old Race Course Property

Land about Old Grand Stand.

Lots	m.	f.	l.	h.			
386[F]	6.	0.	5.	6.			
386[E]	6.	4.	1.	7.			
386[B]	4.	8.	7.	3			
325[A]	5.	2.	2.	5.			
325	5.	2.	2.	5.			
386[C]	6.	2.	3.	3.			
151[V]	1.	8.	4.	3.			
151[H]	3.	9.	7.	7.	39. 8. 4. 9. @ Tls 1000.	39,849.	
					1 European house 'Old Grand Stand	3000.	42,84

Land North of Naukin Rd.

701.[A]	6.	1.	3.	5.			
388.	40.	6.	7.	0.			
Rms.[re] 1[A]	5.	2.	5.	0.			
151[55]	6.	9.	3.	6.			
151[N]	0.	7.	8.	2.	59. 7. 7. 3. @ Tls. 1000	59,773.	
					value of houses + Theatre -	13.050.	72,82
					Particulars of house valuations	13.050.	

Section				
M	18 Two storied houses @ Tls.	100.	1800.	-
"	5 One " Bungalows " "	50.	250.	-
L	1 Canton Theatre		2000.	-
"	41 One storied Bungalows " "	50.	2,050.	-
"	32 Two " Houses " "	100.	3,200.	-
K	34 " " " " "	100.	3,400.	-
"	7 One " Bungalows " "	50.	350.	-
		Forward Tals	13,050.	115,672

— Real Estate —

Sic-a-Wei Property

		m. f. t. h.			
Lot No.	824	15.4.0.9.	@ Taels 30.	462	27
" "	825	12.9.3.2.	" " 30.	388	96
Unregistered		26.0.0.0.	" " 20.	520	—
					1371

No buildings.

—Real Estate—

Old Race Course Property.

	Forward		115.672.—
Land South of Naukiu Road including Sections B.C.D.A.H.+I.+unoccupied land			
½	m. f. l. h.		
1	4.5.0.5.		
2A	5.7.0.9.		
3A	2.0.0.0.		
3B	0.5.0.0.		
3C	1.0.0.0.		
4AAA	4.8.5.4.		
2	2.0.1.7.		
5	1.5.3.1.		
3	11.5.9.7.		
4	37.7.6.8.		
4A	19.6.3.9.		
4A	10.9.5.4.		
T	5.1.1.7. 107.1.9.1. @ Rs. 1250.	133,988.75	

Particulars of Valuation of Houses

tion			
122	Two storied houses @ Rs. 100	Rs. 12,200.	
15	" " " " 100	" 1500.	
35	One " Bungalows " " 50	" 1750.	
24	" " " " " "	" 1200.	
55	" " " " " "	" 2750.	
8	" " " " " "	" 400.	
32	" " " " " "	" 1600	21400 — 155,858.75
		Taels	271.060.75

—Résumé—

Total Valuation of Personal Property			31,603.17
" " Real Estate			
"Lay Property	94,690.—		
Young King Pang Property	207,647.		
"Buissonet" "	21,008.		
"Wai Nuen" "	24,927		
"Lao-Zai" "	7,120		
"Sic-a-Wei" "	1,371	23	
"Old Race Course" "	271,060.	75	627,818.98
Grand Total Taels.			659,422.15

—Shang hai March 7th 1879—
(Sd) P. K. Demaresq.

Sd David Weld

Appraisers.

We the undersigned duly appointed to inventory and appraise the Estate of the late Edwin Maurice Smith, deceased, do upon oath hereby certify that the property mentioned and described in the foregoing inventory has been inventoried and appraised by us, and that we appraise the same at the sum of Taels 659,422.15.

Shanghai March 11th 1879 (Sd) P.K. Demaresq.
(Sd) David Weld

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of March 1879
Sd David N. Bailey
U. S. Vice Consul General

Consular District of Shanghai, China.

March 18th 1879.

Hon. Charles Payson
Department of State
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Will you have the goodness to properly address if necessary the enclosed letter to the heirs of the late Edwin Maurice Smith (Victor) and forward same to their respective residences in the United States. I have no information of their names or whereabouts of a later date than 1870, and I take it that you have.

Thanking you in advance

for your trouble
I am
Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
J. P. Anderson
Atty. for Estate of
Edwin Maurice Smith, dec'd.

Rec'd May 24/79

Mr Hood

No. 55.] March 18th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey C. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Court returns for 4th Qr. 1878



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits Court returns for 4th Qr. 1879. and explains that the same were omitted from the regular Qr. returns by an oversight.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Returns of Civil Suits for 4th Qr. 1878.

No. 2. Returns of Criminal Suits for 4th Qr. 1878.

No. 55.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 14th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith the returns of the Court of this Consular District for the 4th Quarter of 1878. By an oversight they were not included in my returns of that Quarter forwarded with my dispatch No. 44. dated February 4th.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Frank L. Hinckley

Vice Consul General.

[Form No.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

Return of Civil **Suits from the** first **day of** Octobe

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	J
Prob. Doc.	Oct 15th	In re Estate of Lydia M. Hay deceased		Probate	Pro
704	" 22nd	Thos Dightbrain Br.	vs. N. F. Butt	Contract	For
705.	" 26th	Lee Chin Chinese	J. A. Armstrong	"	"
706	Nov. 2nd	Lee Kee "	C. J. P. Hudson	"	"
Prob. Doc.	" 18th	In re Estate of	Ellen Smith deceased	Probate	
707	" 29th	Ah Dong Chinese	H. L. Lawrence	Contract	For
708	" "	T. W. Knightwell Br.	A. F. Heard	"	Lat
709	Dec. 3rd	E Nemuemoku German	T. H. Hutchinson	"	Def
710	" 17th	J Thorne + J Maitland Br.	Olyphant & Co	"	P
711	" 18th	Bk. "Vesuvius" Us.	Olyphant & Co	In Admiralty	
712	" 26th	J R. Jamieson Us.	Olyphant & Co	Contract.	
713	" 27th	F. Reid Us.	Olyphant & Co	"	
714	28th	H. S. Bidwell Br.	Russell & Co	"	
715	28th	Lo Chi Chui Chinese	A. Wetmore	"	

[Form No. 137.]

THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL A

Suits from the first **day of** October **to the** thirty fi

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.
ia M. Fay deceased	Probate	Pending	
. N. F. Butt	Contract	For Plaintiff	
. A. Armstrong	"	" "	
. T. P. Hudson	"	" "	
. Smith deceased	Probate	Pending	
H. L. Lawrence	Contract	For Plaintiff	
A. F. Heard	"	Settled out of Ct.	
T. H. Hutchinson	"	Def. confessed Judg. 1/	
. Olyphant & Co	"	Pending.	
Olyphant & Co	In Admiralty	"	
Olyphant & Co	Contract	"	
Olyphant & Co	"	"	
Russell & Co	"	"	
A. Wellart	"	"	

L AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

4 first day of December 1878, inclusive.

INE	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
	22.10 not collected	Clk. 9.80 Mar. 7.30 Court 5.00	
	20.20 " "	" 6.90 " 8.30 " 5.00	
	27.85 " "	" 6.90 " 12.95 " 5.00 Int. 3.00	
	27.20 " "	" 6.90 " 9.40 " 5.00 " 6.00	
	21.20 " "	" 7.20 " 9.00 " 5.00 —	
	16.30 " "	" 9.80 " 1.50 " 5.00 —	

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China

Returns Nos.
Misc. Instructions No
55.

[Form No. 137.]

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT S

Return of Criminal **Suits from the** first **day of** October —— **to the** thirty first **day**

O OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMO
Crim Doc.	Nov. 15th "	United States -vs-	Charles Wilson	Assault and attempt to commit manslaughter	Guilty & 18 months	in Jail	48.0
" "	" "	" " "	Thomas Slaught	Mutiny and assault with deadly weapons.	" & 4 "	" "	48.0
" "	" "	" " "	Edward Greene	Mutiny and assault with deadly weapons	" & 3 "	" "	48.0
" "	" "	" " "	William Schultz	Mutiny and assault with deadly weapons.	" & 9 "	" "	48.0
" "	" 30th "	U.S.-vs.-W.S. Assinger &	W. D. Hoffses	Assault with dang. Weapon.	Not Guilty		22.0
" "	" "	" "	David Hoffses	Assault and battery.	Not Guilty		22.0
" "	Dec. 2nd "	" "	W. S. Assinger and W. D. Hoffses	Assault and battery.	Not Guilty		22.0

[Form No. 137.]

THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT

Suits from the first **day of** October —— **to the** thirty first

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	
les Wilson	Assault and attempt to commit manslaughter	Guilty	+ 18 months in Jail	
nas Flaughs	Mutiny and assault with deadly weapons.	"	+ 4 " " "	
ard Greene	Mutiny and assault with deadly weapons	"	+ 3 " " "	
liam Schultz	Mutiny and assault with deadly weapons.	"	+ 9 " " "	
Hoffses	Assault with dang. Weapon.	Not Guilty		
ed Hoffses	Assault and battery.	Not Guilty		
l. Assinger and D. Hoffses	Assault and battery.	Not Guilty		

AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

first day of December 1878, inclusive.

AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
48.01 Not collected	Clerk 21.51 Mar. 18.50 Ct. 5.00 assess. 3.00	
48.01 " "	" 21.51 " 18.50 " 5.00 " 3.00	
48.01 " "	" 21.51 " 18.50 " 5.00 " 3.00	
48.01 " "	" 21.51 " 18.50 " 5.00 " 3.00	
22.10 " "	" 8.50 " 8.60 " 5.00 " 3.00	
22.10 " "	" 8.50 " 8.60 " 5.00 " 3.00	
22.10 " "	" 8.50 " 8.60 " 5.00 " 3.00	

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China

Inclosure No. 2
With dispatch No. 33.

Mr. Seaulon / Mr Wood

No. 56] March 18 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey V. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Trade Reports 1878

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 19 1879
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits Trade report and calls special attention to the section on American Cotton Goods, and the Foreign Merchants in the East.

Enclosure,
No. 1. Trade Reports 1878.

No. 56.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 18th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the annual trade reports of this Consulate General, concerning the Empire of China, as required by Paragraph 281. Consular Regulations 1874.

I have to ask the indulgence of the Department for any tardiness in forwarding them. I scarcely need to say that I only assumed charge of this office in the middle of September last, and that within three weeks of taking over

over the Office the Consular staff was entirely disorganized by the departure for Washington of the only experienced clerks in the Consulate; that suddenly a series of judicial cases, and complicated questions sprang up, so that, to avoid the confusion which threatened to ensue, I was taxed in my efforts too severely to leave any time, until recently, for the consideration of this Report.

While hoping to draw your special attention to the entire Report, I beg to make particular reference to that portion which relates to American Cotton Goods.

In that branch of the paper

paper which relates to "The foreign Merchant of to day" you will doubtless observe views at variance with those expressed by others, whose opinions are justly entitled to the first consideration.

In acknowledging that my own opinions have somewhat undergone a change upon this subject, I must say that reflecting upon the extraordinary fact that since Vasco da Gama and Lord Clive, by their great actions, seem to have fixed the supremacy of Western civilization in the Eastern World, there appears historically to be no abatement in the growing force

force of that stream of people, commerce, and enlightened ideas in India; and Siam, although under different influences, China is constantly, and irresistibly, drifting. # And must continue to drift, under the domination of the same force, until ultimately Western people and Western ideas will lead her # Civilization.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

David D. Field

Vice Consul General

United States Consulate General

Shanghae 15th February 1879

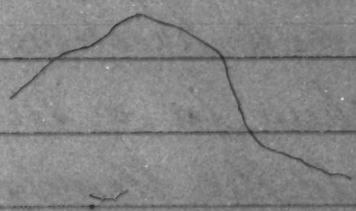
My predecessors in Office have pointed out, and I have to repeat, that what has been written and said in the last ten, twenty or fifty years regarding China's Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines, fisheries and forests, is equally applicable at the present time, and to attempt to elaborate a descriptive article upon these subjects would be useless repetition without particular point. ~~[illegible]~~ My desire therefore is to give information which is likely to be of interest and use, and with that object before me this report will be mainly a statement of facts, accompanied by occasional observations which the nature of the different subjects may call forth. Before proceeding further however I must state that it is impossible to obtain trustworthy statistics from Chinese sources; in fact statistics from native Authorities would much more likely confuse or mislead than instruct; and recognizing the impossibility of giving anything like a correct idea of the home trade

/too vast in its proportions to be in any way approximately treated or guessed at/ of this Empire, I shall more directly confine myself to the consideration of the foreign Commerce of the Country,- valuable statistics respecting which are regularly compiled and made public by the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, conducted under the supervision of educated and able foreigners.

Commerce - 1878.

The year 1878 is said to have been an unsatisfactory one to the China trade in nearly all of its branches. Two foreign firms of long standing have failed in the past year, but the losses entailed have fortunately not fallen on China, - the liabilities having been mainly incurred in Europe and America. One house was German, the other American. The former is said to have failed from overtrading and the latter from the exhaustion of its resources in an effort to establish trade and a system of Coolie emigration to Peru as Agents of that Government. The shipments of the great staple articles, Tea and Silk in exports and Cotton goods in imports, are believed to have resulted in no profit, and it is said when a small profit has been made on one side it has been swallowed up by a more than equal loss on the other. But it is clearly a day of keen competition; and large profits in the trade are recognized only as a thing of the past; and although "a good year" has not been reported for a long time, yet it is fair to suppose

that Merchants cannot always lose, and at the same time continue to do business.- Although complaints of losses are often heard, as a matter of fact the foreign communities of today in China are in an undoubtedly prosperous state, and if Tea and Silk and Cotton Goods continually give no profit, there must be other sources from which profit is derived, for money has accumulated here and prosperity is unquestioned, as I shall show in a subsequent paragraph relating to the flourishing condition of the foreign joint stock Companies in this part of the East. The trade between China and the United States has sensibly increased in 1878, and with a growing demand in America for Formosa Oolong Tea & China Raw Silk and an increasing consumption here of American Cotton Goods and Kerosine Oil, it is hoped and believed that the trade is capable of still greater expansion, to say nothing of the share America ought to take in supplying this Country with Machinery. The American interest however which is still in an unsatisfactory condition, as compared with former years, is the shipping and as far as I can learn there is no immediate prospect of the appearance in China



Waters of Steamers under the American flag to participate in the local or general carrying trade of this Country and bring up the percentage of American shipping to something near its average of former times.

American Cotton Goods.

The figures of receipts and distribution given in the table following this paragraph are so self contained, and speak so forcibly of the growth of the trade in American Cotton Goods, that I am merely repeating what may be seen at a glance when I say that the demand for these goods for the past five years has steadily improved, the importations have annually increased, and the consumption has kept pace with the enlarged receipts. If therefore the future is to be judged by the past, the prospects are most encouraging; and everything points to the probability of the American manufacturer reaping the reward of his wisdom in making honest cloth and refusing the temptation to adulterate his goods with clay and other foreign matter, the practice of which has been carried to such great length in England. In talking with the most experienced merchants in the Piece Goods trade I gather the opinion that cloth made entirely of Cotton cannot be manufactured so cheaply in England as in

America, and it is therefore believed that as the Chinese taste for honest cloth grows, the requirements for such must increase and the supply to meet that increase be drawn from the United States. The Chinese have never refused to acknowledge the superiority of the American Cottons, as is shewn by the higher prices which they have always paid for the Standard Drills & Sheetings than for any other goods, but the cheap adulterated English Goods supply a want in point of low cost which the Chinaman cannot overlook and which the American manufacturer will have to combat. With the object of selling a cheap cloth here to compete with the low priced English goods of light weight - T Cloths and Grey Shirtings - experiments have already been made in America and trial shipments have been imported by American Merchants; but the result has not been successful, owing to the original high cost of the goods and their inability to compete in price with the English manufactures of the same weights and dimensions.

Standard Sheetings and Drills of 14 lbs. weight per piece comprise the bulk of the importations from the United States, but some Sheetings of Medium weight (12 lbs.) made by the Continental, Nashua, and Booth Mills have been introduced and have gradually found a market at prices which are believed to cover cost. Briefly, then, Standard American Drills and Sheetings have an assured market here; and what is now required of the American manufacturer is that he shall produce an honest cloth - a light Sheeting or Shirting - of good finish, at a price which will enable his fabric to sell here without loss and replace the English 6 or 7 lbs. T Cloths or 8¼ lbs Grey Shirting, - Cloths doubtless well known to him. That this matter is one well worthy of the closest consideration of the American manufacturer there can be, no doubt, when it is borne in mind that the people of this Country, from one end of the land to the other, mainly clothe themselves in Cotton, and that the value of the annual import of

foreign made Cottons is 19. to 20. Millions Haikwan Taels, or say 28. to 30. Millions dollars, of which six sevenths of the whole come from Great Britain.

To my Knowledge the American Merchants here have freely used their brains, their money and their time in endeavouring to have light Cotton goods made in America suited to the wants of the China markets; but all the information and suggestions they have given will be of no avail unless the Manufacturer in the United States appreciates the value of the China trade and decides for himself that he <u>must</u> make goods which will compete successfully in these markets. South China has so far taken but few American Cottons and the development of the trade may be said to be wholly owing to the increase in the demand from North China. Shanghae receives the import and distributes to Ningpo, the Yangtze river ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang,- the two last mentioned being the markets which take off the largest quantities.

The prices which have ruled in China in 1878 are said to have given, on the whole, no profit, though in some cases a small percentage has been made; but Exchange has been low and throughout the year has been unfavourable to the importer. There are likewise a good many receivers of the same brands of goods, and the competition at times to sell has tended to keep values at a low level, by which the Chinaman has of course benefitted. A matter of considerable interest at the present time to those engaged in the Cotton Goods trade is the proposed establishment in Shanghae of a Cotton Mill to be owned entirely by Chinese and to be worked under foreign supervision only long enough to instruct the native, who, as soon as he has satisfied himself he has learnt what is required, will then take charge of and conduct the establishment. The scheme is started under the sanction of the Throne and the immediate protection and patronage of the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who in coming before the public in this connection seems

to have given the World, through the public prints, to understand that the progressive ideas with which he has been credited are based upon the intense dislike he bears to foreigners in general. The Capital of this factory is to be Taels 500,000- divided into Shares of a small denomination which are to be offered to the Native public only. The most improved Cotton Machinery of every kind will be got out from England, which it is estimated will enable the Mill to turn out annually 330,000 pieces of different kinds of goods, the ordinary profit upon which the promoters think ought to be Taels 90,000 or about 18. @ 20. % per annum on the paid up Capital. It remains to be seen if these expectations will be realized, particularly after the Company passes entirely into the hands of the natives for working; but in the ordinary nature of things a factory of this kind ought to be a success, as there is everything in its favour to enable it to succeed if honestly conducted. China yearly grows a large crop of Cotton and Shanghae

is the central market for its sale and distribution, so that the raw article will be obtainable at a minimum of cost; hand labour is plentiful and cheap, and the market for the sale of the goods is unquestioned.

The Mill will apparently possess no advantages in the way of freedom from duties, as its goods are expected to pay the same tax as is levied by the Customs upon foreign fabrics as import duty.

The promoters of the enterprise hope to divert from the foreign importer a portion of his trade in manufactured goods, and they may possibly succeed; but many hold the opinion that China is such a great market that the success of an undertaking of this kind will probably be only the extension of the general trade in Cottons rather than a means of reducing the quantity imported.

(over)

Shanghae for the five years 1874-1878.

	Import.			Deliveries.		
Year.	Drills.	Sheetings.	Jeans.	Drills.	Sheetings.	Jeans.
1874.	39,450 Pieces	22,700 Pieces.	— Pieces.	30,105 Pieces.	22,700 Pieces.	— Pieces.
1875.	102,015 "	58,000 "	2,000 "	52,170 "	41,140 "	2,000 "
1876.	149,280 "	85,300 "	7,200 "	203,010 "	95,320 "	7,200 "
1877.	294,780 "	214,340 "	46,140 "	235,425 "	172,980 "	25,160 "
1878.	462,120 "	405,480 "	30,000 "	412,245 "	397,500 "	43,400 "

Woollen Goods

The value of the Woollen imports in the year 1877 was Haikwan Taels 4,800,000 - a fair increase over 1876 but a decrease as compared with the average of some former years. America has so far been unable to take any share whatever in this trade in Woollens, the supplies for China having been entirely drawn from England and the Continent of Europe. The use of Woollens in this Country is confined mainly to the better and richer classes, and the manufacture of wool into cloth is carried on to a very limited extent. And that the value of the entire import of Woollen Goods is only one fourth of the value of the import of Cotton Goods, is a fact which bears very conclusive evidence to the national predilection (no matter from what causes the preference arises) for the Cotton fabric. The wants of the Chinese people, as a whole, for both Summer and Winter clothing, have been supplied for generations past by cloth made from Cotton, and it will doubtless take many years before the tastes or prejudices of

the people undergo a change sufficient to make a Woollen garment popular for Winter wear in the place of one of padded Cotton. The garment of padded Cotton is cheaper and is well suited to the habits of the Chinaman, who, it may be said, once clad to withstand the cold weather is encased for the Winter, without thought of those vexatious ablutions which the whiter-faced foreigner is accused of forcing himself to remember. But the fact that Wool is cheap and plentiful in the Northern provinces has been forced on the attention of the Authorities, and to utilize and turn to advantage this article they have accepted the ever-ready foreign advice, and have imported from Europe the necessary machinery for spinning yarns and making Woollen cloth. This machinery has arrived in Shanghai ~~in the latter part of 1879~~ and is being sent forward to the City of Lan-chow in the province of Kan-Suh, the extreme North-westerly province of the Empire. This factory is entirely an experiment upon the part of the Officials, and as it will be situated in the part of the Country where sheep are

most plentiful, wool will be cheap and everything is expected to be most favorable for the enterprise. Europeans experts have been engaged and will supervise the works for a certain length of time.

It is intimated that the first object of this factory is to make cloth to supply to the army of the North West, which has lately captured Kashgar, but it is generally believed, should the experiment prove successful, that the people of the Country will have the opportunity afforded them to buy cloth made by the factory of a style and description most likely to suit the civilians wants.

The Australian and New Zealand Colonies have been looking to China as a hoped for market for their overplus of Wool, & for a year or more Merchants here have been experimenting with Colonial Spun yarns, in hopes of being able to turn out on the Crude native looms a Cloth which might suit the wants and the fancy of the Chinese. These trials are still going on, and although some very good and serviceable goods have been made, yet it is impossible to say how the experiments will result; but it is feared that the cost will be too high to enable the schemes to be financially successful.-

Kerosine Oil.

As the result of experience it has been rightly said by the Compilers of statistics that the increase in a trade cannot always be likened to an ascending straight line; but in the case of the trade in Kerosine Oil between America and China the comparison up to the present time holds good, for there has been a steady increase in the import and consumption year by year since the trade began, and the receipts from New York in 1878 have run up to nearly four times the quantity imported in any previous year.

With the exception of an inconsiderable quantity sent to Hong Kong, the entire export from America for China has thus far been received at Shanghai, from which place all the consuming districts of North China and some of the markets of Japan have drawn their supplies.

The demand in North China has increased steadily and largely and the enquiry is a growing one,

while in South China the development is backward and the increase in the consumption comes but slowly, as is shewn by the comparatively small quantities disposed of in Hong Kong - the distributing Centre for the Southern markets.

The following statement shews the import and distribution at Shanghae for the years 1897 and 1898.

1897.- January 1st, Estimated Stock..500,000 Gallons.

Imported during the year as per I. M. Customs' Returns } 1124460 do.

1624460 Gallons.

Less Stock 31st December..... 430,000 do.

1194,460 do.

Less Re-export (to Japan)... 766560 do.

Consumption for 1897..... 427,900 Gallons.

1898.- January 1st Stock..... 430,000 Gallons.

Imported during the year... 4196,960 do.

4626,960 Gallons.

Less Stock 31st December.... 1400,000 do.

3226,960 do.

Less Reexport (to Japan)... 1780,470 do.

Consumption for 1898..... 1446,490 Gallons.

From these figures it will be seen that Japan has uniformly drawn from Shanghae a greater quantity than has been delivered for the requirements of the China markets, which is an interesting fact to be considered in connection with the very large export direct from America to Japan, as shewing the rapidly extended use of this Oil in the Japanese island.

The actual deliveries from this port for Chinese use during 1878 give a monthly average of about 12,000 Cases; and as the trade is known to be in a healthy state, both foreign and Chinese Merchants are hoping for an increased off-take in 1879, though the year begins with the goodly supply of 140,000 Cases on hand. A value of Taels 1.75 per case of ten gallons has been quoted to me as an average price here for 1878, and at this quotation a small profit, on the whole, is said might have been realized had not Exchange been so unfavourable to receivers.

Anthracite Coal.

The import from America in 1877 was 2100 tons and in 1878 it was 5100 tons; being an excess in the latter year of 3000 tons. The highest point of value touched in 1877 was Taels 10. per ton / delivery from the ship's side / and the average price for that twelve months was Taels 9.00, while the highest value attained in 1878 was $ 9. and the average figure for the year was $ 8.50 per ton.

The total value of the import for 1878 is therefore placed at $ 43,350- as against $ 18900- for 1877.

Although there has been a marked increase in the quantity imported in 1878, it cannot be attributed to a greater demand for the Coal here, but rather to the fact that it is the rule in New York when loading vessels for China to give them a ballasting of Anthracite Coal; and as twice as many ships arrived with Cargoes of Kerosine Oil from New York in 1878 as in 1877, each having a certain proportion of Coal as cargo, the import of Anthracite has thus been largely augmented. - For Steam purposes, beyond the -

occasional requirement of a United States war vessel, it may be said that there is now virtually no demand here for Anthracite Coal, the inquiry being almost entirely for house and foundry uses; and when the receipts are greater than the requirements justify, a drop in value such as took place in 1898 naturally follows. A description of hard Coal, inferior in quality to American Anthracite, is received here in moderate quantities from the interior and is known as Hankow Anthracite. This Coal sells for Yen 6.00 per ton, or a price Yen 2.00 to Yen 3.00 per ton less than the foreign Anthracite; but being surface worked Coal, there is every reason to believe that this native Anthracite would improve in quality and command a higher price were the mines worked with foreign appliances and upon modern scientific principles.

Oregon Timber

In 1877 five cargoes of this timber were received at Shanghai, the aggregate quantity being 2,200,000 superficial feet, and in 1878 fourteen cargoes were imported measuring 8,500,000 superficial feet.

The average price for 1877 was Taels 26 per thousand feet and for 1878 Taels 24 per thousand.

The total value of the importations for the former year is thus found to be Taels 57,200.- and for the latter year Taels 204,000.

The receipts for 1878 were in excess of the wants of the market and prices ruled Taels 2. lower than during the previous twelve months.

These importations are said to have shewn little if any profit and there seems to have been no unusual demand to encourage largely increased receipts.

The foreign Merchant of today.

A few words under this heading appear to me to be necessary. The old order of things, where a few great foreign houses (conducted in a most expensive way) had almost a monopoly of the China trade, has long ago gone by, and in its stead is noticeable a system of business but little different in its working from that in vogue in New-York or London. Small firms have multiplied, trade has become more distributed, expenses on all side have been reduced, business premises more suitable to the changed times have been built, and the foreigner is identifying himself more and more with the place which he accepts as his residence - for an indefinite number of years and perhaps for life. The total number of foreign residents in 1875 at all the treaty ports of China was 3487, and in 1877 that number had increased to 3817. Final returns for 1878 have not yet been received and no figures can be given; but the increase in the period between the two

years mentioned above pointedly draws attention to the fact that the face of the foreigner has been turned towards this Country rather than away from it. To the superficial observer who now visits the foreign Communities of China and looks for that lavish hospitality and open-handed evidence of Commercial success of which he had heard and read in the past, the present régime will doubtless be disappointing, and may create the impression that the day of the foreigner in the land has gone by and that his hold upon the foreign trade of China is visibly slackening. But to the careful and painstaking enquirer the new order of things points to a more steadfast determination than ever upon the part of the foreign Merchant to maintain his command of trade which he has been mainly instrumental in bringing up to its present vast proportions; and although interesting newspaper articles (such as a sketch in a late number of Harpers Magazine entitled "John Compradore") may appear pointing out that the Chinaman is the trader of the world,

and that he will therefore in time do all in China that the foreign Merchant is now doing, and probably more; there is still nothing at the present time to show where the native trader has made any serious encroachment upon the hold which the foreigner has upon the Import and Export trade of this Country. The combined foreign import and export trade of China is valued at 140,000,000 to 150,000,000 Haikwan Taels, say roughly 210 @ 220,000,000 dollars per annum, which trade, it may be safely said, is entirely represented by and worked upon foreign Capital; and until the power of that Capital is wrested from the hands of the foreigner, there seems to be no apparent reason why the foreign Merchant should not keep and increase his footing in the Trade of this Empire. That the Chinaman is an economical liver, and that he is a sharp, shrewd man of business cannot be denied; but that his economy and shrewdness are such formidable elements of strength that American and European energy and intelligence must give way before them, is a proposition

which strikes me as difficult for the foreign mind to entertain and still more so to concede.

The Chinaman, like every other purchaser, wants to buy at the cheapest possible price; and in the trade of Shanghai it is well known that the natives who wish to import foreign goods for their own account find it cheaper to send their orders to foreign firms here for execution by foreign Agents in America or Europe than to establish Agencies of their own in New York or London. There are also Agents here of American and European Manufacturers, keenly alive to every want that may arise, & ready to supply at a moments notice every description of Merchandise or machinery from the most trivial article of commerce to the plant of a railway.

Careful observation therefore makes me believe that the American or European Merchant of today in Shanghai shews no lack of appreciation of the march of events, and if I were to sound a note of warning to my Countrymen upon matters Chinese, I think I should say,- Receive

cautiously the opinions of those tra-
vellers who visit China and stay just
a sufficient number of weeks or months
to find out what "Pidgin English"
is, and who, upon their return home,
are forgetful enough to allow quotations
from that horrible jargon to appear
in their writings in print when
professing to treat of so serious a
matter as the Commercial supremacy
of one race over another.

Raw Silk.

Just prior to the last great rebellion in this part of the Country, in the year 1856, the production of North China Silk available for export averaged about 75,000 bales per season (probably 80,000 bales in a good season) and the prosperity of the Country at that time, before the destruction of several large cities and the devastation of great tracts of populous Country, was probably such that a much greater quantity of this article must have been used by the Natives themselves than is now the case.

But during the rebellion, owing to the destruction of the Mulberry trees and other causes, the quantity of Silk produced was very much curtailed, and the supply for export in the season (1864) after the rebellion was only 35,000 bales. Since that time however the production for export has, with some fluctuations, steadily increased in North China, and the cultivation has so extended in South China and Japan that from previous insignificance in the

trade Canton now supplies to foreign Countries 10,000 @ 11,000 bales and Japan 15,000 bales in a season. (The "season" of which I am treating is the season recognized by the Merchants, beginning with the first arrivals of new Silk in June or July of each year.)

The total supply of North China Silk for the season 1898 may be placed at 54,000 bales as against 57,000 bales in 1897 and 74,000 bales in 1896.

The increased quantity exported in the last mentioned year was owing to the high prices ruling here and in Europe and the increased demand consequent upon the partial failure of the European crop. But an average annual export from North China may now be placed at 60,000 bales, from Canton 11,000 bales and from Japan 15,000, so that foreign consumption is actually taking off about 86,000 bales per annum from the Eastern markets. Of this quantity, America has increased her demands up to taking 5,000 bales from Shanghai, 5,400 boxes from Canton and 1,400 bales from Japan, which shews a marked

increase in the trade with the United States as compared with previous years.

The Silk exported to America from China is almost entirely confined to the class known as Re-reels, i.e. Silk separated into smaller skeins than on its first introduction or reeling from the Cocoons, and thus made easier for green hands or less skilled labour to manipulate.

In the re-reeling of these Silks the Natives have found adulteration easy, and to increase the weight a mixture of gum or other foreign matter is used which is most difficult to detect under inspection but which detracts from the article when in the hands of the manufacturer. Were this re-reeling done under foreign supervision a very much better and more desirable article would unquestionably be produced.

The prices for Silk in 1878 are said to have touched as low a point as any in the last twenty years, and the reason attributed is the largely increased quantity of-

Italian and French Silk which has been offered on the European markets at very low prices.
As an industry the production of Silk, where there is freedom from disease, is believed to be most profitable, and the Chinese as far as their means will permit are now yearly replanting with Mulberry trees much of the land laid waste in the time of the rebellion, so that a steadily increasing supply for export is expected.
The native process of reeling the Cocoons is the same crude, antiquated one which has doubtless been in use from the earliest stages of the culture of the Silkworm in China; and in consequence the Silk is rough and less valuable than that reeled by modern machinery, and experts who know state that the value of China's Silk crop would be enormously increased to her if foreign filatures were to be introduced and worked in this Country by either foreigners or the Natives themselves.

Japan has discovered the importance of the foreign apparatus and is profiting by it, but at present there are no indications of China making an effort in this direction in her own behalf.

Tea

The tea "season" in China begins with the first arrivals of new tea in May, and is usually pretty well over at all the ports about the end of December, when the supplies left unbought are as a rule very small and of inferior quality.

The Merchants therefore make up their comparative statistics by the "season" and not by the year, and in referring to figures of export I shall speak of the Merchants' figures, as probably appealing more directly to parties interested in the tea trade. — But before proceeding to the dry consideration of statistics, I must say a few words about those buyers upon whose shoulders rests, to a more or less degree, the responsibility of profit or loss in the trade: and in commenting upon the actions of any particular class, I only do so where common sense, or reason, prompts me to believe criticism is just and is likely therefore to be required.

I refer to the foreign tea-buyers here, known as tea-inspectors, tea-tasters-

or "Chaa-izes", who represent a class having a speciality, and who, from their special training, are supposed to be finished experts in all the mysteries of tea. From January to May in each year these Gentlemen may be said, as a rule, to do nothing; but with the first arrivals of new Congou and Oolong tea in May they congregate at the different receiving ports to compete with each other in buying the prepared leaf of the new crop, for shipment by the quickest possible conveyance to the London and New York markets, where the first cargoes of new tea are usually expected to sell for the highest prices.

Before what is known as the "opening of the market", clear-headed business calculation seems to give way to a feverish anxiety to buy, followed generally by excitement; this in its turn is succeeded by reckless and hasty transactions which often establish high values here and probably lead to heavy losses when the teas are sold in the markets for which they are intended. There are of course

careful men in the trade who deplore these hasty dealings, but the spirit of speculation seems to actuate the whole mass of buyers, and where one leads nearly all others follow.
The cry of loss therefore from tea merchants is not so surprising to an onlooker, and the only wonder is that these hasty purchases and shipments should go on year after year, while previous losses stare the buyers in the face as a warning against reckless trading and over-shipment of produce.
The year 1898 is believed to have brought its full share of losses, and Merchants are saying that action in 1899 will be more conservative, but this is doubtless more the expression of a hope than the belief in the probability of such action being realized.
The total export of China tea to America in the season 1898 is placed in round numbers at 31. millions lbs, say 16. millions Oolongs 13 millions Green Tea and 2. millions Congou, which in aggregate is a-

considerably less quantity than was sent forward in the season of 1877.

This decrease arises mainly from the smaller crop of Green Tea produced in 1878 than in 1877, owing to the destruction of a good deal of the leaf by floods and the manipulation of a considerable quantity (usually made into Green Tea) into Congou.

The increase in the production of Formosa Oolongs (an Oolong almost unknown eleven years ago) has been annually greater, and the shipments to America have grown steadily larger, until in 1878 upwards of eight millions lbs. of these teas were sent to the United States. But while the demand in America for the Formosa tea has increased, the taste for the Foochow Oolong has fallen off, and in 1878 only one million lbs of this latter description went to the United States as against 6¼ millions in 1872.

The taste for Congou tea in America seems to grow but slowly, and the quantity which is annually sent to the United States is very trifling as compared with that to Great Britain.

Shipping and Navigation.

From the annexed tables it will be seen that the American tonnage employed in the China carrying trade local and foreign- represented in 1876 a percentage of 23.55, or but little short of one fourth of the whole foreign shipping trading in China waters; but in 1877 this percentage suddenly fell to 4.64,- a serious decline, which is accounted for by the transfer to the Chinese flag of the Steamers of the Shanghae Steam Navigation Company, all of which had previously been registered as American vessels.
The efforts of the Chinese to obtain command of the local steam carrying trade have been persistent, and have been publicly treated of for several years back.
Pursuing their policy they opened negotiations for and purchased the entire fleet and property of the Shanghae Steam Navigation Company, and in 1877 all of the interests of that Association passed into the hands of the Native Steamer Company, known-

as the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, which is under official supervision and may, in fact, be considered a Government concern.

This Chinese Company (possessing a fleet of 33 Steamers) has contracts with the Government for the transportation of tribute rice, and has other special facilities which give it an advantage over the foreign lines with which it competes; but its working so far has been financially unsuccessful and important reforms in its management are now going on, and are evidently required.

The immediate competitors of this native Company are three foreign lines of Steamers, one trading to the South, the second to the ports North of Shanghai, and the third between — Shanghai and the river ports on the Yangtsze. Two of these are private lines and their accounts are not made public; but the third (the Coasting line to the North known as the China Coast Steamship Company) is a Joint Stock Association and its accounts are regularly placed before-

public meetings of its shareholders. The reports of this Company shew a satisfactory working and its shares are at a premium; and it is therefore believed that the other foreign lines engaged in the local traffic are also doing fairly well. The result, then, of the working of a Steamship Company in China (with Government aid in its favour) under Chinese management, vis-à-vis the working of a Steamship Company in China under foreign management, seems to be loss as against profit, which opens a nice question for the consideration of those theorists who have pinned their faith to the Chinaman as the coming commercial conqueror. While foreign shipping may have benefitted in a measure of late from the local and coasting trade of this Country, the year 1898 has been most unfavourable to the shipping interest engaged in the carrying trade with foreign countries, for rates of freight have ruled exceptionally low and at nearly all times during the year there has been an over-supply of-

tonnage offering for foreign ports.
The export trade of this Country is gradually and steadily being monopolized by Steamers; and many sailing vessels, of all nationalities, which arrived in 1878 had to sail in ballast seeking employment elsewhere. Only ten sailing vessels were despatched from Shanghae to New York in 1878 while thirteen large Steamers obtained cargoes and sailed for that port viâ Suez; and by this latter mode of conveyance the greater portion of the tea intended for the United States is now sent forward.

Statement showing the share taken by each foreign flag in the Import and Export trade and the trade Coastwise for the year 1877

Flag	Total tonnage	
	Foreign and Coastwise, Inwards and Outwards.	
	Entries and clearances at all ports.	Total tonnage of entries and clearances at all ports.
British	9,042	6,497,352
American	1,446	556,112
German	1,376	496,908
French	167	163,389
Dutch	63	29,247
Danish	117	36,733
Spanish	308	53,464
Swedish & Norwegian	54	19,635
Russian	19	5,058
Austrian	—	—
Belgian	—	—
Italian	6	2,964
Japanese	106	115,263
Peruvian	—	—
Non-Treaty Powers	71	32,922
Chinese	* 6032	3,974,544
Total	18,807	11,983,591

Vessels of foreign type

Statement shewing the percentage under each foreign flag of the tonnage employed in the Treaty port shipping for the five years 1873 to 1877.

Flag	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
British	44.30	50.93	52.47	50.68	54.22
American	42.34	34.22	28.04	23.55	4.64
German	5.98	5.70	5.69	6.47	4.15
French	1.84	1.48	1.68	1.67	1.36
Dutch	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.26	0.24
Danish	0.62	0.58	0.57	0.64	0.31
Spanish	0.20	0.31	0.24	0.70	0.45
Swedish & Norwegian	0.36	0.24	0.23	0.35	0.16
Russian	0.61	0.39	0.34	0.35	0.04
Austrian	-	-	0.02	0.01	-
Belgian	0.09	-	-	-	-
Italian	0.04	-	-	-	0.02
Japanese	-	-	0.98	1.15	0.96
Peruvian	-	-	0.03	-	-
Non-treaty Powers	0.95	0.71	0.80	0.43	0.28
Chinese *	2.52	5.30	8.83	13.74	33.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Vessels of foreign type.

Public Joint Stock Companies.

The table following this paragraph shews the local investments in the public Joint Stock Companies which have been formed and are now being worked by foreigners in Hong Kong and China. The figures given are instructive as indicating in a measure the prosperity which must be claimed for the foreign communities of China at the present time and to which I have already referred. It will be seen that the total amount of money originally invested in these Companies was $12,367,000., and that the present market value of these investments is $20,043,000., being an excess of $7,676,000 in the market value over the paid up value, or an increase on the whole of upwards of thirty five per cent.

One of those waves of speculative excitement which seem periodically to roll over Mercantile Communities came upon China in the summer of 1878 and caused an undue rise in the value of nearly all Stocks;

but with the end of the year a reaction came and values dropped back to their normal level.

The quotations which are now given, therefore represent the values in a time of quietness and more or less depression, and consequently are not open to the criticism of overvaluation. In looking down the list of these Companies it will be seen that the Marine Insurance Societies are most numerous and that their shares are at a far higher premium than those of any of the other Associations, a suggestive fact pointing to the profits which must accrue from that description of business, notwithstanding the active competition which exists.

Up to the present time the Chinese have made very few attempts to organize and conduct Companies upon the foreign plan; but a Marine Insurance Company was started in the South of China about two years ago and has since been worked by natives as nearly as possible in accordance with the example set them

by foreigners.
The Company is registered in Hong Kong
under the Limited liability act and
has its head Office at that place.

Statement shewing the value of the Shares of the foreign Insu

Company.	Number of Shares	Paid up value per Share.
ng Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	$ 125.
ion (Marine) Insurance Society of Canton.	500	" 500.
rth China (Marine) Insurance Company.	1,000	Tls 600.
ng Tze (Marine) Insurance Association.	1,200	" 350.
na Traders (Marine) Insce. Co. Limited.	600	$ 500.
nese (Marine) Insurance Co. Limited.	1,500	" 200.
g Kong Fire Insurance Co. Limited.	2,000	" 200.
na Fire Insurance Co. Limited.	4,000	" 100.
Kong Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.	8,000	" 75.
na Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	Tls 100.
nghai Tug Boat Association.	900	" 100.
g Kong & Whampoa Dock Company.	2,000	$ 500.
nghai Dock Company.	440	Tls 500.
tung Dock Company.	950	" 100.
anghai & Hongkew Wharf Company.	2,150	" 100.
anghai Gas Company.	1,500	" 100.
mpagnie du Gaz, Shanghai.	500	" 100.
ng Kong & China Gas Co. Limited	5,000	£ 10.-$54.
ng Kong Hotel Co. Limited.	2,000	$ 100.
na Sugar Refining Co. Limited.	4,000	" 100.
nton (Marine) Insurance Office.	300	£ 100.

-Stock Companies of China - registered at Shanghai & Hong Kong

Total paid up value		Market value per Share.	Total Market value Feby. 1879	
	$ 5,000,000.	$ 187.50		$ 7,500,000
	" 250,000	" 1,600.00		" 800,000
Taels 600,000-	" 800,000	Taels 1,300.00	Taels 1,900,000-	" 1,730,000
" 400,000-	" 530,000	" 705.00	" 846,000-	" 1,128,000
	" 300,000	$ 1,425.00		" 855,000
	" 300,000	" 300.00		" 450,000
	" 400,000	" 800.00		" 1,600,000
	" 400,000	" 183.00		" 732,000
	" 600,000	" 75.00		" 600,000
" 500,000-	" 666,000	Taels 104.00	" 520,000-	" 690,000
" 90,000-	" 120,000	" 122.00	" 109,800-	" 146,000
	" 1,000,000	$ 500.00		" 1,000,000
" 220,000-	" 293,000	Taels 238.00	" 104,720-	" 139,000
" 95,000-	" 126,000	" 98.00	" 93,100-	" 124,000
" 215,000-	" 286,000	" 160.00	" 344,000-	" 458,000
" 150,000-	" 200,000	" 135.00	" 202,000-	" 270,000
" 50,000-	" 66,000	" 160.00	" 80,000-	" 106,000
£ 50,000-	" 270,000	$ 85.00		" 425,000
	" 200,000	" 65.00		" 130,000
	" 400,000	" 140.00		" 560,000
" 30,000-	" 160,000	" 2,000.00		" 600,000
	$ 12,367,000			$ 20,043,000

Commercial experiments of foreigners in Shanghae

Three years ago the article of Raw Cow Hides represented a most insignificant item in the export trade of Shanghae, but the attention of foreigners became more and more attracted to these hides, and the export in 1897 and 1898 increased to about 50,000 peculs per annum.
The larger portion was sent to England, but a fair quantity was forwarded in 1898 to the United States where a profit is said to have resulted to the shippers.
Owing to imperfect cleaning some of the earlier shipments of these hides were seriously damaged by worms; but foreign experts now supervise the packing and pressing, (by steam-hydraulic presses) and it is said there is little or no fear of damage occurring on the voyage to Europe or America for want of proper cleaning before shipment.
Some English Capitalists have been so favourably impressed with the prospects of this trade that they have built a tannery here at a cost of-

$100,000.- which will soon be in working order.

Another experiment upon the part of foreign Merchants is the establishment here of a factory for the manufacture of friction matches.

Large quantities of matches are annually imported from Europe, and as the cost is small the Chinese use them freely. The local factory has manufactured some very good matches, but the difficulty it has to contend with is the procuring of suitable wood to meet the necessary requirements.

Machinery

In an old, thickly populated Country like China, where manual labour is so plentiful and cheap, and where the wants of the people have been supplied for so many years by their own implements and machines, the introduction of Modern machinery is necessarily a slow and gradual process.

The Chinaman is an intense believer in what ancient custom brings him and what he already knows will serve his purposes, and before he will accept an innovation of any kind he has to be a witness to its practical utility; and even then it has to be very much superior to his own means of arriving at the same result before he will acknowledge its superiority by availing himself of its advantages. The poor, too, watch with jealous eyes anything likely to further cheapen labour, and the rich hesitate to take any responsibility which might make them obnoxious to the populace or the officials. The introduction

them into China of labour-saving and improved machinery will probably depend more upon the efforts of the foreigners resident in China than upon any steps the Chinese, other than the officials, may take themselves. The foreigners here who are watching the progress of such matters will doubtless take advantage of any occasion which may arise, and as America has been attracting the attention of the world of late with her machinery, it is to be hoped that the manufacturers in America will share in supplying the wants of this Country.

It is almost impossible to suggest what machinery will probably make earliest headway here, but it would seem not unlikely that improved rice cleaning and sugar cane crushing machines will find a field.

Chinese Emigration to Peru.

The efforts which the Peruvian Government has made, under its treaty with China, to obtain labourers from this country, have so far proved fruitless; and at the present time there appears to be no immediate prospect of an understanding with the Chinese Authorities by which Peru may be able to obtain at an early date the Coolie labor which she requires. Further progress, too, in this emigration scheme has been checked by the recent failure of the firm of Olyphant & Co, the Agents in China of the Peruvian Government.

The house of Olyphant & Co was one of the oldest American Mercantile firms established in China, and for many years has transacted a fair share of the trade between America and this Country.

The history of similar firms in China shews that such houses have ever been ready to engage in fresh enterprise whenever such offered;

and in this case Messrs Olyphant, about two years ago, accepted a contract from the Peruvian Government under which a line of Steamers was to be established between China and Peru for all the purposes of trade, but doubtless having as its primary object the transportation of Chinese labourers to Peru.

The Steamship "Perusia", a large and expensive vessel, was brought out from Europe by Messrs Olyphant, and the first attempt to load the vessel was made in the British Colony of Hongkong; but the Colonial Authorities refused to allow emigrants to be shipped for Peru and the Ship had to sail for South America without passengers.

On the return of the Steamer the Agents tried to load the vessel in Chinese waters - at the port of Canton - but the Chinese Authorities were found to be strongly averse to the emigration to Peru, and the Steamer had again to sail for Callao without coolies.

Before the vessel returned from Peru -

the second time, Messrs Oliphant had failed; and it is supposed that their suspension was occasioned by the heavy outlay to which they had been put in connection with this business.

China's indications of progress.

I propose to indulge in no abstract reflections upon this subject but merely to refer briefly to those facts which are to some extent hopeful signs of the future and which indicate an underlying consciousness, however unwillingly shewn, upon the part of the officials of this empire that China in her own interests must accept Western ideas and inventions if she is to occupy the position in the nations of the world which her enormous population and resources should give her. Embassies have lately been despatched to the principal foreign countries with which China has relations; she has contracted foreign loans; she has figured in the Paris Exhibition of 1878; and she is now giving official sanction and patronage to the erection of Cotton and Woollen Mills, which are to be worked for a time under foreign supervision but which, as soon as possible, are to be conducted entirely by her own subjects. European and

American mining engineers have lately made surveys for the Government in some of the Northern provinces with the object of ascertaining the localities of the most favourable deposits of minerals; but the only work which has been commenced is in the province of Chee-lee, about 100 miles from Tientsin, where operations with foreign machinery under the direction of foreigners are being carried on for the opening of a Coal mine. These are some of the late evidences of what may be called China's progress. But in the matter of railroads and telegraphs, the importance of which Japan so promptly recognized, China pauses; her defenders say she deliberates, and that railways and telegraph lines will come when she can work them for herself and decides that she requires them.

Railways

The obstructiveness of the Chinese Officials in their unwillingness to introduce railways in to this Country has been most marked and has been forcibly illustrated by the destruction of the little line which was successfully running between Shanghai and Woosung, a distance of about ten miles.

This short line was an experimental one and was the property of foreign merchants who had risked their money in the enterprise mainly to shew the Chinese what a railway was and to give them an idea of its conveniences. There was no goods traffic on the line the earnings being derived entirely from the passengers; and as the people took readily to the new mode of locomotion the financial success of the undertaking was complete, and was never questioned from the beginning to the end of the Company's life.

At the conference held at Chefoo between Sir Thomas Wade, the English Minister, and the Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang

it was demanded by the latter that the former should use the weight of his influence and position in bringing about an arrangement whereby the Woosung railway should pass into the hands of the Chinese authorities. which was agreed to by the British representative, much it is believed to the dissatisfaction of his countrymen.

The Company being registered under British enactment, the owners were notified by the English authorities of what had passed at Chefoo, and in due time a price was fixed for the entire roadway and plant, the money was paid, the Chinese took charge of the road, working was stopped, the rails were torn up and all of the belongings of the road ... were shipped to Formosa, where the engines and cars lie unused. Comment is unnecessary, as to the foreigner of progressive ideas, based upon his training in America or any other Western country, the story is too humiliating to be dwelt upon.

There are foreign engineers here who have pointed out many favourable-

routes for railways in different parts of the empire, and the Chinese know that the necessary foreign capital could be readily obtained to aid in constructing these roads; but as far as is now known there is no prospect of China at an early date following the example which has been set her in this respect by Japan.

The determination which China has apparently come to, and which has been made public in an article in her defence in a late issue of the Pall Mall Gazette, is that the "rulers of China have decided to wait until China shall suffice for herself, or at any rate until very little European assistance is needed to carry out such improvement as may be thought advisable. XXX Chinese railroads are to be built with Chinese iron and engineered from Chinese workshops entirely managed by native workmen".

Accepting this as probably the true state of the case, and remembering that the iron mines of this country are as yet almost untouched and that time is no object to the Chinaman,-

it is impossible
to say when the day of railroads in this
Country will come; and a speculative
opinion upon the subject might be
worse than useless.

Chinese Imperial Government Loans.

In 1874 the Chinese Government contracted a small loan with foreigners to the extent of £ 627,615.- and in 1877 China being again a borrower, another public loan for £ 1,604,276.- was floated through the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at 98, the par of the bonds being £ 100. These loans were readily subscribed by foreigners, as the annual interest was 8% on the par value and the payment of the bonds was guaranteed by the hypothecation of the revenue collected by the foreign Customs at certain of the treaty ports. The interest on these bonds is paid semi-annually in London or China, and certain of the bonds themselves are paid off each year at public drawings in London, the dates for which are specified, until the entire loan will be liquidated.

The money for this second loan was said to have been raised specially to meet the wants of the Army operating in Kashgaria, which has since been so victorious.

Other than as an investment these bonds are used by foreign Merchants for Exchange remittances.
The Government has lately notified its intention of issuing another loan through the foreign Banks, the prospectus for which is expected to appear in March; and should the terms be as satisfactory to the public as those of the previous loans, there can be little doubt that the entire sum required will be promptly obtained.

Telegraphs.

To those who had hoped that some onward step would have been taken ere this by the Chinese in the matter of telegraphs there has been nothing as yet but disappointment, and but few words are required to tell what has not been done. Two years ago the Great Northern Telegraph Company – the proprietors of the Sea Cables to the Northward of Hongkong in these waters – endeavoured to establish an Overland line from Foochow to Amoy, and it was generally believed that everything had been so arranged to the satisfaction of the native Authorities that nothing would occur to prevent the putting up of the wires. The construction of the line began; but soon it was found that the spirits of departed ancestors were being incommoded, and mobs of superstitious Countrymen, incited it is fully believed by the ruling classes, collected and tore down the wires and threatened other acts of violence. The authorities professed to be unable to put down.

these demonstrations of lawlessness, and the work upon the line had to be abandoned as well as the hopes of its projectors for its formation.

The Viceroy Li Hung Chang has wires working between his Yamen and his Arsenal, a distance of three miles, and it is reported that he intends erecting a line between Tientsin and Taku, some 30 miles, in 1879.

Beyond this no other line is proposed, and there seems to be no inclination upon the part of China's rulers to speedily bring Peking into direct telegraphic communication with the other Capitals of the world.

The Famine in North China.

The distress and suffering occasioned by this calamity culminated in the winter of 1877-1878 when towns villages and whole districts were depopulated by death from starvation. No official returns have been given as to the number of deaths and I hesitate to repeat the estimates made by missionaries and others who were engaged in the work of relief, but the generally accepted idea is that the loss of life may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands and is far greater than in the famine which India suffered from a short time before.

The scenes of misery and horror, which daily and hourly came before those foreigners who were sent to aid in relief, hardly enter into the spirit of a trade report, and they will not be dilated upon; but they are nevertheless ineradicable reminders of the human suffering which might have been avoided had there been in this country the means of quicker com-

munication and rapid transit which are found to be so essential to the welfare of the people in the thickly populated western countries of the world.

Some parts of the distressed districts are still suffering and the prices of food are far above an ordinary level, but no recurrence of great distress is expected as the weather in 1878 was seasonable and fair Autumn crops were gathered.

In attempting to give a cause for this famine I must unquestionably state it to be the failure of the cereal and vegetable crops arising from drought in the provinces which have suffered.

But to the political economist who might interest himself in the matter, other indirect reasons might appear, and among these might not unlikely arise the significant fact that in the inland provinces of China the poppy plant has more and more of late years been cultivated to the neglect of cereals, and upon the very ground where grain was

formerly grown.
Such provinces - therefore as Shansi, Honan and Shense, where the famine has been worst, yearly became more dependent upon outside sources for their food supplies, and when the local grain crops failed both private and government means of transportation were found to be insufficient to bring in the required means of subsistence, and the rich and poor starved alike.
In 1877 a subscription list, known as the "China Famine Fund", was opened in Shanghai by foreigners, and up to the present time the amount collected has been Taels 201,000-, which money has been distributed through foreign Missionaries and other Agents appointed to visit the famine districts.

David H. Bailey

Statement of the total import of foreign goods from foreign Countries in 1877, at all the treaty ports of China.

Description of Goods.	Value.
	HK. Tls.
Opium:-	
Malwa	19,152,338
Patna	6,144,642
Benares	4,083,225
Other Kinds	893,372
Opium Total.	30,273,577
Cotton Goods:-	
Shirtings, Grey, Plain	6,503,996
" White, "	1,704,349
" " Figured, Brocaded, Spotted &c	10,497
" Dyed, Plain,	49,270
" " Figured, do. do.	103,388
T. Cloths	3,170,531
Drills, English, Dutch, American	1,910,491
Sheetings	794,055
Jeans and Twills	669,011
Chintzes, Furnitures and Cotton Prints	200,259
Turkey Red Cloths and Cambrics	184,031
Damasks, Dyed	69,889
Velvets, Velveteens and Fustians	331,219
Jaconets, Cambrics, Lawns & Muslins	36,048
Domestics Grey	-
Hand Kerchiefs	256,492
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	118,053
" Yarn and Thread	2,841,216
Cotton Goods Total.	18,955,495

Woollen Goods:-	Hk Yds
Alpaca.	602
Blankets.	–
Bombazettes.	2,563
Buntings.	4,086
Camlets, English	1,151,546
" Dutch	57,687
" Imitation, Camletteens, Japanese Cords.	809
Cloth, Broad, Medium & Habit.	772,125
Spanish Stripes.	523,903
Russian Cloths.	309,018
Flannels.	48,952
Lastings.	687,413
" Crape.	36,167
" Imitation.	–
Long Ells.	569,103
Lustres and Orleans, Plain and Figured. (China Brocades, Corded Lustres, Cotton Cords, Russell Cords, Mar. Labau Crape, Union Crape, Fancy Crape, China Crape, Alpaca Mohairs, etc, etc, etc, etc.)	504,162
Woollen Goods, Unclassed.	167,925
Woollen Goods, Total.	4,830,583
Miscellaneous Piece Goods.	
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures.	49,922
Linen Goods.	61,269
Canvas.	17,439
Miscellaneous Piece Goods, Total.	128,630

Metals.	Lbs.
Copper, Bar and Rod.	191,117
" Sheet and Nails and Muntz Metal.	83,836
" Old	19,865
" Ore and Unmanufactured.	67,425
" Wire	8,617
" Manufactured and Ware, Unclassed.	—
Iron Nail Rod	580,392
" Bar	85,710
" Hoop	8,980
" Wire	32,759
" Pig and Kentledge	23,293
" Ware and Manufactures, Unclassed	137,641
" Unmanufactured, Unclassed	37,724
Lead in Pigs	1,355,375
" Sea and Sheets.	4,012
Quicksilver.	155,793
Spelter and Zinc.	14,686
Steel.	62,918
Tin in Slabs	1,431,028
" Plates	60,918
Metals, Manufactured, Unclassed, as Hardware, Brassware, Brass Buttons, Steelware, Tinware, Cutlery.	92,710
Metals, Total	4,354,799

Sundries:-	H.K. $
Sugar Brown	697,823
" White	916,445
Betelnuts	25,141
Birds' Nests	432,549
Biche de Mar	402,088
Cloves and Spices	157,417
Coal	1,084,242
Cotton, Raw	1,463,554
Fish, Dry and Salt	397,675
Flint Stones	74,692
Ginseng	1,004,959
Grain and Pulse	72,205
Indigo	138,208
Isinglass	191,586
Matches	288,569
Mangrove Bark	28,526
Needles	158,937
Oil	102,756
Paints	58,844
Pepper, Black and White	347,640
Rattans	87,077
Rice	1,597,300
Seaweed and Agar Agar	526,510
Sandalwood	334,715
Sapanwood	195,912
Wood, other sorts, Unclassed	231,817
Shell-fish, Awabi, Shrimps, etc	356,714
Silk, Raw	13,008
Silk, Manufactured	4,797
Tea, Japan	41,642
Timber, of all Kinds	609,095
Wax, Vegetable and Tallow	7,034
Window Glass	148,232
Sundries, Unenumerated	2,757,267
Sundries Total	14,953,976
Grand Total	73,497,360

Statement of Exports to foreign Countries for the year 1877, from all the treaty Ports of China.

Description of Goods.	Value.
	H.K. Tls.
Silk, Raw and Thrown	17,257,883
" Refuse	303,076
" Coarse and Wild	365,190
" Cocoons	208,223
" Piece Goods	4,432,121
" Manufactured Goods, Unclassed	188,175
" Worms' Eggs	—
Tea Black	27,154,979
" Green	4,338,175
" Brick	1,759,028
" Dust	87,950
Bags, of all Kinds	18,332
Bamboo, of all Kinds, and Ware	56,486
Beans	5,399
Cassia Lignea	309,945
Camphor	79,103
China-Ware, Earthenware & Pottery	295,421
Coal	7,093
Clothing, Chinese, Boots & Shoes	333,166
Cotton, Raw	329,781
" Seed	11
Curios	39,283
Carried forward	57,568,820

Brought forward	57,568,820
Dyes, Colours and Paints	17,383
Fans, of all Kinds	45,228
Fish " " "	66,567
Fire-crackers	232,516
Flour	6,762
Fruits, of all Kinds	76,032
Fungus	366
Grains & Pulse	35,741
Glassware, Bangles, &c.	106,690
Grasscloth	131,746
Hair, of all Kinds	211,532
Hemp Rope and Twine	83,812
Hides, of all Kinds	453,081
Hoofs	678
Horns	27,922
Indigo	7,182
Lung-ngans	28,288
Mats and Matting	346,853
Medicines	86,084
Metals, Manufactured, Unclassed, as Knives, Cutlery, Brassware, Copperware, Iron, Tin and Pewterware	89,757
Metals, Unmanufactured, Unclassed	59,330
Musk	145,405
Nankeens	88,907
Nutgalls	125,194
Oil, of all Kinds	26,383
Paper, of all Kinds, & Paperware, Books, Tinfoil, Brass-foil	486,732
Carried forward	60,554,991

Brought forward	60,554,991
Preserves	135,470
Provisions and Vegetables	90,341
Rattans and Rattanware	13,645
Rhubarb	199,781
Safflower	158,290
Skins, of all Kinds	69,945
Straw Braid	619,135
Sugar, White	1,584,401
" Brown	1,970,019
" Candy	166,074
Tobacco	114,067
Vermicelli and Macaroni	114,499
Wax	4,519
Wool	38,939
Sundries, Unenumerated	1,596,421
Total Haikwan Taels	67,430,597

Statement shewing the total annual value of the trade between the United States and China for the five years 1873 - 1877.

Year	Value of Imports	Value of Exports	Total value in Haikwan Taels	About equal in Dollars to
1873	244,204	7,523,762	7,767,966	$11,419,000
1874	265,535	6,451,701	6,717,236	9,874,000
1875	1,015,863	7,674,303	8,690,166	12,775,000
1876	738,528	7,259,018	7,997,546	11,756,000
1877	1,138,136	7,951,203	9,089,339	13,361,000

Exchange.

There has been a gradual and steady decline here in the value of Silver in 1878, as may be gathered from the annexed table. At the beginning of the Year the quotation per Shanghae Tael for Six months' sight Bank Sterling bills on London was 5/6 to 5/6 1/4, while at the end of the Year the ruling quotation for the same description of remittance was 5/0, being a decline in the value of the Tael of Six pence.

A drop of this kind is very great and is a matter of very serious consideration to merchants engaged in the import trade, who look to a fair rate in Sterling Exchange to give them a chance for the small profit for which they are striving. The China markets have been amply provided with Silver in 1878, in the shape of both Mexican dollars and bullion, and there has been no period when the supplies here were sufficiently reduced to bring about a rise in value on account of scarcity or decreasing stocks.

(When printed this paragraph should follow immediately after the one on Oregon timber.)

Statement shewing the ruling quotations at Shanghae during the year 1878, for the Shanghae Silver Tael in Six months' Sight Bank Sterling bills on London.

January	3rd	5/5 3/4	April	4th	5/5 1/2	July	6th	5/3 3/4	November	7	5/2 1/4
"	10th	5/6	"	11th	5/5 1/2	"	13th	5/4	"	14	5/2 1/8
"	17th	5/6 1/4	"	20th	5/5 1/4	"	20	5/3 7/8	"	21	5/1 7/8
"	24th	5/5 3/4	"	27th	5/5 1/2	"	27	5/3 5/8	"	28	5/1 5/8
"	31st	5/5 1/4	May	4	5/5 1/4	August	3	5/3 3/8	December	5	5/1 3/8
February	7th	5/5 1/4	"	11	5/5 3/4	"	10	5/2 5/8	"	14	5/0 3/4
"	14th	5/5	"	18	5/5 7/8	"	17	5/2 1/2	"	21	5/0 1/8
"	21st	5/5 3/4	"	25	5/5 7/8	"	24	5/3	"	28	5/0 1/4
"	28th	5/5 3/4	June	1	5/5 5/8	"	31	5/2 3/8	"	31	5/0
March	7th	5/5 1/4	"	8	5/5 3/8	Septbr	7	5/2 1/4			
"	14th	5/5 1/4	"	15	5/5 1/8	"	14	5/2 1/2			
"	21st	5/5 3/8	"	22	5/4 3/4	"	21	5/2 5/8			
"	28th	5/5 3/8	"	29	5/4 3/4	"	28	5/2 5/8			
						Octbr	3	5/2 3/4			
						"	10	5/2 1/4			
						"	16	5/2 1/4			
						"	24	5/2 1/8			
						"	31	5/2 1/4			

Ack. has been sent Actually 4/4/79 C.P.

No. 57] March 18 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey V. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Transmits Mr. F. P. Knights application.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 19 1879
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Endorses application of Mr F. P. Knight of Newchwang for leave of absence.

Inclosure.

No. 1. Application of Mr Consul Knight of Newchwang.

No. 57. United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 18th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to the enclosure of Mr. Francis P. Knights, I do not hesitate to endorse his application. Mr Knights has been in our Consular Service for many years, without pay, and has rendered the Government always, so far as I can observe, efficient and satisfactory service.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank H. Hall

Vice Consul General

Received May 7th/79
Copy to Treasury
Dept May 7th/79
Mr Wood

No. 58] March 26th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. D. H. Bailey, U. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Register of Bark Freeman.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY
5
1879
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Has placed endorsement on Register of Am. Bark Freeman in reference to rebate of duties, according to letter from Sec. of State Dec. 18th 1878

No. 58

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 26th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Asst Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the arrival of the Am. Bark "Freeman" at this port (March 25th 1879) I have placed on her register the following endorsement:

"Rebate of duties amounting to one hundred and forty 63/100 dollars ($140.63/100) allowed under section 2513 of the Revised Statutes. (See Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Secretary of State, dated the 25th of November, 1878)

(Signed) David H. Bailey

(Consular Seal) Vice Consul General."

in accordance with instructions contained in your No. 15 under date of

December 18th 1878.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Frank L. Hall

Vice Consul General

Rec'd May 2nd 79

Mr Wood

No. 59.] March 29th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey V. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of Despatches.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges the receipt of Despatch No. 27.

No. 59.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 26th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 17. bearing date January 18th 1879. relating to the receipt of my dispatches from numbers 19. to 29. inclusive & No. 23.

I have to state that No. 23. has, inadvertently, been omitted from my listing of numbers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

David H. Bailey

Act Consul General

The Dept will await the examination by Mr Scruggs before making appt
actually 4th/79 C.D

No. 60 April 1st 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey U.S. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— the nomination of a vice Consul at Chinkiang.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAY 5 1879 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Will make further inquiry as to character of nominee and report by next mail.

No. 60.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 1st 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Consul Colby's Despatch No. 103, relating to the appointment of a Vice Consul at Chinkiang I have the honor to say that I will make full enquiries as to the character of the nominee therein named, and report upon the same by the next Mail.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Vice Consul General

Ack't & forward

No. 61] April 1st 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Via Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY
5
1879
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of despatch No. 18, and gives status of Mr. Lewis in this Consulate General

3D Asst Secretary

No. 61

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 1st 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 18, bearing date January 21st asking for information as to the time for which Mr. B. R. Lewis, should be credited in his accounts, for compensation as Acting Marshal of the Court for this Consular District.

In reply I beg to state that Mr. Lewis being only an acting Marshal appointed by Mr. G. Wiley Wells to temporarily fill a vacancy, and having ceased to perform such official functions on the 15th of October last by

Yeasore

reason of his departure from China, is not entitled to compensation as Marshal after that date.

Dr. H. Latham was appointed by me October 15th, as acting Marshal of the Court for this Consular District, and has since that period performed the duties of that office in an efficient and satisfactory manner, for which he has drawn the full salary of Marshal as will appear by the accounts and vouchers sent forward to the Fifth Auditor.

I must call your attention to the fact that Mr. Lewis drew his salary as Marshal for the fractional part of October, beginning with the first and ending with the fourteenth of that month, as will be seen by the enclosed

1/ copy of my order on the Compradore with the endorsement of Mr. Lewis thereon, and

by

by a copy of my letter to the Fifth Auditor
2/ herewith enclosed. In view of this
fact I must animadvert upon the
course of Mr. Lewis in presenting his account
for salary from October first.

It is to be regretted that the status
of every incumbent in this important
Consulate is only that of a locum tenens.
and that the Marshal, with all the rest,
only holds office from day to day. The
effect of this extraordinary and
unsatisfactory situation tends strongly and
inevitably to destroy the morale of
the Public Service in this Consulate General.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
Emil L. Sail
Vice Consul General

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, SHANGHAI

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, SHANGHAI.

No. Court Account

Salary

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai, Oct. 15 1878.

COMPRADORE

Pay (支) B. B. Lewis or order

Mexican Dollars Forty one 67/100

which charge to Salary Marshal

Mex. $ 41 67/100

(Signed) D. H. Bailey

Vice Consul-General

[Signed] B. B. Lewis

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China

Inclosure No. 1.
With Dispatch No. 61

Copy.

4th Quarter 1878 Salary + Fees. Account

The United States Government
in Acct with
D. H. Bailey U. S. Vice Consul General
at Shanghai

Dr.

1878
To Salary of V. Consul General to Dec. 31st 1878 $ 1250.
" " " B.R. Lewis from Oct. 1st to 16th 41.67
" " " H. L. Latham Marshal from Oct. 17th 208.33
" " " D. L. McGowan Interpreter 500.00
" " " J.J. Coffee Special Clerk Oct. 1st to 16th 83.34
" " " A. Weiller " " from Oct. 17th 416.66
$ 2500.

Cr.

By Amount transferred from Fees
from all sources # 103 + 104 $ 2500. $ 2500.

E + O E.

Shanghai China

Inclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 61.

Rec'd June 11/79

Mr. Wood

No. 62] April 10th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Vice Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Marriage certificate



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits marriage certificate of Richard Swain and Nellie A. Hawes.

Noted.

No. 62

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 10th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with Paragraph 276, Consular Regulations of 1874, the marriage certificate of Richard Cowie of Massachusetts and Nellie A. Hawes of Maine.

File

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Hixe

Vice Consul General

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.

Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, April 6th, 1879

I, David H. Bailey Vice CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on the 6th day of April, A.D. 1879, at the residence of Mr. C.C. Bennett, in the city of Shanghai Richard Swain aged 34 years, born in Nantucket, U.S.A, and now residing in Japan and Mrs Nellie A Hawes born in Maine, U.S.A and now residing in Shanghai were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. M.S. Yates, who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI this 8th day of April, A.D. 1879, and of the Independence of the United States the 103rd.

David H Bailey

V. Consul General.

"Shanghai"

Mr Wood.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1879
RECEIVED

Washington. Apl. 23. 1879

630. D. St. N. W.

Honorable.
Charles. Payson.
Third asst. Secty. of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 20th. of July last. I respectfully inform you that having obtained the funds to return to my post of duty. I shall leave here to night by the P. 20 train for San Francisco. and there take the Steamer of May 1st. to Shanghae.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your

Yours obedient servant
Enoch Rawle Lewis

Mr Hood



Washington DC
April 22d 1879

Honorable,
Charles Payson,
Third Asst. Secy of State
Washington,

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your instruction of 20th Feb last directing me to return to my post at Shanghai as soon as practicable, I have the honor to state that having this day obtained the necessary funds (which I have done by discounting my claim against the US for services rendered in compliance with a Subpoena from the Chairman of the Committee on

our Expenditures in the Department of State) to enable me to comply with that instruction I shall begin my return journey to night.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

L J Offley

Rec'd June 21/79

Mr Wood

No. 63] May 6th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Vice Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject: Acknowledging despatch



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of Department despatch No. 21 with enclosure.

No. 63

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 6th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 21 bearing date March 5th 1879, referring to the receipt of despatches, and enclosing a copy of a telegram, sent March 5th, relating to the employment of Counsel for the Estate of Edwin Maurice Smith, deceased.

In reply to the item relating to the non-receipt of my despatch No. 38, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of that despatch

In reply to the item relating to the employment of Counsel, for the Estate of E. M. Smith I beg to refer you to my despatch No. 53 bearing date March 18th 1879.

I have the honor &c &c

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

David H. Smith

Vice Consul General

Rec'd Jun 21/79

w Wood

No. 64] May 6th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Vice Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Acknowledging receipt of dispatch



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of Department Circular No. 11, with enclosure

No. 64

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 6th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 11 dated January 3rd 1879, enclosing the Treasury Department Circular No. 1, exhibiting the values in United States money of the pure gold or silver representing, respectively, the monetary units and Standard Coins of foreign countries, in compliance with the act of March 3rd 1873.

Referring to my despatch No. 43 transmitting a communication from Messrs. Fearon Low & Co, and to my despatch No. 47 enclosing a letter from Messrs. Frazar & relative to the value of the Shanghai Tael

I

I beg to call the attention of the Department to the fact, that this circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, does not make any mention of the Standard Coins of China, and to request that the views expressed in the enclosures above referred to, may receive consideration.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

David H. Bailey

Vice Consul General

Appoint, if no objection appears
Wood S. P.

No. 65] May 6th 1879 United States Consulate at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Vice Consul General to the State Department,

Subject:— Mr. Maclay's nomination

Rec'd June 21. 1879
Commission sent
June 30 1879

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN
10
1879
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Recommends Mr. Maclay's appointment.

No. 65

United States Consulate,

Shanghai, May 6th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to nominate Mr. Robert Hall Maclay for the position of Interpreter to this Consulate General.

Mr. Maclay is now acting in that capacity, on my appointment, since May 1st, in the place of Dr. D. J. Macgowan.

Mr Maclay is a young man of say 27 years, a fine Chinese scholar, an American, the son of Rev. R. S. Maclay.

He was born in China, educated and graduated at Syracuse University as B. A. and M. A. in 1873, and studied Chinese at Peking.

Besides his Chinese and general scholarship I can commend him,

1st. as a man of intellect;

2nd. as being very studious;

3rd. as having good habits;

4th. as ambitious of distinction;

5th. as a man of integrity,

6th. as a thorough American.

I am sure that his nomination will have the endorsement of the Legation at Peking, and I am confident that his appointment is the best that can possibly be made, for this important post, and one which, in my opinion, will redound to the credit of the Country in after years.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Chen the Chinese Judge of the mixed

Court

Court for Shanghai, acknowledging my despatch in which I advised him of the appointment of Mr. Mackay.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Basil H. Thiel

Vice Consul General

No. 184

Copy.

Shanghai. April 9th, 1879.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch informing me of the appointment of Mr. Mealey to the post of Interpreter to the Consulate General and advising me that that gentleman will hereafter, with an Assistant Master, preside at the Mixed Court in place of the former incumbent.

Mr. Mealey is an old friend of mine, and I had the pleasure of having an interview with him yesterday when he called on me at my quarters.

To

His Excellency Mr. Bailey
Consul General for the
United States of America
at Shanghai.

Allenstein, Ostpreußen, 1879.

Lieber!

Wenn ich heute Sonntag-
abend noch einmal auf Deine Geburtstags-
feier zurückkomme, so ist es ei-
gentlich nur, um Dir zu sagen,
daß ich Deinetwegen sehr traurig
war, daß Du Dich nicht besser
amüsiert hast. Wir Deine Freunde
können es Dir leider nicht ändern
und können nur hoffen, daß Du
Dich bald wieder besser fühlst.

Du, Theodor, ich war sehr froh
gestern auch über Deine Offenheit
gegen mich, und ich bitte Dich, sie
doch ja nicht zu bereuen und nur
recht oft zu wiederholen.

Herzlichst Dein
Hermann.

He is a person of extremely good address, is both liberal and amiable, and one possessed of remarkable abilities. In the duties of those which he has now entered he will have an excellent opportunity of adding still further to his experience and will surely prove himself energetic in action, to the end that justice may be meted to all alike.

Presenting Your Excellency with my compliments,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(Sealed) Chief

Magistrate of the

District Court.

(Three Translations).

April 30th, 1879.

D. W. Wadsley

United States Consulate General
Southwestern Pacific

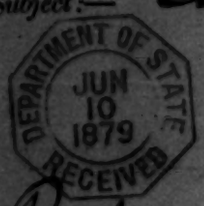
Mr Wood.

Acknowledged 31/79

No. 66] May 5th 1879 United States Consulate at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey V. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Court Cases 1st & 2nd 1879



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reports: Court Cases 1st & 2nd 1879.

No. 66.

United States Consulate, General,

Shanghai, May 5th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, the returns of Criminal Cases of this Consular District for the 1st Quarter of 1879

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

David H. Bailey

Vice Consul General

Inclosures

No 1. Criminal Suits 1st Qr. 1879

No 2 Civil Suits " " "

[Form No

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSU

Return of Criminal **Suits from the** first **day of** Janua

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	
Crim. Docket 6	March 24th	United States	G. T. Kibbler	Mutinous conduct	G

[Form No. 137.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT

m the first day of January to the thirty first da

ANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	A
Lee	Mutinous conduct	Guilty	7 days in jail	$

SHANGHAI CHINA.

day of March 1879, inclusive.

AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.		APPEAL.
	Clerk	Marshal	
$ 23.30	$ 6.80	$ 16.50	

COURT OF THE UNITE

Return of Civil **Suits from the** J

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.
710	Dec. 17th "	J. Thome & J. Maitland Br Sub	Clyplant & Co
711	" 18th "	Barque "Veronine" U.S.	" "
712	" 26th "	J. N. Jameson U. S.	" "
713	" 27th "	Frank Reid U.S.	" "
714	" 28th "	H. L. Bidwell Br. Sub	Russell & Co
715	" 28th "	Le Chi Chui Chinese	A. Wettark
716	Jan 3rd "	Geo. F. Seward U.S.	Clyplant & Co
717	" 11th "	Yuen Le Yong Chinese	Miss Nona Lewis
718	" 13th "	Thomas Rothwell Ger.	Clyplant & Co
719	" 14th "	C. H. Davidson Ger.	" "
720	" 15th "	Bridget Williams Br. Sub	John C. Williams
721	" 28th "	John Thomas Br. Sub	Daniel Jerome Macgowan
722	Feb. 12th "	S. Wells Williams U. S.	Clyplant & Co.
723	" 22nd "	Henry Lester Br. Sub	F. P. Knight Receiver
724	" 26th "	Chun Fukki Chinese	Tow-boat "Canton"
725	March 5th "	A. de Encarnacão Portuguese	N. F. Butt
726	" 11th "	Long Chan Chinese	N. F. Butt
727	" 18th "	Nellie Ralston Br. Sub	Irene Williams
728	" 18th "	Charles E. Hill	M. J. Yates Agent

[Form No. 137.]

F THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL

Suits from the first day of January to the thirty

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FIN IMPOSED.
Clyphant & Co	Contract	For plaintiff	
" "	In Admiralty	" "	
" "	Contract	" "	
" "	"	Pending	
Russell & Co	"	For plaintiff	
A. Wettark	"	" "	
Clyphant & Co	"	" "	
Miss Nona Lewis	"	Dismissed	
Clyphant & Co	"	For plaintiff	
" "	"	" "	
John C. Williams	Divorce	" "	
Daniel Jerome Macgowan	Contract	Settled out of Court	
Clyphant & Co	"	" " "	
F. P. Knight Receiver	"	Pending	
Tow-boat "Dawson"	In Admiralty	Settled out of Court	
N. F. Butt	Contract	For plaintiff	
N. F. Butt	"	" "	
Irene Williams	Replevin	" "	
M. J. Yates Agent	Injunction	Pending	

L AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

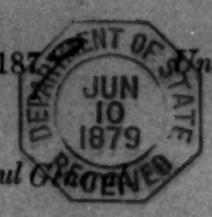
y first day of March 1879, inclusive.

FINE D.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.			APPEAL.
		Clerk	Marshal	Court	
	$125.00	$71.90	37.10	16.00	
	$98.90	46.60	37.30	15.00	
	$80.50	32.10	21.40	27.00	
	$37.20 Not collected	12.50	19.70	5.00	
	$23.70	6.50	12.20	5.00	
	$43.20	23.60	14.70	5.00	
	No fee collected				
	$55.60	26.90	13.70	15.00	
	$48.40	28.50	14.90	5.00	
	$90.25 Not collected	43.20	37.05	20.00	
	No fee collected				
	. . .				
	$25.00 Not collected	$20.90	4.10		
		C.	M.	Court	Int.
	$45.50 Not collected	13.00	21.50	5.00	3.00
	$28.70 . .	15.10	8.60	5.00	
	$31.60 . .	13.40	13.20	5.00	

Mr Wood

Ack June 27/79

No. 67.] May 6th 187 United States Consulate at Shanghai,



Mr. Bailey U.S. Consul General to the State Department,

Subject:— Register of Letters Sent and Record
1st 2nd 1879

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits register of Letters Sent
and Record 1st & 2nd 1879.

No. 67.

United States Consulate, General,

Shanghai, May 5th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of letters sent and letters received for the 1st Quarter of 1879.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

[illegible]

U.S. Consul General

Inclosures

No. 1. Letters sent 1st Qr. 1879.

No. 2. Letters received " " "

[Form No. 118.]

Sent from

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches ~~received at~~ the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending March 31st 1879.

To whom sent ~~NAME OF THE WRITER.~~	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN ~~RECEIVED.~~ Sent	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
J. J. Hamilton	11927	Shanghai	Jany 1	Rx. to assuming charge of Consulate		
C Linden	11928	"	" 6	Rx. to municipal affairs		
District Magistrate	11929	"	" 6	" Mission Church		
Taotai	11930	"	" 7	Rx. to Proclamation		
Russell & Co	11931	"	" 7	Rx. to Russell & Co's Hongs		
Taotai	11932	"	" 8	Land transfer		
J. Hart	11933	Kioto Japan	" 8	A/c. Despatches		
C. Holcombe	11934	Peking	" 8	Rx. to Formosa Riot Claims		
J Black Jan	11935	Washington	" 8	" to Non-receipt of letter		
Hon J. H. Ela	11936	"	" 9	" to Destitute Seamen a/c		
Manager Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	11937	Shanghai	" 10	" to Protested Draft		
J. Stahl	11938	Kioto Japan	" 11	" to J. Moore's Discharge		
A. M. Eastford	11939	Chefoo	" 11	" to Claim vs. Miss. Fray		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches* ~~received at~~ Sent from *the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18*

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Russell & Co	11940	Shanghai	Jany 13	W. H. Fowler - Claim		
New Consul	11941	Foochow	" 14	Monies of D.B. Johnson		
" "	11942	" "	" 16	Ack. receipt of dispatches		
J.W. Pierce	11943	Portsmouth	" "	W.N. Johnson's Estate.		
George Cowen	11944	Washington	" "	Steamer "Monitor"		
J.N. Eela	11945	"	" 17	Trans. Bill of Exchange		
Taotai	11946	Shanghai	" 17	Title Deed 387.		
"	11947	"	" 17	Petition of Li Hung Fei		
District Magistrate	11948	"	" 18	" " " " "		
Taotai	11949	"	" 18	Shang. Ons. Church		
"	11950	"	" 18	Title Deeds		
"	11951	"	" 20	Hongkong Call		
"	11952	"	" 28	Title Deeds		

[Form No. 118.]

Subs from

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches ~~received at~~ the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18*

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Thos B VanBuren	11953	Yokohama	Jany 30	vouchers of Dr. Seaman		
Heard Lowe & Co	11954	Shanghai	" 31	Equiv. of Shanghai Tael		
Consul	11955	Canton	Feby 4	Ak. Despatch		
Hon. A.G. Porter	11956	Washington	" 5	Trans. of Jr. Act 3d 1878.		
H. De Garay	11957	Shanghai	" 6	Elephants Estates.		
C. Holcombe Jr	11958	Peking	" 6	Passports 1878.		
"	11959	"	" 6	Ak. Despatch		
British Consul	11960	Shanghai	" 7	Subpoena Witness		
U.S. Consul	11961	Nagasaki	" "	Bill due Vista		
" "	11962	Hiogo	" "	Extra wages of Messr.		
" "	11963	"	" "	Waymans Letter		
J. Waymire	11964	San Francisco	" 8	Anthony vs Bradford.		
V. Consul	11965	Amoy	" "	Assuming charge		

[Form No. 118.]

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches ~~received at~~ sent from the United States Consulate General at Shonghai, China, for the Quarter ending _____ 18

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Sao tai	11966	Shanghai	Feby 10	Knights Trade permits.		
G.W. Summer	11967	Shanghai	" "	Johnsons apes		
Spanish Consul	11968	"	" 12	Re. to Williams Town		
W.V. Drummond	11969	"	" "	" to Smiths Bo Tah -		
Doctor McLeod	11970	"	" 13	" Sail accounts.		
Taotai	11971	"	" 14	Com. Summers Visit to Taotai		
J W M Farnham	11972	"	" 15	Lung Kiang Mission		
Shot B. VanBuren	11973	Yokohama	" "	Ah Despatch.		
G.W. Summers	11974	Shanghai	" 17	Re. to Sailors Monument		
J.S. Mosely	11975	Hong Kong	" "	Assuming charge		
Former Consul General	11976	Shanghai	" 19	Former police court record.		
H. Corbett	11977	Chefoo	" 20	Equis. Shanghai Land.		
J. H. Blackfan	11978	Washington	" "	Annual Reports		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18*

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Department of State	11979	Washington	Feby 21	Ship Freeman		
" "	11980	"	" "	Ack No. 13.		
" "	11981	"	" "	Equiv Shanghai Tael		
" "	11982	"	" "	Draft $40 Paul		
" "	11983	"	" "	" J.H. Armstrong		
F B Forbes	11984	Shanghai	" 24	W H Forbes Claim vs Canton Guild.		
Thos G VanBuren	11985	Yokohama	" 25	"Jas. A Stone" Arrivals.		
Taotai	11986	Shanghai	" 26	W.H. Forbes Claim		
Japanese Consul General	11987	"	" 28	Rr. to Jap Sailor on Amer- Ship		
Consul	11988	Canton	March 3	Passports		
Taotai	11989	Shanghai	" 3	Ten Grants sent		
J.F. Henderson	11990	"	" "	Rr. to Resignation		
" "	11991	"	" "	appts. as attorney of Smith Estate.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18*

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Legation	11992	Peking	Mch 6	Gen Grant visit		
Dist Magistrate	11993	Shanghai	" 8	Dr Yates Claim		
V. Consul	11994	Foochow	" 8	Returns		
Consul	11995	Nagasaki	" 9	Park Holcombe		
Consul	11996	Hong Kong	" 10	Opium shipped from Hong Kong to U.S. 1878		
J. M. Brown	11997	Shanghai	" 15	" " " "	"	" "
Ed Thompson	11998	"	" 18	Female School Society		
Taotai	11999	Shanghai	" 21	A.A. Hayes Deed		
"	12000	"	" 21	Female Sch Claim		
Legation	12001	Peking	" 21	A/C. Dispatches.		
"	12002	"	" 21	" "		
V. Consul	12003	Foochow	" 21	Park Memorial		
W. W. Graham	12004	Shanghai	" 22	Transfer of Property		

[Form No. 118.]

Sent from

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches ~~received at~~ the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18*

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN ~~Sent~~ RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
A. Davenport	12005	Shanghai	Mch 26	Claims Claim vs St. Dragon		
J. De Silva	12006	"	" "	Claim of Am. cit. vs Port Subject		
J. H. Blackfan	12007	Washington	" "	Principles of Partial Seals		
C. P. Bissell	12008	Shanghai	" 28	Construction of Pontoons		
J. De Silva	12009	"	" 28	Claim vs. Portuguese Subjects		
Consul-Gen'l Hoaty	12010	"	" 28	Assuming Charge		
Taotai	12011	"	" "	Holmes Case		
Dist. Magistrate	12012	"	" "	Claim vs Smith Estate.		
Taotai	12013	"	" "	Title Deeds		
Dept. of State	12014	Washington	" "	Inventory of Armstrong & Estate		
"	12015	"	" "	Ltr No. 16.		
"	12016	"	" "	Smith Estate.		
"	12017	"	" "	Inventory of Smith Estate.		

[Form No. 118.]

Sent from

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches ~~received~~ at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18* .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN ~~Sent~~ RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Dept of State	12018	Washington	Feb 28	Returns 4th Qr 1878.		
"	12019	"	" 4th	annual Trade Reports.		
"	12020	"	" "	Th Knights Leave of absence.		
"	12021	"	" "	Bark Freeman		
"	12022	"	" "	Ale No 17.		

United States Consulate General
Shanghai China.

Enclosure No. 1
With despatch No. 67

To the State Department

Letters sent
First quarter of 1879

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* March thirty first 1879

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Thos. B. Van Buren	7862	Yokohama Dec. 19th 1878	January 4th 79	Re to receipt of despatches & Draft for $54.87/100		
W. He. Watson	7863	Washington Nov. 9th "	" 4th "	" " Estate of John Symonds (dec'd.)		
Joseph Blackford	7864	" " 9th "	" 4th "	" " forwarding letters		
J. H. Elw	7865	Treas. Depth " 19th "	" 4th "	" " Distribute seamen's fund		
F. W. Seward	7866	Dept. State " 6th "	" 4th "	" " Revision of Consular Regulations		
F. W. Seward	7867	" " " 6th "	" 4th "	" " Meteorological Journals		
Chester Holcomb	7868	Pekin Dec. 20th 1878 "	" 6th "	" " Receipt of despatches re Mr. Jermain's claim		
Chester Holcomb	7869	" " 16th "	" 6th "	" " " " "		
Jas. G. Green	7870	Tientsin " 15th "	" 6th "	" " Transmission of letters		
Chester Holcomb	7871	Pekin December 19th "	" 6th "	" " Damaged property in Riot May 3rd 1874. Read		
P. K. Dumaresq	7872	Shanghai Jan 5th 1879	" 8th "	" " Box belonging to Smith's estate		
Chester Holcomb	7873	Pekin Dec. 21st 1878	" 10th "	" " Claims on account of French riot		
F. D. Cheshire	7874	Foochow " 21st "	" 10th "	" " Estate of Boyd Ruloff Johnson (dec'd.)		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* March thirty first 1879

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
J. Stevens	7875	Amoy Jan 4th 1879	Jan. 10th -79	Re to receipt of despatches		
Taotai	7876	Shanghai " 10th "	" 11th "	" " Porter claim		
"	7877	" " 10th "	" 11th "	" " Claim of Li Kin Guh		
G. W. Johnston	7878	" " 7th "	" 7th "	" " Draft to be protested		
J. Stahel	7879	Osaka Dec. 26th 1878	" 10th "	" " Letter of G. W. Anthony on Consular matters		
Taotai	7880	Shanghai Jan 14th 1879	" 15th "	" " Rev. Mr. Farnham's proclamation / request		
District Magistrate	7881	" " 14th "	" 15th "	" " " Yates' Petition.		
Edward C. Lord	7882	Ningpo " 14th "	" 16th "	" " Forwarding of despatches		
R. H. Maclay	7883	Shanghai " 17th "	" 17th "	" " Estate of E. M. Smith (dec'd)		
J. J. Henderson	7884	" " 17th "	" 17th "	" " " " " " "		"
C. C. Duncan	7885	New York Oct. 21st 1878	" 10th "	" " American vessels and seamen		
J. Stahel	7886	Osaka Jan 1st 1879	" 10th "	" " Extra wages of Jos. Moore (seaman)		
Taotai	7887	Shanghai " 20th "	" 20th "	" " New Years calls		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* March thirty first 1879

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Taotai	7888	Shanghai Jan 21st 1879	Jan 21st 79	Holmes fund		
District Magistrate	7889	" " 21st "	" 21st "	Dr Yates case		
Taotai	7890	" " 24th "	" 25th "	Visits Soochow		
J. B. Van Buren	7891	Yokohama " 8th "	" 27th "	Rets appointment of Vice Consul General & U.S. Marshal		
Chester Holcombe	7892	Peking " 7th "	" 28th "	" " Associates list		
Hall & Holtz	7893	Shanghai " 30th "	" 30th "	" " furniture belonging to E.M. Smith's estate.		
Fearon Low & Co.	7894	" " 30th "	" 30th "	" " value of Shanghai tael		
Willis P. Mangum	7895	Nagasaki " 27th "	" 31st "	" " an I.O.U. of N. Lewis for collection. 1 encl.		
C. P. Lincoln	7896	Canton " 17th "	" 31st "	" " the forwarding of a despatch to Legation		
J. F. Sheppard	7897	Kaukow " 12th "	" 31st "	" " Despatches		
Dept. of State	7898	Washington D.C. Dec 7th 1878	" 25th "	" " Receipt of despatches		
Chester Holcombe	7899	Peking Jan 31st 1879	Feb. 3rd "	" " Passports issued 1878		
" "	7900	" " 30th " 1879	" 3rd "	" " French riot claims		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* March thirty first 1879

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Consul General Japan	7901	Shanghai Feb. 5th 1879	Feb. 5th	Sailors deserted from Almatia.		
R E Warnwright	7902	" " 5th "	" 5th	Dismissal Dr. Macgowan case		
C. P Lincoln	7903	Canton " 5th "	" 5th	Trans. no 21 to Legation	1	
" " "	7904	" " 5th "	" 5th	" " 61+62 to St Dept.	2	
" " "	7905	" " 5th "	" 5th	" " 59+60 " " "	2	
J. H. Ela	7906	Washington Dec. 30th "	" 6th	Re to Destitute American seamen		
Dept. State	7907	" " 20th "	Jan 20th	Lewis + Coffin's subpoenas		
Consul	7908	Hiogo Jan 4th "	" 20th	Anthonys arrest		
Vice Consul	7909	Newchwang 4th "	Feb. 7th	Transmitting despatches Nos 155-6-7 to St Dept.		
" "	7910	" " 4th "	" 7th	" " " " 184 " " "		
Legation	7911	Peking Jan. 21st "	" 7th	Re to mail pouches		
" "	7912	" " 20th "	" 7th	" " number of despatches		
V. Consul	7913	Newchwang 14th "	" 10th	Trans. 188 + enclosures to St. Dept.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* March thirty first 1879.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Consul of Spain	7914	Shanghai Feb 5th 1879	Feb. 10th 79	Re. to Villaume rent		
Knight & Co	7915	Shanghai " 8th "	" 10th "	" " Landing cartridges		
Oghy & Shanghai Bank	7916	" " 8th "	" 10th 79	" " Protest of Draft on Reid.		
" " "	7917	" " 8th "	" 10th "	" " " " " "		
Legation	7918	Peking Jan 18th "	" 10th "	" " J. J. Vanderen's resignation		
Dept. State	7919	Washington Dec. 18th 1878	" 10th "	" " Rebate duties on material in Bk. "Freeman"		
G. W. Sumner	7920	Shanghai Feb. 10th 1879	" 11th "	" " Ed Johnson		
Taotai	7921	Shanghai " 11th "	" 12th "	" " Return from Soochow		
Dr. Macgowan	7922	" " 3rd "	" 3rd "	" " Dr. Macleods bills		
" Macleod	7923	" " 3rd "	" 3rd "	" " " " "		
W. V. Drummond	7924	" " 12th "	" 13th "	" " Appointment as Consul for Smith's estate		
S. C. Farnham & Co	7925	" " 13th "	" 13th "	" " Repairs to Francis P. Knight		
Consul	7926	Hankow " 10th "	" 11th "	Trans. No. 28 to Legation	1	

[Form No. 118.]

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending March thirty first 1879.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Consul General	7927	Yokohama Jan 31st 1879	Feb. 13th 1879	Re to Joseph Thiel		
Taotai	7928	Shanghai Feb. 13th "	" 14th "	" " Farnham proclamation		
"	7929	" " 13th "	" 14th "	" " Returns deeds		
J. M. W. Farnham	7930	" Jan. 4th "	Jan. 5th "	" " Hong Kong for missions		
N. C. Stevens	7931	Amoy Feb. 13th "	Feb 15th "	" " Assuming charge at Amoy		
" " "	7932	" " 13th "	" 15th "	Trans. 85 to Legation		
John A. Mosby	7933	Hongkong " 4th "	" 17th "	Re to assuming charge		
G. W. Sumner	7934	Shanghai " 17th "	" 17th "	Ack. papers re to monument		
Rev. Hunter Corbett	7935	Chefoo " 17th "	" 17th "	Re to mails		
Consul General of France	7936	Shanghai " 19th "	" 19th "	" " Mrs Williams		
Consul	7937	Canton " 11th "	" 20th "	" " Copy of treaties		
J. K. Blackfan	7938	Washington Dec. 19th 1878	" 21st "	Trans. annual report of Post Master General		
Consul General	7939	Yokohama Feb 10th 1879	" 21st "	Discharged seamen		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* March thirty first 1879.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Thos. B. Van Buren	7940	Yokohama Feb. 6th 1879	Feb. 21st 1879	John Fyale + Chas Locke extra wages		
F. H. Patterson	7941	" " 13th "	" 21st "	Concerning mail matter Str. Kaloe.		
F. B. Forbes	7942	Shanghai " 21st "	" 21st "	Re to F. B. Forbes claim		
Taotai	7943	" " 21st "	" 28th "	" " Act of authorization		
J. M. Ruiger	7944	" " 26th "	" 26th "	" " Estate of J. W. Armstrong		
Siemssen + Co	7945	" " 26th "	" 26th "	" " Money due Capt. Davidson		
Payson to Henderson	7946	Washington " 26th "	" 26th "	" " Acceptance of resignation of Buoy Vessel Ship		
J. J. Henderson	7947	Shanghai " 25th "	" 28th "	Trans. telegram from St. Dept. re to resignation		
Consul Genl. Japan	7948	" " 26th "	" 26th "	Re to effects of the sailor Tetzuroki		
Dept State	7949	Washington Jan 18th "	" 28th "	" " Trans. ex. from Paris to Shanghai		
Thomas Hanbury	7950	Palazzo Orugo " 17th "	March 1st "	Ack. receipt of letter dated Dec 6-78 with 2 encl.		
John Lindley	7951	Yokohama Feb. 19th "	" 1st "	Re to Portland Terrace Hongkew		
Legation	7952	Peking " 12th "	" 3rd "	Ack. receipt of 677 + 678		

[Form No. 118.]

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending March thirty first 1879.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Consul	7953	Canton Feb. 20th " 879	March 3rd "	Miss Tompsons passport		
Taotai	7954	Shanghai " 28th "	" 1st "	Re to Permit of J. Knights	Cartridge	
C. P. Bletheu	7955	" " 28th "	" 3rd " -79	" " Pontoons		
Vice Consul	7956	Foochow " 20th "	Feb. 26th "	" " Rothwelle judgment		
British Vice Consul	7957	Shanghai Mar. 6th "	Mar. 6th "	" " Hall Land		
Olyphant & Co	7958	" " 7th "	" 7th "	" " Olyphants accounts		
U. S. Dept	7959	" " 5th "	" 7th "	Telegram authorizing employment of Counsel for Smithe Estate		
O. N. Denny	7960	Tientsin Jan 21st "	" 10th "	ack. recpt. of draft for $120.00 re to Barque "Augusta Kemmure"		
" " "	7961	" Mar 6th "	" 10th "	Re to despatches Nos 22-3 to Dept. State		enclosed + Nos 29-0-1-2-3 to Treas
District Magistrate	7962	Shanghai " 8th "	" 10th "	" " Dr. Yates claim		
J. P. Bissett	7963	Aberdeen Jan. 22nd "	" 11th "	" " Smithe estate		
J. J. Henderson	7964	Shanghai Mar. 11th "	" 11th "	Accepting appointment as Atty of Smithe estate		
Frazar & Co	7965	Shanghai Feb. 17th "	Feb. 17th "	Re to value of Shanghai tael		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18* .

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Taotai	7966	Shanghai March 11th 1879	March 12th	Re. to Blethen's spittoon		
Dr. Macleod	7967	" " 12th "	" 13th	In explanation of misunderstanding		
Chester Holcombe	7968	Peking " 6th "	" 18th	Acknowledging receipt of despatches		
" "	7969	" " 8th "	" 18th	Genl. Grant's Chinese name		
Consul General	7970	Yokohama " 4th "	" 14th	Re to Lah J. W. Paul's will		
Admiral Patterson	7971	" " 3rd "	" 14th	" " transportation to Formosa		
" "	7972	" " 2nd "	" 14th	" " Genl. Grant's arrival		
Vice Consul	7973	Foochow " 10th "	" 14th	" " Oliphant & Co's affairs		
Consular Agent	7974	Chefoo " 12th "	" 15th	" " Miss Fay's estate		
Willis P. Mangum	7975	Nagasaki " 5th "	" 8th	" " John Jackson 3rd mate of Am. Bark "W. A. Holcomb"		
Vice Consul	7976	Amoy " 15th "	" 19th	" " Despatch No. 86 to U. S. Minister at Peking		
Taotai	7977	Shanghai " 15th "	" 17th	Mr. Farnham's petition		
"	7978	" " 16th "	" 17th	Claim against Holmes		

[Form No. 118.]

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending March thirty first 1879.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
District Magistrate	7979	Shanghai March 16th 1879	March 18th	Claim against Estate of E. M. Smith		
Taotai	7980	" " 18th "	" 18th	Coats deed		
Chester Holcombe	7981	Peking " 12th "	" 19th	Acknowledges receipt of despatch No 684		
J. McLeavy Brown	7982	Shanghai " 14th "	" 20th	Re to shipments of opium from Hkg to Sh.		to Col. 1 encl.
Elliot H. Thompson	7983	" " 15th "	" 20th	" " Trustee-ship of Shanghai Female		School society
Lane Crawford & Co	7984	" " 19th "	" 20th	Inquiry in regard to estate of F. H. B. Jenkins		
" " "	7985	" " 19th "	" 20th	" " " " " "	E. M. Smith.	
A. G. Porter (Treas. Dept)	7986	Washington Oct. 28th 1878	Dec. 28th	Re to Clerk hire for qr. ending June 30th 1878		
District Magistrate	7987	Shanghai March 19th 1879	March 21st	Dr. Yates claim		
Dept. State	7988	Washington Jan 18th "	" 22nd	Reply to despatch 21 relating to formality of correspondence between Consuls and Dept		
" "	7989	" " 20th "	" 22nd	Asking for information concerning Marshal		
Treasury Dept.	7990	" " 30th "	" 22nd	Re to account of salary and fees.		
" "	7991	" " 30th "	" 22nd	" " revision of account of Marshals fees		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* March thirty first 1879.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Treasury Dept.	7992	Washington Jan 30th 1879	March 22nd	Re to pension of acct of Clerk hire		
" "	7993	" Feby 4th "	" 22nd	" " " " " " Prison expenses.		
" "	7994	" Jan. 30th "	" 22nd	" " " " " " Interpreters fee.		
Post Office "	7995	" " 15th "	" 22nd	Trans. copy of the U.S. Official Postal Guide for 1st qr. 1879		
Treasury "	7996	" Dec. 18th 1878	" 22nd	75th Call redemption of 5-20 Bonds of 1865		
" "	7997	" Jan 4th 1879	" 22nd	77th " " " 5-20 " " 1865 Coupons of 1867		
" "	7998	" " 8th "	" 22nd	79th " " " " 5-20 " " 1865 " " 1867		
Vice Consul	7999	Foochow Mar. 20th "	" 24th	Ack. recpt of despatch No. 1975 also re to Barque "Venonia"		
Rev. J. M. W. Farnham	8000	Shanghai " 21st "	" 24th	Re to transferring land to Miss Austin		
C. M. de Almeida	8001	" " 25th "	" 26th	" " returning Encarnacão re Butt case		
N. F. Butt	8002	" " 26th "	" 26th	Charge against A de Encarnacão of embezzlement & forgery		
C. P. Lincoln	8003	Canton " 20th "	" 27th	Enclosing despatch No. 22 for Legation at Peking		
George Lewis	8004	Shanghai " 26th "	" 26th	Complaint & Claim for damages against J. C. Coates		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* _____ *18*

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
A de Encarnacão	8005	Shanghai March 29th 1879	March 29th	Request for execution against property of N. F. Babt		
José da Silva Consul for Portugal	8006	" " 27th "	" "	Re to N. F. Babt		
Min. Res. &Con. Gen for Italy	8007	" " 28th "	" 29th	On assuming charge		
Taotai	8008	" " 26th "	" 27th	Bletheris fordoom.		

United States Consulate General
Shanghai, China.

Enclosure No. 2
With despatch No. 67

To the State Department

Letter received
First quarter of 1879

Acks June 14/79
Ans July 7th 1879

Mr Woods

No. 68] May 6th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. D. H. Bailey Jr. Consul General. to the State Department,



Subject:— Returns Accts.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Explains the various vouchers in the Miscellaneous Expenses Account.

Encls 5

Enclosures:

No 1 Form No 117 Stat

2 " " 121 Feb

3 " " 120 Stat

4 " " 90

5 Special Clerk Hire Acct. } Stat

6 Interpreters Account }

No. 68

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 6th 1879

Hon. Chas. Payson

2nd Asst. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosures Nos 1 to 6 being my accounts and returns for the 1st Quarter of 1879, in accordance with Par. No. 379 of the Consular Regulations of 1874

In the Miscellaneous expenses account Vouchers 16, 17 & 19 are for telegrams to Yokohama (Admiral Patterson) to Calcutta (Consul-General Litchfield), and to Singapore & (Consul Studer), to obtain information as to the movements of General Grant. The Taotai had written me

an official letter concerning the visit of General Grant to China, and had asked for speedy and reliable information as to the visit, and as to when he would reach Shanghai, As it was in contemplation by the Chinese Authorities to make arrangements for his proper reception and it was desirable to begin preparations at once. Under the circumstances, I thought it advisable to ascertain by cable all the accurate information attainable, and accordingly sent the telegrams named, which enabled me to give satisfactory advices to the Taotai. The coming of General Grant to China is so unusual an event, of historic importance, and as he is the

greatest

greatest foreigner who has ever visited China - and being an American - I deemed it reasonable that I should incur the expenses named, which I hope willbe allowed. The voucher No. 18 should not have been charged in the Miscellaneous expenses account. I will credit it to the government in my next account.

Voucher No. 32 is for expenses incurred in getting up my Annual Trade Report, in accordance with Paragraph 381, Consular Regulations 1874. - Owing to the lack of a trained clerical force, in the Consulate, of which the Department is aware, I found it indispensable to have the assistance of some

one familiar with trade and the statistics of trade in order to make a report which would be of service to our commercial interests. In this view and under the authority of Paragraph 381, I employed Mr. Jamieson, an American, to collate in a careful way the necessary statistics and information for a reliable report. Mr. Jamieson, who has resided many years in China, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and who is in every way a trustworthy and capable man, went into the work with zeal and in an exceptionally painstaking way. After devoting nearly two months exclusively to the work, he reported to me such facts and

Statistics as are of great value in the report which I have already sent forward to the Department in my No. 56. The compensation of $200 is not at all adequate for his services, considering the able and expaustive manner with which he prosecuted his enquiries, and especially with reference to American interests. But for his labors, the report, which I regard as very valuable, would not have half the merit it now possesses for our trade relations with China.

Voucher No. 33 refers to a visit of ceremony to the Taotai in which I was accompanied by several of the officers of the

U. S. S. "Monocacy". It was a necessary visit, and chairs had to be provided for all the Naval officers, (five in number) and I do not think I should pay the expense out of my private purse. I leave it to the consideration of the Department.

The subscription to Local Post gives us privilege to send and receive all letters from all open ports without paying any further postage. The subscription is 30 taels ($41.38) per annum, and is an economy in the postage account.

I have the honor to remain

Your Obedient Servt

David Strange

Vice Consul-General

NAMES of all D
belonging to
U. S. Consul

DATE
DECEASE.

26 J. K
13 Jos

(Form No. 121.)

f all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects ing to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with D. H. Bailey, Consul at Shanghai, from Jan. 1st to March 31st, inclusive.

NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
J. H. Armstrong	U. S. of A.		Shanghai	Unsettled	
Josiah W. Paul	"		Hankow	In hands of agent	

U. S. Consul.

Form No. 131

Despatch No. 68

Rec'd Jun 21/79

Mr Hoot

No. 69] May 7th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. D. H. Bailey V. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Miscellaneous Expenses Account



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Has drawn on the Sec. of State for

$894.97

No. 69

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 7th 1879

Hon. Chas Payson

3rd Asst. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn upon the Secretary of State for the sum of eight hundred and ninety-four 97/100 dollars ($894.97) to balance the Miscellaneous Expenses Account for the 1st quarter of 1879, according to Account rendered in my no 68, and I trust that the Department will duly honor the same.

I have the honor to be

Your Obedient Sert.

Enid H. Yale

Vice Consul-General

THE SHANGHAI COURIER,

TUESDAY, 20TH MAY, 1879.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, May 19th.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., *Vice-Consul-General.*

In the matter of the Estate of EDWIN MAURICE SMITH, *deceased.*

IN PROBATE.

Mr. Wainewright for the petitioner, and Mr. Drummond, instructed by Mr. Henderson, for parties opposing the petition.

The Vice-Consul-General on taking his seat, said that thiswas an application on the part of John Petrie Bissett for the probate of the last will and testament of Edwin Maurice Smith. Certain objections had been presented to the application, which had been filed in the usual manner, and these objections would be now heard.

Mr. Wainewright said he appeared in support of the application, and—

Mr. Drummond—I appear with my friend Mr. Henderson on behalf of the Estate and of bénéficiaires under the Estate who reside in the United States to oppose the application.

Mr. Henderson said he supposed the usual course would be followed, and that these objections would be taken at once. He appeared there on behalf of the Estate and of heirs and bénéficiaires of the Estate, who were in the United States.

Mr. Wainewright said he would ask his learned friends who were the heirs and bénéficiaires for whom they appeared, and who instructed them. They came there and said that they appeared for heirs and bénéficiaires and for the Estate, and he did not understand what interest the Estate, as an Estate, could have in opposing the probate of the will. As he understood it, that Court appointed an officer who was styled a receiver. He (Mr. Wainewright) represented the executior named in the will, and he having now applied for probate he contended that, unless as representatives of what was called the estate, his learned friends had no standing there. At all events his client occupied the paramount position, because he understood his learned friend, Mr. Henderson, simply represented the iuterim administrator, who was called the receiver. He submitted that he had no *locus standi* on that occasion. As regarded the heirs and bénéficiaires for whom his learned friends said they appeared, he thought he was entitled to have their authority for doing so.

Mr. Henderson said the appointment of attorney for the heirs and bénéficiaires in the United States was a matter within the knowledge of the Court, and as a matter of course they were not proceeding without authority there. He did not know on what ground his friend based such an assumption.

His Honor said he understood that Mr. Wainewright asked for their authority.

Mr. Henderson said he did not know that Mr. Wainewright was in a position to ask for their authority although he had no objection to show it. He would place in his hands a letter which was received by him from the United States Court, as representing all the heirs and bénéficiaires of the deceased in the United States, appointing him to represent these people in the matter.

Mr, Wainewright said he must contend that when the executor—appointed by the Will—came there and asked that Court for probate, he ought not to be placed in a different position by the fact that there had been necessarily some delay in his application than what he would have been in had he applied immediately. That Court had never on any previous occasion appointed any one to come and fight the executors, and he could not conceive it had appointed anyone to do so in this instance. He snbmitted that Mr. Henderson had no *locus standi* to come there, as if the executor were a wolf and he was protecting the estate from him. On the other hand, he submitted that he (Mr. Wainewright) was entitled to come there with his evidence and in the absence of parties who had an interest and the right in opposing the will ultimately, if he satisfied the Court, to obtain probate.

His Honour said it was certainly a well understood fact in the United States and all Courts at home, that the heirs and all persons interested might come forward and object to the probate of a will, and in addition to that he had been, as Consul, instructed by his Government to appoint an attorney to represent the heirs and bénéficiaires residing in the United States. Acting under those instructions he had made an appointment, and the person appointed now stood there as representative of the heirs and bénéficiaires. He acted upon his responsibility as the representative and attorney, and he thought he had a right to appear; he had the right to raise any objections for the heirs and bénéficiaires that they would raise were they present, and if they were present, they would have a right to raise objections, and the Court would have to consider them.

Mr. Wainewright said that he quite admitted that the United States Consul had been instructed to appoint somebody to represent the heirs and bénéficiaires, but he thought that did not, in itself, necessarily imply that the heirs and bénéficiaires were desirous of opposing, and would instruct him to oppose, the probate of the will. They might be anxious for it to be proved. It was one thing to have a client, and another the instructions he gave. Unless the heirs and bénéficiaires had sent out some positive instructions on the subject, his learned friend was not competent to strike out a line of action in this way.

His honor said that if by reason of circumstances—the distance between the Estate and the heirs and bénéficiaires for instance—the bénéficiaires chose to appoint any one to represent them and care for their interests, certainly they had a right to do so, and the person appointed stood in their place. In reposing this confidence in him they trusted to his exercising it in a judicious manner, and he thought that a person appointed in that way had full authority to come forward and raise any objections which in his sound judgment he thought were proper objections.

Mr. Wainewright:—Then, your Honor, I will ask you to note my objection, if you please.

His Honor:—Certainly; if you will reduce your objections to writing at once.

Mr. Henderson then submitted that the objections to the petition must be disposed of before His Honour heard the application. They were in the nature of a demurrer.

Mr. Wainewright submitted that he was entitled to begin and make out his *prima facie* case, and then it was for the other side to state their objections. There was nothing at present before the Court strictly speaking. He came there as a petitioner and he asked leave to lay his case before the Court. Then the objections could be taken, and he could answer them. He submitted that to treat the objections as equivalent to a demurrer was quite irregular.

Mr. Henderson said it would be useless to discuss objections after the application was granted.

His Honor said Mr. Henderson's objections, he took it, were in the nature of a motion, and certainly a motion must be heard before the case proceeded. The party making the motion had the right to open and close.

Mr. Wainewright said that such a course would be placing the petitioner at a great disadvantage. He failed to see any authority for treating these objections as a demurrer.

Mr. Drummond said his friend was arguing on the assumption that it was litigation—a contested fact. It was much more in the nature of a demurrer than of a suit, or litigation. After some further argument on the same point.

His Honor said he thought the course indicated by Mr Henderson was the proper one to pursue.

Mr. Henderson then said he would proceed to consider very briefly the objections to the application of the petitioner being granted. It seemed to him that the grounds of their objections were such as to scarcely require the support of authorities. They were very plain and apparently inevitable, but he would produce some authorities and make some points, or endeavour to do so. They would be as brief as possible—merely of an abstract nature. He would omit the reading of the petition for the sake of saving time, and would begin by reading his objections.

The petition was as follows:—

IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re Estate of
EDWIN MAURICE SMITH deceased.

To DAVID H. BAILEY, Esquire,
Vice Consul-General
and Judge in the Court.

The petition of John Petrie Bisset, a British subject residing in Great Britain humbly sheweth :—

1.—That Edwin Maurice Smith a citizen of the United States of America, late of Shanghai in the Empire of China, but who at the time of making his last Will and Testament hereinafter mentioned, was temporarily residing at the Charing Cross Hotel in the County of Middlesex in England, gentleman, deceased, died on the 19th day of November, 1878, at Shanghai aforesaid, having made and duly executed his last Will and Testament bearing date the 1st day of October 1870, and thereof appointed Thomas Hanbury and your Petitioner the executors.

2.—That by an instrument in writing under his hand and duly acknowledged, the said Thomas Hanbury did on the 4th day of March, 1879, declare that he had not intermeddled in the estate and effects of the said deceased, and would not thereafter intermeddle therein with intent to defraud Creditors or otherwise, and did thereby renounce all his right and title to the probate and execution of the said Will and to all power, profit, right, and authority granted to, or conferred upon, him by his appointment as an Executor thereof.

3.—That on the 8th day of March, 1879, the said Will of the said Edwin Maurice Smith deceased was duly proved by your Petitioner, in Her Britannic Majesty's High Court of Justice in England, the value of the personal estate of the said deceased in England being sworn to be under the sum of three thousand pound sterling.

4.—That the said Edwin Maurice Smith deceased died seized and possessed of a large amount of real estate being estimated to be of the value of Six hundred and twenty-five thousand Shanghai taels, or thereabouts, and the said personal estate being estimated to be of the value of thirty-one thousand Shanghai taels or thereabouts.

5.—That none of the heirs of the said Edwin Maurice Smith, deceased, and none of the devisees, or legatees under his said Will, are resident in Shanghai aforesaid or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the honorable Court.

6.—That your petitioner is desirous that the said Will of the said Edwin Maurice Smith deceased shall be admitted to probate and recorded in this honourable Court, and that letters testamentary shall be issued thereon to him your petitioner.

Your petitioner therefore prays that the said Will may be admitted to probate and recorded, and that letters testamentary may be issued thereon accordingly.

And your petitioner will ever pray. Sworn and subscribed to,

JOHN PETRIE BISSET,
(Sd.) by his attorney
R. E. WAINEWRIGHT.

Before me this 7th day of May, 1879.
(Sd.) H. LATHAM, Clerk of Court.

A true copy
H. LATHAM, Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Henderson continued and said it appeared from the petition that the deceased testator was a citizen of the United States, residing in Shanghai, while the petitioner was a British subject now residing in England. His first objection was that upon the facts disclosed the petitioner was not a competent party to obtain probate and letters testamentary as prayed, he being an alien and residing out of the jurisdiction of that Court. Secondly, that that Court was the only Court of original jurisdiction for granting probate of the will in question. Thirdly, that the petitioner was named in the will as trustee and executor, and, as appeared by the petition, he was legally incompetent to act as such. The facts were that the deceased testator was a citizen of the United States domiciled in Shanghai at the time of his death ; that the petitioner was a British subject now residing in England ; that the attorney for the petitioner who appeared and made that application was also a British subject and consequently beyond the jurisdiction of the United States Court ; that the application was supported by an exemplification of probate granted in England, and that the Estate was now in charge of that Court. These were the cardinal facts upon which their objections were based. The petition asked for two things to be done, that that will should be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary should be granted. They denied their right to have either of these requests granted. First as to their right to have probate of the will. The testator was a citizen of the United States residing at Shanghai at the time of his death. That Court then had exclusive primary jurisdiction of the probate of his will. One authority for this was Leonard Putmann, 12 American reports, 104 ; and a case in 5 English Reports, 502. But the petitioner's application was based on what purported to be an exemplification of probate in England. The fact that the testator was temporarily residing at London when the will was made was of no legal consequence, as he was then domiciled in Shanghai and the property bequeathed was here also. The will itself must be presented to this Court for original probate, and the applicant for probate must be present and amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court of Probate. The petitioner might as well have been in Rome or St. Petersburg or Africa, so far as his responsibility to that Court was concerned, as where he was. But he was not only absent from Shanghai but he was also absent from China, and on account of his nationality he would not be any more amenable to the order of that Court if he were present, for the jurisdiction for foreign courts in China was only a personal jurisdiction limited to their own citizens or subjects residing here. The attorney for the petitioner was not now subject to the jurisdiction of that Court. His application was based upon his nomination as trustee and executor. If he was legally incompetent to execute either office, it followed that he was not entitled to have probate granted on his application. As to the petitioner's right to have letters testamentary granted of the alleged will, the testator was, as he had already stated, a citizen of the United States residing in Shanghai and the petitioner was a British subject residing in England. The Estate was situated in Shanghai, and was then in the custody and care of that Court for administration. The heirs at law and beneficiaires were also mostly Americans, residing in the United States. These facts alone rendered the petitioner legally incapable of holding either the office of trustee or executor of the Estate. Persons beyond the jurisdiction of that Court could not act as executors of a will disposing of property under its jurisdiction. There were authorities supporting this and none against it—"Williams on Executors and Administrators, 502." This was in fact the law both in England and the United States. The petitioner was named in the will set up in the exemplification filed with his petition as *trustee* and executor, with power to deal with the reality, so that to grant him letters testamentary would give him the sole management and control of the Estate. By all the authorities a person beyond the jurisdiction of the Court was legally incapable of being a trustee. If petitioner was able to act in office and should assume his present domicile and national status he would be removed. One of his authorities for that was "Perry on Trusts," 275, 276 and 818. That rule was founded on no less a reason than necessity itself—the necessity for protecting estates in trust from destruction at the hands of those appointed to manage and care for them for those entitled to the benefits. Without it no decree could be entered or enforced against the trustee for breach of trust or to compel the execution of any conveyance, etc. There could be no higher a duty, or one requiring, greater care in its exercise, than the duty of courts to protect and preserve estates left under their supervision for those beneficially interested in them. Under the treaty and laws of the United States the powers of that Court were ample for every purpose and it was bound to exercise them for the best interests of that Estate. But its jurisdiction did not extend over British subjects residing in Shanghai and certainly not over those living in England. It was true that the Court must have regard to the wishes of the testator but only where the testator has had regard to the law in the disposing of his estate If petitioner was in office he could not sue or be sued in any other court, and there would be a conflict of jurisdiction and great confusion. The question then was, would that Court, having the lawful possession and supervision of that Estate, in pursuance of its Consular as well as of its probate and equity powers and duties, and the responsibility for its faithful and safe management, hand it over to the control of a person who by his own petition showed himself legally incapacitated from taking it; and who was utterly irresponsible to the Court for his action. Would the Court in the face of all those objections, contrary to law, and precedent and with the power and duty to preserve and protect that vast Estate, estimated at 600,000 taels, deliberately place it, or permit it to be carried, from beyond the reach of its protecting hand. He would leave any further remarks to his learned friend, who would close.

Mr. Wainewright said that under the circumstances he did not propose to offer any remarks, until he had had time to read over the authorities referred to ; he would like to have an opportunity for looking over them, if His Honor would adjourn the case for a short period.

His Honor said he thought that in a case of this magnitude there should be every opportunity for ascertaining what the law was on the points raised.

After a few further remarks, the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE SHANGHAI COURIER,

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY, 1879.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, May 20th.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., *Vice-Consul-General.*

In the matter of the Estate of EDWIN MAURICE SMITH, *deceased.*

IN PROBATE.

Mr. Wainewright appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Drummond, instructed by Mr. Henderson, for parties opposing the petition.

Mr. Wainewright said he would now proceed to deal with the objections raised by his learned friends on the other side to the granting of probate to the petitioner. He would try and follow the order in which the points were brought before the Court by them. The objections, he understood, were based on five principal facts. One was that the deceased was a citizen of the United States, domiciled in Shanghai. In reference to this point he would only draw the attention of the Court to the word "domiciled." It was not used in the petition, and he submitted that there was no evidence that he was domiciled in Shanghai in the legal sense of the word. He resided in Shanghai, but whether he could acquire a domicile in Shanghai, whether Shanghai could possibly confer a domicile on a foreigner, was a question which he did not think it was necessary then to argue. It was then a question whether deceased was domiciled in Shanghai. He was an American born, and he might never have lost his original domicile, but he would not labour that point. A second objection on the part of Mr. Henderson was that that Court was the only Court of original jurisdiction for granting probate. That also was a matter of argument; it was not a question of fact. The third objection, he confessed, he did not understand—that the attorney of petitioner was also a British subject, and also beyond the jurisdiction of the United States Court. If his learned friend meant that nobody—solicitor or barrister—was entitled to represent the petitioner there but an American, that would be a very comfortable doctrine for Mr. Henderson, but he did not think it was one which that Court would sustain for a moment. He was there, then, in no different relation to his client from that occupied by Mr. Henderson towards his clients, assuming that they had instructed him. He (Mr. Wainewright) had been instructed and he appeared there under a written retainer. He failed to see any force in that objection whatever, one reason being that if it applied to that case it must apply to others. Another objection was that the application was supported by an exemplification of probate granted in England. The fifth proposition was that the estate was then in custody of that Court by authority of the laws of Congress and the treaty with China. The first proposition on which his learned friend cited authorities in support was that that Court had exclusive primary jurisdiction of deceased's will. He cited two cases, one case of Leonard v. Putman. All he would remark upon that case was that it was a suit respecting guardianship, and not respecting a will, and it was stated in the head note that the domicile of the deceased was the place of primary jurisdiction. The other case that was cited was the case of "Miller *versus* James." That was an English case, and he drew attention to the fact that the judge, Sir James Hannen, in delivering judgment, put the proposition exactly in the same way in which he wished to put it, and cited authorities which limited it very much. After some further remarks on the same point, Mr. Wainewright said that in that case he asked the Court to follow what he conceived to be the procedure and practice in the State of California, and not of California alone, but the majority, he believed, of the States in the Union, and to admit that will to probate on the ground that it had been admitted to probate in a court of competent jurisdiction elsewhere. The advantage of following the procedure of the State of California was, on one ground, that the court of appeal from that court was there; and the procedure of the State of California would be the procedure which the Court would have regard to, as he understood that in matters of procedure the circuit court of appeal adopted the procedure of the state.

His Honor—So far as it is not inconsistent with the procedure in the Federal Court and general laws of Congress.

Mr. Wainewright then drew his Honour's attention at length to 5725, section 27, of the principal act of the State of California, as applicable to his case. Nothing whatever was said in it, he asserted, to the effect that a person applying for probate should be a resident in the State. He also quoted "Fulton on Conveyancing" in support of his contention. He called upon that Court to act, by analogy, to the laws of the States referred to, and to admit the will to probate as having been proved in a foreign country by a court of competent jurisdiction. Then, with regard to the objections of his learned friend to the application, he would begin by drawing his Honour's attention to the proposition that the title of an executor did not come from the court that granted probate; it came from the will. That was an important principle of law which ought to be borne in mind. In support of that proposition he referred his Honour to "Williams on Executors," page 293. It was a strong measure to do anything in derogation of the title of the executor. He contended that the greater part of the authorities cited by his learned friend were quite inapplicable to the case, and some of them did not support the propositions they were intended to support. The case, as he should put it, was this. Here was a testator who made his will, there being no imputation that he was not in possession of his faculties at the time. He appointed two old residents in Shanghai to be executors, both of them being here at the time, and he continued their appointment up to the time of his death. Therefore he submitted to the court that a very strong case must be made out before the court should disturb the wishes of the testator, and say that these persons were not persons capable of undertaking the executorship. Then, assuming that the law was as Mr. Henderson had pointed out, that an alien could not be executor of a will, he would point out that that court had never held alienship to be a disqualification for granting probate of will. He drew the attention of the court to two cases in that court, which were within his own knowledge, and which were on record in the archives of the court. The first was the case of Demoivre Spedding, who died in March, 1874, having appointed a British subject his executor. Mr. Seward allowed probate to the latter. The other case was that of one Kirby, of later date, probate in that case being granted to a British subject. It would, he contended, be inflicting a great hardship on American citizens here, few in number as they were, to limit their appointment of executors to Americans. He contended that the executor was not disqualified because he was not within the jurisdiction of that court. Then on the score of convenience. He supposed his friend did not mean to insist that the executor applying for probate in this case would not be amenable to a very competent and excellent court if not to this one. As regards convenience, he drew attention to the circumstance that under this, will the bénéficiaires who resided in America were entitled to four-and-a-half-tenths of the estate; those who resided in Europe to five-and-a-half-tenths, and one-tenth was to go to Chinese. The bénéficiaires in America would be much better off with an executor in London than in Shanghai, and only those entitled to one-tenth of the estate would be convenienced by an executor here. He would also draw the attention of the court to the fact that the bénéficiaires in America had forfeited all their interest under the will because the will provided that if any person or persons entitled to any benefit under the will should dispute the validity of the document they should forfeit any provision made for them in the same. In conclusion, he submitted that there was no ground either in law or in policy to cause that court to refuse probate to the petitioner, and he asked the court to go upon what had been the practice in the court heretofore and upon what he contended was the practice in the majority of the States of the Union, and, disallowing the objections of his learned friends, to proceed with the probate of the will.

Mr. Drummond, in replying, said he ventured to say that a very large proportion of the observations which Mr. Wainewright had addressed to the court were entirely wide of any question which was then before them. He (Mr. Wainewright) had repeated his observation that they were objecting to probate being granted to that will. They were not doing anything of the kind; they were merely objecting to the probate being granted to the petitioner. They did not resist the granting of probate at that time, and it might be that they would come there, or support other persons in coming there, at another time to obtain probate of the will, but they objected now to probate being granted to Mr. Bissett. He had, therefore, to endeavour to draw the question down to what was really the sole question at issue in that case, and which was the only question over which the court need waste any time in consideration. The simple question was—is the petitioner himself entitled to have probate of this will and letters testamentary upon the statements and proofs that have been placed before the court. That narrowed the question to a very simple one. The objector came

there not to take any substantive step; he came there merely in consequence of the act of the petitioner himself. This he did by virtue of the power with which he was clothed by the action of that court and the laws of the United States, and by the power reposed in him as the direct and properly constituted representative in that court of heirs and bénéficiaires in the United States. There was upon him the responsibility of doing something; and whether he came there and consented to the application, or whether he came there and resisted it, his responsibility was equally great. It was not necessary to balance the probabilities of the estate being better or worse treated, in the event of the application being granted or refused. There was one aspect of the matter, however, which was important. If the court refused the prayer of the petitioner, it was open to him to appeal. In the meantime no harm was done, and the position could always be corrected. On the other hand if the Court should grant the petition and the parties the objector represented should appeal, and the decision should be reversed, it would then be impossible to put the matter back into its original state and position. If this probate were granted, and letters testamentary given to the petitioner, the matter would then pass bodily out of the hands, power, and guardianship of that Court, and go into the hands of some one amenable to another jurisdiction altogether. Then if a decision came back from the appeal court in the United States that the decision of that court was wrong, how would it be possible for that court to recover the estate back from those into whose possession it had then passed. It could only be done in a British Court; the suit might fail, and the original position could never be regained. This was, however, an argument that would only carry weight with the Court to a certain point. Mr. Wainewright in placing his case before the Court had taken a line of argument which was ingenious and somewhat novel, it seemed to him, but he could not help thinking and suggesting to the court that it was not one which it would be inclined to follow. He (Mr. Wainewright) had travelled very gracefully over a large number of States in America, and had given some very interesting facts in regard to the laws of them. They had no application whatever, he submitted, to law affecting this application. The law of a particular State might have in many instances a useful and powerful effect in that court, but one of the first pieces of evidence which must be produced to make such law applicable was proof that the person immediately interested in that case, that the deceased himself, was a native or belonged to that same particular State. Having proved that, he might then quote the law of the particular State, and ask the court to apply it to that particular property. It was not shown there at all to what particular State the deceased belonged. They had a vague statement of the laws of a large number of States; Mr. Wainewright had picked out those States having laws most favourable to himself, and, finding the State of California, he suggested to the court that it should take it as the one which should in this instance supply the necessary law. The State of California happened to contain the court which was the appeal court from that Consulate, and that appeared to him to be the only thing in its favour.

His Honour—It is not a State court but a federal court.

Mr. Drummond—If it had been merely a State court there might have been some reason why the laws of that State should have application in this case. There is, therefore, no reason whatever, excepting a geographical one, why California should have been selected at all.

His Honour said that federal courts did adopt the procedure of State courts when it was not opposed to the general laws of the Union.

Mr. Wainewright said that was exactly what he had stated.

His Honor said he feared he must now adjourn the case until Saturday, as he had many matters to attend to just now.

Mr. Drummond said he would prefer finishing his remarks now, and would be very brief with them if his Honor would sit half an hour longer.

His Honor having consented to this course.

Mr. Drummond went on to contend that common law was the authority to decide the case, and not the law of any particular State. With regard to what the common law was on the point, the cases of Leonard v. Putman and Miller v. James would to a great extent satisfy the Court. There was a constant repetition of the words "in trust" throughout the will, while the appointment of petitioner and another as executors was only mentioned in one of the concluding sentences of the will; the executors were appointed trustees, and one of them having renounced it, it was impossible for that court to grant probate without placing the petitioner in possession of the estate as trustee. If that was so, and he thought there was no doubt about it, then those authorities came in which showed that it was impossible for an alien to be invested with the trusteeship of an estate. They could not separate the position of trustee and executor, and a distinct rule of law for bad and an alien being invested with the trusteeship, especially of property such as this.

After further legal argument from Mr. Drummond in reply to Mr. Wainewright's remarks,

His Honour asked what was the difference between the power of a court in America, or England, over an alien trustee, and the power of the court here in Shanghai over an alien trustee.

Mr. Drummond replied that of course there was the territorial jurisdiction in England, and the alien there was subject to the laws of the country in which he was residing, whereas in Shanghai he was not subject to the laws of China, but to the jurisdiction of his own court only. That of course made a great difference between a person residing in England and a person residing here.

Mr. Wainewright said that with reference to his objections to the ruling of the court, Mr. Henderson was desirous of making a few alterations in their wording, and perhaps his Honour would allow him to hand them in in a day or so.

His Honour consented to this proposition, and then adjourned the case until Saturday.

Ack — Aug 23/79 / Forwood

No. 70] May 26th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Vice Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— E. M. Smithi estate matters.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL
1879
RECEIVED

Informing the Department that the papers of the deceased have been examined, and that they throw no light upon the present whereabouts of the heirs, and that they have been heard from through Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin of Detroit Mich. and Samuel W. Pomeroy of New York.

No. 70

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 26th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 19 dated February 11th, relating to the beneficiaries of the late Edwin Maurice Smith.

In reply I have to say that a thorough examination of the papers of the deceased has been made and there is nothing to show the present whereabouts of the persons named in the will.

A letter has been received from the Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin of Detroit Mich. who was entrusted, some years since, by the deceased with business in America connected with the

the persons referred to. He is supposed to know the present address of all the beneficiaries now living in America Mrs. Catherine Seymour, named in the will, has been heard from through Samuel W. Pomeroy Jr. 59 Wall St. New York.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

David L. Bailey

Vice Consul General.

Rec'd Aug 22d '79

Mr Wood

No. 70.] May 26 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey V. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipts of dispatches



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of No 20. and refers to No 59.

No. 71.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 26 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch no. 20. bearing date February 28th, relating to the receipt of dispatches.

For an explanation of No. 23. of my Department Series, I beg to refer you to my dispatch No. 59. dated March 29th.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Daniel L. Bailey

Irish Consul General

Mr Wood

No. 72] May 26 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject: Receipts of dispatches.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of No. 29.

No. 72.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 26 1879

Hon. F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 23. dated April 8th 1879. relating to receipt of dispatches.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Isaiah D. Hartwell

Act Consul General

Send to Treasury
L. P.

Copy & Treasury Dept. ltr. Rec'd Treasury Dept. July 8 1879

No. 73] May 26th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Bailey Vice Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Final account of Miss L. M. Fays Estate. Letter to Secretary of State with Account & Bill of Exchange. Rec'd July 8/79

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUL 7 1879 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits a final account of Miss Fay's estate and a bill of exchange on London for £ 1573.11/6 Sterling and gives a memo. of the heirs of said estate.

Inclosures

No. 1. Final Statement

" 2 Corr with Flying Seal to Secretary of the Treasury.

" 3. Letter of Dr Nelson.

No. 73

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 26th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my despatch No. 15, dated October 25th 1878, reporting the death of Miss Lydia Mary Fay of Shanghai, and to my despatch No. 24, dated November 30th 1878, forwarding a copy of an inventory of the effects of the deceased, I have the honor to transmit herewith a final statement of her Estate.

1/

Enclosed I send under a flying seal, a bill of Exchange on London payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, for £ 1573.16/6 Sterling, being the equivalent of Taels 6308.45/100 less Exchange as shown by the enclosed copy

2/

3/ Copy of a letter from the Rev. R. Nelson, who settled the Estate for the Court.

The heirs of Miss Fay, so far as known here, are the two children of a deceased sister, and their names and residences are as follows, — Mrs. Charles E. Evenfield, Rosaryville, Prince George Co. Md. and Miss Catherine L. Howard Forestville, Prince George Co. Md, and a half-brother, Clinton B. Fay, Shwaqua, Kuwaunee Co. Wisconsin.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

David L. Hail

Vice Consul General

R. Nelson, (Amicus Curiae), in a/c with the Estate of

			Taels	cts.
23rd	23rd	To Books and Pictures, appraised at — — —	100.	00
	"	" Jewelry, — Gold watch, crosses, brooches, bracelets &c appraised	223	00
	"	" Sundry cases clothing, House linen &c. estimated for Insurance at	527	00
	3rd	" Household furniture sold at Auctions for Money	494.	50
		" Balance of a/c Current in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Credit of Miss Fay at date of her death (5th Oct. 1878)	1077.	39
	13	" Deposit at 5 % interest for 1 year from 13th Dec-77- same Bank	2372.	63
	"	" 5 % interest Taels 2372. 63, Due 13th Dec-78-	118	63
	22nd	" Deposit at 5 % interest for 1 year from 22nd April 1878.-	3333	62
	"	" 5 % interest on Taels 3333.62 due 22nd April 1879.-	166.	68
	"	" Additional interest on Balances	39.	91

Above statement shows assets of Deceased estate consisting of the following items, to wit:-

	Taels	cts.
Books and Pictures, valued at	100.	00
Clothing, Jewelry &c. "	750.	00
& money including amt of Auction sales	7603	36

Contra.

Cash kept for Rev. W. J. Boone (as per expressed wish of Miss Fay and consent of heirs, written by Mrs. C.C. Ennesfield

Miss Fay) Books &c. valued at Taels 100.	Ts 100	00
Amount from sundry clothing, Jewelry, &c. to Heirs, valued	" 750.	00
Various sums claims settled against the Estate	" 1294.	91
Balance at credit of estate of	" 6308	45
	8453	36

	Ts.	8453
	cts.	36

Shanghai —
April 30th 1879

E. & O.E.

(sd) R. Nelson
Amicus Curiae

8453 36

Miss Lydia Mary Fay, deceased 5th October, 1878. — Ler.

					Taels	cts.
1878						
Nov.	5th	By Insurance on Furniture in Shanghai			6	00
"	23rd	" Books & Pictures, kept for Rev. N. J. Bone appraised at			100	00
Dec.	3rd	" Charges of appraiser & auctioneer, discounted from sales			82	50
"	11th	" Wages of Body-servant, at Chefoo, 2 mos. @ $ 10.00	$ 20	00		
"	"	" Extra allowance to same, for service to Shanghai	10	00		
"	"	" Money-servant in Shanghai 2½ mos. wages @ $ 6.00	15	00		
"	"	" Washerman $ 3.20 Tailor $ 2.00	5	20		
"	"	" Coal 4.46 House exp. 1.97	6	43		
		(This sum $ 56.63 paid to Chinese through Rev. Wong Chai)	$ 56	63	41	34
"	12th	By F. Mawhood Bill for Miss Fays Hackhire	6	00	4	38
"	23rd	" Miss Fays Hotel Bill at Chefoo	$ 200	89		
"	"	" " " Funeral expenses "	62	13		
"	"	" Conveyance of Baggage "	1	00		
1879		(This sum 264.02 paid Chart. Mercantile Bk. Co. of Canton & Co. Chefoo	$ 264	02	192	73
Jan.	7th	By N. China Herald, advertising call to Creditors			1	50
"	11th	" Shanghai Evening Courier " " "	$ 1.50 =		1	10
Feb.	3rd	" 1 Crate case, of clothing, Household, &c. shipped per "Golden State" consigned to Lee & Linch, New York for Mrs Ennefield, Rosaryville Md. Insured at			527	00
"	"	" Jewelry shipped with the above, & Insured as appraised, at			223	00
"	"	" Expense of Coopering, marking, & shipping, above mentioned 7 cases			4	60
"	10th	" Watson & Clearé, Bill, $ 1.00 and Hall & Holtz, do $ 3.00 =	$ 4.00 =		2	92
"	"	" Llewellyn & Co " $ 4.51 (11th Mustard & Co $ 1.50 =	$ 6.08		4	46
"	11th	" Dr. Dr. A. Little Medical Attendance in Miss Fays last illness			50	00
"	"	" Lane, Crawford & Co	$ 21.48		15	68
"	18th	" Bal. of a/c due Am. Epis. Mission per Rev. E. W. Simpson Treas.)			528	20
"	19th	" Insurance on goods shipped per Golden State			13	50
March	1st	" N. China Herald 2nd call to Creditors to finish accts.			1	50
"	4th	" Freight on cases per Golden State			12	72
"	5th	" Dr. Henderson of Chefoo, Medical attendance			50	00
		" Expense of invoice of goods shipped per "Golden State"			3	28
Apr.	30th	" Court fee			32	35
"	"	" 5% commission on value of personal effects = Tls. 1344.50 =			67	22
"	"	" 2½ % " " money in Hg. Ly & Shanghai Bank = " 7108.86 =			177	72
		Amount Carried forward		Taels	2143	78

April	30th	Amount brought forward	
"	"	" of difference of Exchange in fragments of dollars f	
"	"	Balance to credit of Estate	
		Shanghai Apr. 30th 1879	(sd) R. Nelson Amicus Curiae.

Taels	2143	78
for Taels	1.	13
	6308	145
Taels	8453	36

United States Consulate
General, Shanghai, China.

Enclosure No. 1 with dispatch
No. 73

General, Shanghai, China.

Enclosure No. 1 with despatch No. 73

David K. Bailey Esq.
U.S. Consul General

Shanghai China
14th May 1879

Dear Sir,

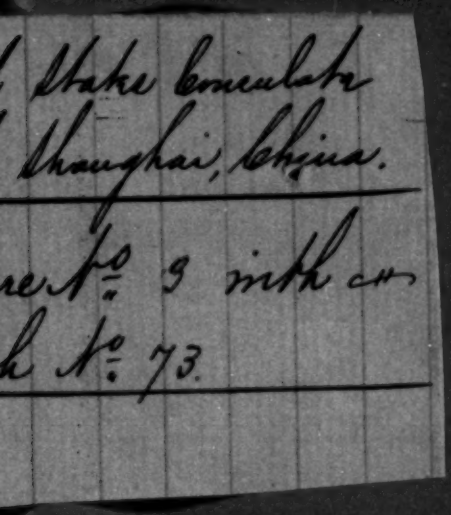
Please grant receipt for the enclosed Bill of Exchange for the order of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, value £ 1573.16/6 sterling - the equivalent of Taels 6308.45 (Exchange at 11/8 = 1 Tael.) being the Bal. at credit of the Estate of the late Miss M. Fay, after settlement as per account rendered and passed in the U.S. Consulate General Court.

The "First" of said Bs. Ex. (as you find stamped on the "Second" and "Third" of the same), has been forwarded to London for acceptance, that the full value may be thereupon realized by the earlier expiration of the "Sixty Days after Sight", at the Head Bank there.-

Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
(sd) R. Nelson
Functus officio
Amici curiae.

United
General, D

Enclosure
despatch



Ask for July 22/79
Mr. Wood

No. 74] June 2nd, 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— General Grants reception.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Advises the Department of General Grants reception, and notes incident in connection with it.

Enclosures.— Extracts from local newspapers.

No. 74.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 2nd 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform the Department that Ex-President Ulysses S. Grant arrived at this port on the 17th ultimo, and departed on the 23rd for Tientsin, as will be seen by extracts from the local newspapers herewith enclosed. His reception here, by the entire community, Foreign and Native, marks an era in the history of Shanghai, as being the grandest ovation ever given to any person since the establishment of Foreign Relations with China.

I may mention that as the escort filed through the Consular Compound in

review by the General, the refrain of "John Brown's Body" was involuntarily taken up, making a striking and touching incident of the reception in this "Far off land".

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Daniel L. Hail

Consul General

as the puff narrative, but of a nt and perhaps more highly ped species, is an elaborate little recently forwarded to us, bearing tle *How to avert Famines and hts; a Pressing Question answered.* title page and the headings of various chapters are profusely lled with texts from the Bible, the same volume is largely drawn for historical illustrations. Were judge the author by the first few of his brochure, we should deem be one saturated with a mixture al parts of piety, philanthropy olitical philosophy. The respon- ies of Christian rulers, the untold es of famine seasons, and the losses, er estimated in life or property h, that follow droughts in India, and Australia are set forth with assistance from italics. There is g very new in all this, but it is hat those who enjoy their goods ce and quietness should bear in mbrance the sorrows of their less nate fellow-creatures. Such sym- tic feelings, along with others selfish, are distinctly at work in inds of Governments or capitalists hom canals, railroads and tele- s are promoted in regions liable dden inroads of drought and e. But the author will have none ese things. His panacea for the f life is the artesian well, and by curious coincidence he is in the y of a firm which is prepared to the machinery as soon as anti- e associations, on the artesian basis, are formed, with the Queen tron, princes and dukes as trustees, bers of Parliament and philan- ists as supporters—and of course orquodale & Co. as engineers.

REVIEW.

The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal, March-April, 1879.

March-April number of the *Chinese rder* is a very good one. Mr. Faber nues his critique of the Chinese Notions Practice of Filial Piety, and his paper ins some very excellent remarks on elations of Confucianism to Christian- He says:—"Confucianism ought to me a most valuable ally to Christianity * * Confucianism, like Stoicism, ametrically opposed to Materialism; gh it avoids pushing to the other ex- e of Taoistic spiritualism, or Buddhistic action. The character of the doctrines ayed in this chapter of Tsang Tsz is oughly idealistic. Man has to keep elf above nature, prove himself to be ster, the lord of his own heart and and of everything surrounding him. * * Confucianism can be regarded detached fort of Christianity. The istic form of morality must first be olished before the higher ground of the tian fortress, its tenets of eternal life happiness, can be attacked. We have ake the Chinese conscious of this state ings. To prove to a heathen the truth e metaphysical doctrines of Chris- y, *contra* Materialistic attacks, will be scarcely of any effect. The other will be the better strategy to shift all such questions from the metaphysical (or dogmatical) to the moral grounds, into the very precincts of Confucianism." This seems to us an admirable remark, and, indeed, the spirit which pervades the paper is just the spirit which we delight to find pervading the essays of commentators on the Classics. Such men are in the old and best sense *pontiffs* or bridge-builders, that is to say men occupied in removing the difficulties which lie between man and the appreciative study of that underlying mass of truth which exists in all religions. To quote the words of Max Müller, "No doubt the solid rock, the human heart, must be the same everywhere; some of the pillars even and the ancient vaults may be the same everywhere, wherever there is religion, faith, or worship."

But by far the most interesting paper in the number is a lecture on Pootoo, ancient and modern, by the Rev. J. Butler. Descriptions of the Chusan Archipelago have appeared in these columns, but the present essay is historical rather than descriptive. It begins thus:—"The island now called Pootoo is supposed to be but the surviving fragment of a larger island which once extended seaward several miles in a north-easterly direction. Tradition says that ages ago the sea dragon inhabiting those waters, having become incensed at the bad treatment he had received from the inhabitants, in a moment of rage opened his capacious mouth and swallowed the larger part of the island. Whether or not the dragon performed such a noted feat is justly open to doubt, but that a good part of the island at some former period sank beneath the waves has no inherent improbability in itself, and when viewed in connection with surviving facts it seems to be the most natural and plausible conclusion to arrive at. The aspect of the entire group of islands in the Chusan Archipelago suggests earthquakes and internal fires, and when we add to this the presence of various sunken rocks seen at low water, together with a number of small green islets dotting the surface of the blue sea in the region supposed to have been once occupied by the parent island, the most reasonable conclusion to arrive at seems to be that which the tradition of the place maintains, viz., that the present Pootoo is but a part of a large island once known as *Lah-gyiac-saen*, most of which now lies buried under the waves of the Pacific."

The following account of the settlement of the island is interesting:—"According to the most reliable accounts that I have seen, the first temple at Pootoo was built at the Dziao-ing-dong during the Liang dynasty, some time in the year 900, so that Buddhism at Pootoo is in all probability 1,000 years old. The settlement of one or two priests upon the island did not create much alarm, but as the monks began to multiply, the fears of the fishermen and farmers began to be aroused, and they commenced to check the ingress of more priests. In the meantime the fame of the island had got abroad, both as to its suitableness for solitude and meditation, and as being the permanent Home of the Goddess of Mercy and the theatre of her miraculous displays. The encroachments of priests upon the domain of the fishermen soon became so serious that they were finally expelled from the island. They brought their case before the Magistrate at Chusan, representing that the fishermen paid no tax and were simply squatters like themselves, and, moreover, Buddha had directed his disciples to the Island of Pootoo, and here the Goddess of Mercy had already taken up her abode. The priests tried again to get a foothold, until finally a law suit was brought by the fishermen against the priests, and the fishermen gained the victory. But the priests having friends at Court, brought their case before the Emperor, and after a long delay it was decided that a limited number of priests would be allowed to reside on the barren portion of the island. Matters went on in this way until the Ming dynasty, when the priests made an effort to get possession of the whole island."

Papers on the plants of the Bible, and Notes of a Journey from Kiukiang to Shaowu follow.

THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL GRANT IN SHANGHAI.

As soon as it became known that Shanghai was likely to be honoured by a visit from General and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by their son Colonel F. Grant and suite, it was unanimously determined at a public meeting held in the Lyceum Theatre that a public reception should be given them—a reception which, in the language of Mr. R. W. Little, the Chairman of the Meeting, should be general, not merely official; cosmopolitan, not merely sectional. This determination has been carried out in a most appropriate and sensible manner, and Shanghai has reason to be proud of the welcome accorded to the General on his arrival on Saturday. It was a welcome eclipsing the earnestness which characterised the demonstrations on the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis's visits, while at the same time the excellence of the proceedings indicated that it was not overdone.

The arrangements reflected much credit on the Committee, and favoured with glorious weather, bright sunshine tempered with a refreshing breeze, the community was busy preparing for the reception from the time the General was known to have passed Gutzlaff, in the *Ashuelot*, from Amoy, where he left between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday night. This news was telegraphed to Shanghai, and by nine o'clock expresses had been circulated that the *Ashuelot* passed Gutzlaff at 6.20 a.m., and was expected to arrive at Woosung about eleven, which was rather earlier than was expected would be the case on Friday night. It had been arranged that the *Monocacy*, with D. H. Bailey Esq., the United States Consul-General, and some of the members of the Committee should meet the General at Woosung, but it was thought she would not leave until the middle of the forenoon. The early news, however, of the *Ashuelot* having passed Gutzlaff necessitated her departure at an earlier hour, and she left about a quarter past nine with D. H. Bailey,

Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mrs. Holcombe, and Messrs. G. J. Holland, J. G. Purdon, P. G. Hubbe, and F. B. Forbes on board. Others had intended to go, but did not put in an appearance in time. All doubts as to the time of the General's arrival being dissipated by his near approach, active exertions were put forth to complete the arrangements. All the men-of-war in harbour dressed gaily from stem to stern; the various steamers and merchant vessels were also profuse in their display of bunting; while the American ensign was exposed from most of the buildings on the Bund and principal streets. Never, perhaps, was so much bunting displayed in Shanghai before, or the community ever more so unanimously bent to honour the occasion in some way or other. The finishing touches of ornamentation were applied to the reception hall at Kin-le-yuen, the distinctive features of the decorations of which we have already described, and it was made resplendent with flags of all nations; the covered entrance from the pontoon where the landing was to take place was also made beautiful with evergreens, and a carpet laid, while a display of choice flowers, rich in foliage, was arranged round the gates leading to the Bund. The hall had a very striking appearance, and no one would have thought that but two days previous it was filled with bales of merchandise and the busy rendezvous of coolies—a marked contrast to the assemblage that was so soon to greet the distinguished visitors. The Volunteers were summoned to parade in the Police Compound at two o'clock to form part of the guard of honour, while the Taotai with several civil and military mandarins and his foreign-drilled troops arrived at Kin-lee-yuen before noon. The troops numbered nearly one hundred. Some of them had coloured flags and others rifles, and their presence was certainly a worthy addition to the arrangements made, it being uncertain on Friday as to what the Chinese authorities intended to do.

While these final preparations were being made, the *Monocacy* was steaming down the river, and about eleven o'clock she met the *Ashuelot* off the Woosung forts. The two vessels stopped, and the ladies and gentlemen from the *Monocacy* were transferred to the *Ashuelot* to welcome General Grant and his party. It was intended that the *Ashuelot* should hoist the Chinese flag and salute the fort, but before this could be done the American ensign was hoisted and the fort manned, which was immediately followed by a double salute—one apparently intended for the *Ashuelot* and the other for the *Monocacy*. The *Ashuelot* returned the salute, and then steamed onward in company with the *Monocacy* and anchored opposite the signal station, near H.M.'s ships *Iron Duke*, *Midge* and *Magpie*, which were dressed in honour of the occasion, as were also the Chinese gunboats and some merchant vessels. A salute was fired both from the *Iron Duke* and a Chinese man-of-war, and each were returned by the *Ashuelot*. Captain H. F. Cleveland, of the *Iron Duke*, and other officers belonging to the British and Chinese navy, afterwards boarded the *Ashuelot*, and paid their respects to the General. Shortly before one o'clock the *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy* crossed the Woosung Bar, and, in accordance with previous arrangements, the American ensign was hoisted on the flag-staff at Pootung and two cannon shots fired, as a notice to the community that the distinguished visitors had entered the river. Another express was also issued stating that the general reception would take place at Kin-le-yuen at three o'clock; and all was bustle and excitement. Large crowds of natives lined the river-side for the entire length of the French Bund; the harbour as far as the eye could reach up and down the River looked more gay than we ever remember to have seen it before; while all descriptions of carriages were brought into requisition to convey foreigners to the Reception Hall. It was here, of course, where all the interest and animation of the occasion centred. The seats in the hall began quickly to fill, and owing to the judicious arrangements of the Committee in apportioning the seats, this was done without confusion. Though Shanghai is only a small community numerically, before half-past two o'clock the 847 seats in the hall were all occupied, and from the large proportion of ladies, very few residing in the Settlements could have been absent, and the animation thus added to the previous brillancy of the hall, completed a scene unequalled in the annals of local history. Opposite the spot where the reception ceremony was to take place was the Taotai and ten of the highest Civil and Military Chinese Mandarins in this part of the province, attired in their gorgeous robes, while in close proximity to them were the Consuls of the Treaty Powers represented in Shanghai, with English, French and American Naval Officers in uniform, most of the members of the two Municipal Councils, and other civil magnates. Opposite the Bund entrance and stretching as far as the stone bridge, the Taotoi's troops were drawn up in line, one with a flag or banner and the other a rifle at the present arms each alternating, while the Volunteers, in white uniform, with the Artillery, were drawn up in readiness to escort the distinguished visitors down the Bund to the American Consulate. The Public Band, under the leadership of M. Remusat, was stationed at the Northern entrance to the hall, and played selections of music while the guests were assembling.

There was no anxious waiting for the arrival of the *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy*. They made their appearance below the shipping at twenty minutes past two. Both were profusely streaming with flags, and they presented a pretty sight as they steamed up the harbour. The *Ashuelot*, with the General's party on board, was leading, and she passed the landing stage and anchored a little below the Ningpo Wharf, while the *Monocacy* anchored opposite the China Navigation Company's Wharf. Mr. R. W. Little and the other members of the Committee a few minutes afterwards came ashore in a steam launch. This was at a quarter to three, and as the reception was announced to take place at three, the interval was occupied with a tune by the band. Precisely at three o'clock General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Colonel Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. R. W. L Mr. Borie (ex-Secretary of the U States Navy), Mr. D. H. Bailey, Keating, and Mr. J. Russell Y (secretary and correspondent of the *York Herald*) left the *Ashuelot*, in ship's gig. Simultaneously th vessel commenced a salute of tw one guns, which was continued by of the other men-of-war in har The General and party on landing received by the Committee, and dead silence all eyes were turned t northern entrance, and in a few se General Grant appeared with Mr. B Bailey on the left and Mr. Little o right, Mrs. Grant on the arm of Holcombe, and the other visitors i mingled with the Committee. As General walked up the hall the assem rose *en masse* and gave three hearty ch the ladies manifesting their welcom waving their handkerchiefs, the playing "Hail Columbia!" and the c ing was renewed when the General to a stand opposite the Taotai, and assemblage, ladies as well as gentle closed in around him. Mr. Little, loud and clear voice, then read the fo ing address of welcome to the General

Shanghai, 17th May, 18

To General U. S. Grant,

Sir,—On behalf of this community I the honour of welcoming you to Sha In this, the easternmost commercial settle of the continent, the lines that unite th and new worlds meet, and here we, o Eastern edge of the oldest Empire i world appropriately greet an illustrio presentative of the Great Republic of the World.

Devoted as we are to trade, we have to shew that is of interest to the ord traveller. But as the head for two pe of a great cosmopolitan, commercial S we trust that you will find something to i est you in this small commercial Rep itself as cosmopolitan as the great co from which you come.

We thank you for coming to visit we trust that you will find that we have all in our power to make your visit ple We wish for you a future as happy as tinguished as your past, and that after leave us, you will remember with ple this little band of self-governed repres tives of all States, united in peaceful pur and furthering, we believe, not without cess, the cause of progress in this country

I have the honour to be, Sir,

On behalf of the

Foreign Community of Sha

Your obedient servant,

R. W. Little

Chairman of the Comm

General Grant, in a low voice audible to those nearest him, replie follows:—Gentlemen of the Committe I am very much obliged to you the very hearty welcome which you extended to me, and I must a have been taken a little by surprise agreeable surprise. I have now be short time in the country of which Sh hai forms so important a part in a c mercial way, and I have seen much interest me, much to instruct me, much I wish I had known ten or tw years ago. I hope to carry back to country a report of all I have seen in

of the world that will be of interest, possibly something new to the people Home. I thank you again for the hearty come you have have given me.

There was then more cheering and waving handkerchiefs, and when the outburst of enthusiasm had worn itself out, Bailey, through Mr. Maclay, the United tes Consulate Interpreter, presented the tai to the General. We are informed the Taotai expressed great pleasure to t the General, and gave him a warm come to Shanghai. The General made urteous reply, referring to the cordial- of his welcome at the Southern ports, expressing his delight at his hearty ption by the native authorities here.

In a similarly formal manner, the follow- high Civil and Military native officials re next presented :—

Hoh, the District Magistrate of Shanghai.

The Commandant of the Taotai's picked ops.

The Marine Prefect of Shanghai.

The Magistrate of the Mixed Court.

The Magistrate of the French Mixed urt.

The ex-Magistrate of the French Mixed urt.

The Superintendent of the Tientsin Tor- do College.

Three Deputy Supervisors of Foreign ade in Shanghai.

The Consuls were next presented :—

C. Lueder, Esq., Consul-General for Ger- ny.

G. Lemaire, Esq., Consul-General for rance.

A. Davenport, Esq., Consul for Great ritain.

Chevalier C. de Boleslawski, Consul for stro-Hungary.

E. Morel, Esq., Consul for Belgium.

J. Bell-Irving, Esq., Consul for Den- ark.

E. Shinagawa, Esq., Consul-General for apan.

J. J. Heemskerk, Esq., Consul for the etherlands.

José da Silva, Esq., Consul for Portugal.

J. E. Reding, Esq., Vice-Consul for ussia.

Alberto de Garay, Esq., Consul for Spain.

F. B. Forbes, Esq., Consul-General for weden and Norway.

C. F. R. Allen, Esq., Vice-Consul for reat Britain.

R. von Krenchi, Esq., Vice-Consul for ermany.

Dr. B. Christiernsson, Vice-Consul for weden and Norway.

Next the members of the Committee, who ad not previously met the General were resented. For the sake of completeness we here publish the names of the Committee as furnished to us :—Messrs. R. W. Little (Chairman), Messrs. G. Bluntschli, . G. Vouillemont, A. André, P. G. Hubbe, W. Howie, G. J. Helland, J. Hart, F. H. Bell, A. McLeod, F. B. Forbes, J. G. Purdon, F. P. Knight, C. P. Blethen, W. Wetmore, J. H. Hart, R. Mackenzie nd J. F. Holliday.

The presentations concluded the reception ceremony, which did not occupy more than twenty minutes, and when the General left the hall, the cheering was almost deafening. It was originally arranged that at this point of the proceedings the General should receive a military salute from a guard of honour consisting of marines from the British, French and American gunboats in port, combined with the Volunteers and Artillery. Unfortunately the news that the reception would take place at three instead of five o'clock, the hour it was first generally thought it would take place, did not reach H.M.'s ship *Egeria*, and the consequence was that Captain Douglas, who had made arrangements to land a detachment to form part of the guard of honour, could not, at the short notice he had, carry out his intention ; and it was impossible to get the Volunteers and the detachments from the *Ashuelot*, *Monocacy* and *Champlain* together. However, this difficulty did not materially affect the success of the reception, for on leaving the hall, General Grant with Mrs. Grant, Mr. Holcombe and Mr. Bailey entered an open carriage, drawn by two splendid Australian horses, and started down the Bund. The Volunteers filed on either side of the carriage four deep and three other carriages following. As they left the hall, the Taotai's trumpeters and drummers played a lively tune, and over the stone bridge the Public Band headed the procession. The Australian horses soon afterwards manifested a dislike to the strains of music and became restive. Urged on by their anxious driver, one of them made a plunge and broke the trace. The carriage was then brought to a stand-still, the horses unyoked, and some of the Volunteers took their place and dragged the carriage to its destination. Behind the carriages came the seamen from the French corvette *Champlain*, then the marines and seamen from the *Monocacy* and *Ashuelot*, the Artillery, with two brass howitzers and the Gatling gun, bringing up the rear. This was the order in which the procession passed down the Bund, and every now and then there were loud cheers from the crowd. All the balconies of Messrs. Fogg and Co.'s block of building and of the Club were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who cheered lustily and waved handkerchiefs and hats as the procession passed, and the General frequently raised his hat in acknowledgment. Other buildings down the Bund were also crowded, but the street itself was kept clear for the procession by about 150 foreign and native constables, who confined the dense crowds of natives to the side streets. The procession turned round the United States Consulate building and defiled into the compound of Mr. Bailey's residence by the front gate. Here three more cheers were given for the General. The Volunteers dragged the carriage to the door of Mr. Bailey's residence, when the General stepped forward and warmly thanked them for their services, remarking that he had never been conveyed with such motive power before. The Volunteers acknowledged the high compliment paid them by cheering lustily, which was continued by the crowd outside. The General and party then took up a position on the portico, and the military procession marched past. The Public Band came first, then the Volunteers, who were followed by the seamen from the *Champlain*; next came the marines and seamen from the *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy*, with the artillery again bringing up the rear ; and so ended the public reception of the great General in Shanghai.

About ten minutes afterwards, the Taotai and the ten other high civil and military Chinese officials, who had been presented to the General in the Reception Hall, called upon him to pay their respects. They were received by the General, who was seated in an arm chair in the drawing room of the Consul's residence, and were accommodated with seats in front of him arranged in the form of a semi-circle. The conversation was conducted through Mr. Maclay, the interpreter. The Taotai, we understand, again expressed the pleasure it afforded him to meet the General, and hoped that he had had a pleasant passage. The General replied in the affirmative and explained that he had now been travelling for two years. He had greatly enjoyed himself and seen much to interest and instruct him. Now he was returning Home and hoped to report what he had seen to the people of the United States. The remainder of the conversation was of a complimentary nature, and at the close of the interview the customary formalities were exchanged.

It may be added that the arrival of the General on Saturday was a remarkable coincidence, inasmuch as it happened to be the second anniversary of his departure from America on his tour round the world. It was on the 17th May, 1877, that he embarked at Philadelphia for England, and no doubt it will be some satisfaction to those who took a prominent part in the arrangements for his reception here to know that the scene on Saturday reminded him of his departure from Philadelphia—which is no mean compliment to our small but public-spirited and enterprising community.

In the evening Mr. Bailey gave a dinner party, at which the General and his other distinguished guests were present.

On Sunday afternoon the General and Colonel Grant, accompanied by Mr. Bailey, walked through the English and French Settlements into the native city. In the evening General Grant, Colonel Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe, and Mr. Bailey, attended service at the Cathedral.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION OF THE FIRE BRIGADES.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

As predicted, in consequence of the fineness of the weather, the torch-light procession of the Fire Brigades and the accompanying illumination of the Settlements, last night, were so complete in every respect as to leave nothing to be desired—affording a sight at once so novel and interesting that it could not have failed to have struck the illustrious party who twice viewed it from the balcony of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—by the way, the best "coign of vantage" in the Settlement from which to behold such a display—with pleasure and surprise. The procession was formed on the French Bund at half-past nine o'clock, and as arranged by Mr. C. J. Ashley, the Chief Engineer, was to have

proceeded along the following line of march:—Through the French and English Bunds, the Soochow, Yuen-ming-yuen, and Peking Roads to Kiangse Road, then to Kiukiang Road, and from thence return to the Bund.

The decoration of the engines and hose trucks was carried out on an extensive scale, though some were to be found who carped at the idea of embellishing fire engines and their tenders with flowers, evergreens, flags, and transparencies—but the majority were in favour of these excellent methods of ornamentation, and loudly testified their approval as the procession wended its way as above described, headed by the Town Band—who were on this occasion helped by the addition of a cornet player and a side drummer from one of the U.S. ships of war.

The Mih-ho-loong Hook and Ladder Company's truck was certainly the most conspicuous object in the procession. On each side was the Company's motto, "Say the word, and down comes your house," while on the top were two enormous dragons, which being illuminated from within presented a most unique and attractive appearance. These were flanked by the American, French, English and German flags, supplemented by crimson lanterns. In front was a large transparent shield, on which was painted the sentence, "The Mih-ho-loongs' welcome to Grant," above which floated a large U.S. ensign. This Company very appropriately headed the procession.

The Hongkew Hook and Ladder Company has been defunct about a month, and therefore could not put in an appearance.

But it is time a word or two was said about the details of the decoration of the engines themselves, and, describing them in accordance with their position in the procession, we will take No. 2 first—No. 1 being *non est*. On the top in the centre was planted a large American flag, while at the corners were placed smaller American, English, French and German flags. Between these was fixed a red transparency, bearing the word "Excelsior!" the motto of the Hongkew Company. Both sides of the engine bore transparencies representing the U.S. stars and stripes, in the centre of the one to the left being the words in large letters, "Hail Columbia!" and on the other the word "Welcome," the whole producing a very pretty effect. The accompanying trucks were made gay with various coloured Chinese lanterns.

No. 4, "The Deluge," presented a really unique appearance, its adornment being quite out of the common, and saying much for the wonderful fertility of the inventive powers of the Committee. In front of the engine was a shield, bearing the words, "Deluge; 4, S.F.D.," while on the left side was a large transparency, a picture copied from the well-known work entitled "The War in the South," and representing General Grant planting the Stars and Stripes on a surrendered battery and receiving the sword of his vanquished foe, while the Angel of Victory crowns the colours with laurel. Around was depicted a never-failing group on a battlefield—the triumphant soldiery, the wounded and the dead. This picture was the work of a Chinese artist, and occupied nearly a fortnight in painting. On the right-hand side of the engine was placed another transparency on which the following legend was inscribed, "Grant, and the Great Republic"—the whole being surrounded with American, English, French, and German flags. One of the hose trucks accompanying the engine bore a scarlet transparency having on it the motto of the Company, "Willing and Ready!" The second truck also had a similar transparency, on which was inscribed the truthful assertion, "Shanghai welcomes Grant!" When nearly ready to start, a serious disaster befell the *Deluge*—a spark from one of the numerous discharges of fireworks fell into a box on the engine containing a further supply, the result being a rapid conflagration, and in the endeavour to extinguish it the decorations of the engine suffered material damage, but she nevertheless took her place in the procession.

No. 5, a manual, better known as "the French engine," was profusely decorated with flags, flowers and evergreens, while on the box was seated a full-grown figure of "The Goddess of Liberty," attired in the orthodox pure white robes, with tri-coloured scarf across the shoulder and wearing a scarlet cap of the pattern made so famous nearly a century ago. In her left hand the Goddess bore a tricolour flag and in her right a pair of scales, while to her right was the motto "Paix et Liberté," the same being repeated in English on her left.

No. 6, "Le Torrent," the French steam fire engine, was almost hidden beneath the mass of its decoration, which also consisted of flags, flowers and evergreens, supplemented by a tasteful disposition of bright-bladed tomahawks, &c. The French and English flags graced either side, while in the centre rose the Stars and Stripes, a number of smaller flags of other nations waving around. The trucks were likewise ornamented very prettily with transparancies, flags, flowers, &c., one truck having as a motto on both sides, the words, "To Grant."

No. 7, "Victoria," was not a whit behind the others in the preparation for the display. It bore a transparency with the name and number of the engine, and the Company's motto, "All there when the bell rings." On the driver's box was seated an allegorical figure, having somewhat the appearance of a mixture of "Columbia" and "Britannia"—the latter's head-dress, however, being substituted by a brass fire helmet, while the classical sandals were displaced by a pair of fireman's boots. In her right hand, this interesting lady bore aloft the well known weapon as depicted on English coins, and in her left the United States shield.

As it was anticipated they would be, the illuminations were general along all the Bunds, Foreigners and Chinese alike vieing with each other in the profusion of their display. Never before has there been such a blaze of gas and candles (the latter in almost countless numbers of coloured Chinese and Japanese lanterns) seen in Shanghai. Wherever the eye turned they were to be seen—from Kinlee-yuen to Hongkew the Bunds presented one long array of lights and flags, the effect among the trees, now in full leaf, b exceedingly good. On the French B from the place above mentioned to its j tion with the English Bund at the Y king-pang bridge, on both sides were seen bouquets of flags, arranged in th and consisting of the famous tri-co interspersed with the Stars and Stri while at the bridges were more nume groups of the same description. Eac these groups was illuminated with a ro gas jets, producing a brilliant effect.

The English and American Bunds w also lavishly adorned,—in fact there not a single hong that did not do its to honour the occasion; and in ord make our narrative more compete, repeat the description we gave yeste of the more prominent devices in gas:—

The Club.—A ten-feet star, below wh appeared the word "Welcome." Below again was the U.S. coat of arms, bearing initials, "U. S. G.," flanked on the left the word "Soldier," and on the ri by the word "Statesman."

Messrs. Russell and Co.—A ten-feet s above which were the words "Welcom Grant," on each side appearing the Am ican shield. In addition to this appropr illumination, nearly 2,000 lanterns w variously placed in the compound and both sides of the Bund in front of hong—while the four lines of l depending from the truck of the Swed Consular flag-staff were a great feature the general effect. Over the entra gateway to the hong, was suspended a American eagle with outstretched wi the whole having a truly *recherché* pearance.

Central Hotel.—A six-feet St. Georg star, with "U. S. G." in letters two f six inches long.

The French Bank.—A St. George's st flanked by a sun-light on each side.

The U. S. Consulate-General.—A la device, including the words "Welco Grant; Hero; Statesman," artistica arranged. In addition to these there w suspended numerous Chinese lanterns two sides of the building, each lantern h ing a letter painted on it, the whole formi the following sentences:—"Washingto Lincoln, Grant—three immortal Ame cans;" "Grant will win on this line, it takes a summer; his fame circles t world;" "Grant—of the people, with t people, for the people."

The Mitsu Bishi S S. Co.'s offices al made a gorgeous display, the lines lanterns almost enveloping the building a being extended across the roadway in fro and over the pontoons to the steam *Nagoya Maru*, the outlines of which we were beautifully defined with colour lanterns.

The residence of Mr. P. V. Grant w a striking feature in the Hongkew illumina tions; as was also the Astor House Hote which was aglow with lanterns, and havin the word "Welcome" in large letters. I Mr. Saunders' garden opposite, a high tow of bamboo poles had been erected and w profusely hung with lights, forming a con spicuous object.

The Eureka Hotel displayed four lar flags, American, English, French, and Ger man, with devices in oil lamps; and som private houses were also illuminated.

sight presented on both hands look-
n the Garden Bridge was one never
forgotten, and one that can be but
witnessed in a spot of the world so
y from Home as Shanghai.
ing the bridge to the English Bund,
st sight to attract attention was the
h Consulate, over the entrance gate
ch was the word "Welcome" formed
lanterns—the entire circuit of the
ary rails being also hung with lan-
the flag-staff having long rows of
s dependent from it.
Masonic Hall presented a blaze
t, advantage having been taken of
olding erected for the repair of the
g for a greater display than would
ise have been possible.
e illumination of Messrs. Jardine,
on and Co.'s hong upwards of 1,500
s were employed, and a temporary
as set up on the opposite side of the
their flag-staff, lanterns being so
on ropes stretched between the two,
rm a huge St. Andrew's Cross. At
points on the Bund, lanterns were
stretched across the road, forming
place a kind of triumphal arch,
t which so general an illumination
not have been perfect.
as before stated, so extensive was
play that it is impossible to further
larize without indulging in repeti-

shipping in the river afforded a
s spectacle—for in addition to the
Maru, the American men-of-war
t and *Monocacy*, the English sloop of
ria, the French corvette *Champlain*,
& O. mail steamer *Lombardy*, the
ail steamer *Iraouaddy*, the Customs
Kuashing, &c., presented a blaze of
he perfect illumination of the latter
especially noticeable; while the
sent up bouquets of rockets and
blue-lights at each port-hole at in-
Some of the pleasure yachts were
uminated.
st precisely at the time indicated,
ocession was ready to start, when
nexpectedly General Grant drove up
rriage and pair, the ribbons being
l by Mr. R. W. Little. Cheer after
rose on the General being recognised,
ained by the waving of hats and
rchiefs, a compliment the General
ledged by taking off his hat and
bareheaded through the dense and
ering mass of people, the band
"Hail Columbia!"
bout 9.45 the word was given to
and the route was begun—the band
the people cheering, and blue-
rockets and several other kinds of
s being frequently let off, these
pplemented by almost incessant dis-
from the shipping in the river.
ving opposite the Hongkong and
ai Bank, the entire front of which
ed out with coloured lanterns, the
, on which a distinguished party
ed to witness the procession, in-
General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Lieut-
Grant, and their suite, being
nely decorated with flowers and
ens, the cheering and discharges
works became louder and more
the party responding by waving
hats and handkerchiefs, and the excitement became very great. The procession swept on to the corner of the Soochow road, when the order was given to return along the Bund. It was then found that some of the engines had either stopped or straggled, and the Band and Mih-ho-loongs were halted opposite the Masonic Hall to enable them to form up. At this point, we regret to have to record the occurrence of one of those accidents which too frequently happen in connection with fireworks used in public street celebrations. From some at present unexplained cause, though it is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark, a pot of some explosive compound, which had been procured without the knowledge and against the orders of the Chief Engineer, took fire, and blew up with a loud report and violent concussion, seriously injuring three persons—a foreigner and two Chinese,—the former, Mr. F. Moutrie, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., being very severely wounded in the fleshy part of the right thigh. Assistance was immediately rendered, and he was carried into the French bank and Dr. Little and Dr. Jamieson sent for, appliances being meanwhile used to stop the great flow of blood. We understand the injury was found to be so serious as to prevent his removal, and arrangements were kindly made for his accommodation at the Bank as well as for those friends who volunteered to sit up with him. Mr. Harvie, on being informed of the accident, at once hastened to render what assistance he could.—One of the injured Chinese has since died.

The other foreigners who were injured, but not so seriously, were Mr. E. J. Rowland, who was burnt about the face. He was conveyed to the General Hospital, where his hurts were at once attended to, and he was afterwards taken home—and Mr. Sachau, who was standing on the lower balcony of Messrs. Pustau's hong, and was struck and cut with some of the flying *débris*. Several other persons had their clothes torn. The force of the explosion, which fortunately took an upward direction, was so great that much of the glass in the upper windows of the Masonic Hall and adjacent buildings was broken, and came tumbling down in a shower; and it is a wonder that some of a numerous party assembled at the Masonic Hall windows were not injured. The explosion was so loud and unexpected that many thought it was a gun from a ship in the river, and paid no attention to it until the report of the serious nature of the accident began to spread.

This unhappy event of course altered the whole after arrangements of the procession, which instead of proceeding along the side streets, returned along the Bund and was dismissed after again passing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

It is almost needless to say that Chinese thronged the streets in scores of thousands, the Canton and Pawnbrokers' Guilds being present in force with their lanterns.

A pretty successful attempt at utilising the lime light was made from Messrs. Fogg's pontoon.

The officers of the different fire companies were afterwards at General Grant's request introduced to him at the Bank, when he took the opportunity of saying a few kindly words to them expressive of the pleasure he felt at witnessing the display they had been instrumental in providing.

And with this pleasing incident, terminated what may truthfully be designated the most complete and effective public display of the kind ever witnessed in Shanghai.

This morning, General and Mrs. Grant caused kind enquiries to be made respecting Mr. Moutrie's injury and condition, expressing the deepest sympathy. They would have personally visited him, but for a number of official calls upon them.

Outports.

PEKING.

The monotony among the foreign residents of the Chinese capital has been lately broken by the arrival and meetings of the missionaries and by the banquets of the diplomates. Every year at this season the Protestant Missionaries from Tientsin, Pauting-foo, Tungchow and Kalgan, come and hold their religious meetings in Peking, where are the headquarters of their Missions. The Americans assemble at the residence of their learned countryman, Doctor Blodget, of Tan-shieow Street Mission, and the English at the residence of the well-known Doctor Dudgeon and Rev. G. S. Owen.

The principal aim of these meetings is to report the progress made through the expiring year by each Mission and Schools, exchange ideas among themselves, establish new Missions and Schools, introduce improvements if seen necessary, and expand the area of their Christian labour for the following year, especially in the province of Shantung, where the Rev. C. A. Stanley, of Tientsin, has worked hard and well for the last thirteen years, and which promises to become a vast and successful field in a near future. Consequently a resolution has been adopted to request the Home Mission to send a few more Missionaries to this section of China. The Lady Missionaries are also here in goodly number, in company with their children.

The social relations between the distinguished members of the various Legations are of a very cordial character, and the same might be said in regard to the happy young students of the British Legation and of the employés of the Custom House, who meet together in a brotherly way nearly every week, and make rural excursions for the purpose of giving life to their poetical imagination quite consistent with their impulsive age and robust physique. Peking, as far as the foreign residents are concerned, may fairly be called the Philadelphia of China.

By the end of May it is to be hoped that the *corps diplomatique* at Peking will be *au grand complet*. Monsieur Patenotre, a fine specimen of a French Diplomate, has arrived, and made a very favourable impression. It could not be otherwise, he being fresh from the intelligent capital of the civilized world—Paris.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Lysido, has been in Peking since last week, and took up his residence at the Japanese Legation, which is very distant from all the others.

The British, German, and Dutch Ministers are daily expected to arrive—the later from Chefoo—and will reside at the Hotel de Peking of Wrard & Co.

Dr. Elmore, the popular and adroit Minister for the Peruvian Republic, hopes to leave for Japan as soon as his difficult business with the Tsung-li Yamên is conducted to final success. He has worked well and long enough for it.

Mr. Von Schenck, the present German Chargé d'Affaires and Mr. Thé, the late

Chargé d'Affaires for Japan, will very soon leave for their respectives countries.

Mr. Chester Holcombe, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, has been absent since the 20th of last March, and will return in company with the ex- and future President, Ulysses Simson Grant, for whose reception in the Imperial Capital no arrangements have been made yet; but an enterprising and well deserving photographer has put his machine and all the apparatus for photography in excellent order, so that he may be ready to take the portraits of the gallant General and his suite.

The buildings of the Inspectorate-General of Customs have always been in the North-east part of the city, not far from the Tsung-li Yamên, and a very long distance away from the foreign Legations; but since last year, however, a magnificent residence, with offices, hothouses, and large garden, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Legations, has been in course of construction under the direction of Messrs. Oastler and Ohlmer, and it is understood will be occupied by Mr. Robert Hart next winter. The only houses in Peking lighted with gas are those of the Customs, but it is certain that the new ones will also be lighted by gas if not by the electric light; at which improvement we should not wonder, considering what has already been done for China by the Inspector-General of her Maritime Customs. The ground for the new building and garden has been purchased at a high price from the French Missionaries, the Lazarists, who own a large amount of real estate in Peking, Tientsin, and in fact everywhere in this quarter of the globe.

In the British Legation there is a reading room well provided with newspapers, magazines, and reviews from America, England, Scotland, and France. Permission to enjoy the benefits of this reading room can be obtained by applying to Mr. Milbanke or Mr. Byron Brenan.

Sir Arthur Cowell Stepney, a member of the English Parliament, is here, and is the guest of the British Legation. Two weeks ago he made an excursion to the Great Wall, and soon after the arrival of Sir Thomas Wade he will take his departure for the South and complete his voyage around the world.

The religious conferences of the Protestant Missionaries will be at an end on Saturday, the 3rd instant, or early the next week, then the gentlemen and lady missionaries will return to their homes with renewed vigour and zeal for their Christian labour. Rev. Mr. Noble, of the American Mission, has been elected Treasurer, Librarian, and Superintendent of the Missions' printing establishment.

The infant Emperor returned safely from his journey to Tung-ling, and it is said that his juvenile mind has been much impressed by the way in which the last honors were paid to his predecessor, and concluded that Imperial power, splendours, and other high honors in life, would, after death, be condensed in the four words of the ancient Latins—*Sic transit gloria mundi*.

The Viceroy Li Hung-chang has gone back to Tientsin, in order to prepare for the grand reception he intends giving to General Grant. As H.E. Li is not thoroughly acquainted with the manner in which the nations of the West glorify their great men, he will in this affair be guided by the wise advice of Mr. W. N. Pethick, the celebrated Chinese Scholar and United States Vice-Consul at the port of Tientsin. The eight hundred bottles of various kinds of delicious wines, and the superb dinner table service sold to the Viceroy by H.E. Vicomte Brenier de Montmorand, the French Minister, will contribute no doubt greatly to the *eclat* of the reception, and make General Grant forget for the moment that he is in the Celestial Empire.

Next correspondence may be a description of the Tung-wen College and its personnel. It is reported that many things are taught in this Lyceum—such as foreign sciences, language, literature, *et alia mirabilia*. This college will be in a near future the nursery for Chinese statesmen, ambassadors, consuls, national and international jurists, politicians, mathematicians, geologists, chemists, polyglots, doctors M.D., astronomers, masters of ceremonies, *hommes de lettres, hommes d'affaires, hommes du monde*, botanists, mining engineers, orators, authors, journalists, professors, poets, historians of the past, present and future, financiers, political economists, printers, scientific agriculturists, admirers of the fine arts if not artists, travellers, philosophers and good patriots.—The President of this colossal institution is Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of Peking.

1st May.

During the last week or ten days, two of the great Missionary Societies which are labouring in the North of China, have been holding their annual meetings in Peking, viz., the London Mission and the Mission of the American Board. The former Society occupies two stations, with seven men, two of whom are medical Missionaries. The American Board occupies five stations, has 13 men, of whom one is a physician and one has charge of the printing press, and is Treasurer of the Mission; and five young ladies engaged in teaching in schools, or in instructing the women. Both these Missions have had large accessions to the membership of their native churches during the past twelve months. In connection with the American Board's Mission, a specially promising work seems to be opening in Shantung, where relief was given about a year ago, about 150 having been received into the church in the last six months. The same is true as regards both Missions in the country lying about 80 to 100 miles to the S.W. of Tientsin. But they report that the Romanists are now pushing into these new fields, and by promises of money and protection are trying to steal from them the hard-earned results of their labour. They seem to be more anxious to proselytize from the Protestant ranks than from the ranks of heathenism. This seems dishonorable, when the field is so large that there is room for all—at least for years to come. We believe that the plans of the American Board's Mission contemplate enlargement and an increase of its foreign force, if the Home Society can furnish the men and the means.

6th May.

TIENTSIN.

The stretching of the telegraph wire between this and Taku, was completed yesterday; and though we do not know of the transmission of any message, it is affirmed that the "hum" of passing electricity was distinctly heard!! This seems another step nearer the outside world and civilization.

The races have occupied the attention of most of the foreign residents for the last two afternoons. A considerable sum of money has changed hands—the amount of of one loss counting up to $1,000 it is said.

9th May.

HANKOW.

The *Hankow Tea Market Report* of the 16th May says:—For the first time in the annals of the Tea trade at this port, foreigners have consented to an agreement, the terms of which are set forth as under:—

"We the undersigned hereby agree and bind ourselves not to offer directly or indirectly for the new Teas either here or at Kiukiang before Monday, the 19th inst.

"We also agree not to ship Teas on native account to London, before the same date. It is distinctly understood that this agreement to be binding must be general. Hankow, 9th May, 1879."

Speculation is rife as to whether or not the above will have the desired effect of preventing the usual rush when bi commences, but it certainly has op the eyes of natives to the fact never believed in heretofore, viz., buyers can carry out a combinatio they see it to be to their interests to d It also affords the advantage to shipp being able thoroughly to inspect the before purchasing, and also of havi large stock to select from, instead of chops, as has been customary in fo years.

Musters of both Hankow and Kiu district Teas were placed on the Mark the 12th inst. The general impre appears to be that the Teas are thi water, but as many of the best chops not yet been shewn, we defer an op until next report.

The following is an estimate of Te rived up to the evening of 16th inst. bulk of which has been placed on market:—Hankow district Tea, 18 ½-chests; Kiukiang district Tea, 4 ½-chests.

Freights.—The following steamers a port on the berth for London:—*Gl Loudoun Castle, Glenearn, Glenar Afghan, Malabar* and *Lord of the* The *Feronia* is likewise in port, to lo is said, for Russia. No rates of fr have as yet been circulated.

FOOCHOW.

The *Herald* says the Wu-shih-shan had been the absorbing topic of conv tion during the week, and its columns filled with a report of the proceedin the first two days of the trial and a po of the third.—The s.s. *Braemar Castl* rived on the 2nd instant, followed on 5th by the *Ben Gloe*. Both vessels load for London. The *Gleneagles, Ov Monarch, Teviot, Syria, Glenfulloch*, other steamers were expected short take cargo for the same port. The ra freight was not fixed, though the ge impression was that the opening would be about the same as last y —Mr. Vernon's English Opera Com are advertised to give one or more perfo ances, *en route* to the South, with Elcia May as *prima donna*.

8th May.

A correspondent writes that Sir Tho Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Hayller and Mr. left Foochow for Hongkong on the instant, in the steamer *Namoa*. Sir Tho seemed in the best of health, and I hea will shortly return to Foochow, bu what business I do not know.

There are now six tea steamers in p but there is not the slightest sign of th market opening as yet. It is thoug will not be opened before next month.

There is at the present date a st freshet in the river, the first we have this season. The weather for several has been very hot, the thermometer st ing at 90 in the shade.

14th May.

AMOY.

It has been decided to hold the annual Regatta on the 24th May, and following gentlemen were chosen committee to make the necessary prep tion:—Messrs. R. H. Bruce, J. G. R. B. Fenton, L. A. Anderson W. Howard, J. Farrow and H. F. Mo —The *Gazette* understands that the T was to have left for Foochow on the instant, by the *Che On*, but changed mind at the last moment and sent brother instead. It was rumoured that intention was either to secure the vacant Taotaiship of Taiwan, or to pers the authorities to nominate him anew his present post.—Mr. Moorhead, Com sioner of Customs, returned on the inst. by the steamer *Agamemnon*.

rance ever devised was the clock
ers. The great botanist, we are
wooed nature till she whispered
r closest secrets and showed him
t habits." He so arranged a
of flowers that one opened every
He could always tell the time
sh blossoms.

GENERAL GRANT IN SHANGHAI.

the signers of the address to General
by the soldiers and sailors who
in the armies of the rebellion, met on
y last, at the U.S. Consulate-General
ke the presentation. Shortly after
clock they proceeded to Mr. Bailey's
nce, and were introduced by Colonel

vet-Colonel COLBY said—General
—Under that divinity which is said to
e our ends, rough hew them how we
a few of our old comrades in arms
drifted to these far off shores, seeking
to carve out new fortunes for them-
. And notwithstanding the distance
eparates us from our old country, our
tism has not abated one jot or tittle
intensity, and our hearts beat just as
sive to every chord of that music of
Union as they did in the old days
we followed you, our cherished leader,
t strife and conflict which settled the
uity of our Government. Neither
me nor circumstances diminished our
and esteem for you, as a man, soldier,
statesman; on the contrary, your
nce on these strange shores has
d the old fire of our admiration;
have had the honour to be selected
y comrades to present to you the
ing address embodying the senti-
we cherish for you:—

Shanghai, 20th May, 1879.

RAL U.S. GRANT,—

, a few men who served under you
g the War of the Rebellion, feel
of being able to meet in person one
whose command to have been is a
ction most deeply felt by us all.
d amid the general and more marked
me which this and other communities
d to you, we beg to offer our expres-
of sincere and lasting regard, with
gs of highest pride in having the
and privilege to address you as Our
ral.

bid you welcome to Shanghai, and
ur heartiest wishes for the future wel-
f you and yours.

(Signed):

H. CARR, Capt. 10th Ill. Infantry, Bvt. Major U.S. Vol.
H. HUTCHINGS, Barker's Dragoons, and orderly Sergt. Co. B. 4th Ill. Cavalry.
REID, Lieut. 4th N.Y. Cavalry, U.S. Vol.
WILSON, Sergeant 1st Cab. Cavalry.
NEY SYLVA, Priv. Co. H. 15th N.Y. H.A., U.S. Vol.
M. BROWN, 2nd Lieut. C.H. 25th Conn. Vol.
BERT J. SLOAN, M.D., Surgeon, 30th Mo. Infantry Vol.
LATHAM, M.D., A.A. Surgeon U.S.A., and Surgeon of Vol.
A. B. HINCKLEY, Acting Ensign, U.S. Navy.
D. O. DALRYMPLE, 8th Mass. Vol.
JOHN O'NEIL, 1st Lieut. 15th N.Y. H.A., U.S. Vol.
D. Z. SHEFFIELD, 17th N.Y. Vol., Com. Sergt.
D. H. BAILEY, Frontier Guards.
G. MACCARTY, Mate U.S. str. *Kensington*.
J. C. S. COLBY, Adj. 24th Mo. Inf. A.A.A.G. and Brevet Col., U.S. Vol.
D. J. MACGOWAN, M.D., Veteran Reserve Corps, in charge of Post Hospital, Alexandria, Virginia.
WU HUNG-NYUH, 50th Penn. Volunteers.

The last-named gentleman, a clergyman of the American Episcopal Mission, Shanghai, was a student in Pennsylvania, and in company with his class generally turned out, and served three months to repel the rebel invasion of that State.

GENERAL GRANT made the following reply:—I am always too glad to meet my fellow countrymen abroad, but there is no class I am so glad to meet as those who served with me in the war to save the Union and suppress the rebellion. I trust you will have success here in a foreign land in all your efforts to amass a competency, and that when you have done so you will all return Home to enjoy the blessing of that Government for whose safety you staked and gave so much. I thank you for your address, and trust we shall all meet again at Home, and find our country in the enjoyment of that peace and prosperity, the attainment of which for all time was the crowning object of the war.

On the retirement of the other visitors, the Chinaman was retained by General Grant, who made him happy by the friendly questions that he put to him.

The same afternoon, from four to six o'clock, General and Mrs. Grant held a public reception at the residence of the United States Consul-General. Despite unfavourable weather there was a large attendance, including most of the Consuls the officers of the British, French and American men-of-war in port, and residents, both ladies and gentlemen.—The Town Band played on the occasion.

Tuesday night, the General and Mrs. Grant dined with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Purdon, the following being included in the party invited to meet them:—Hon. A. E. Borie, Dr. Keating, Colonel Grant, Mr. Young, Mr. Bailey, U.S. Consul-General, Chief Justice and Mrs. French, Miss French, Mr. Holcombe (Chargé d'Affaires) and Mrs. Holcombe, Mr. Davenport, H.M.'s Consul, Bishop and Mrs. Schereskewsky, Commander Douglas, H.M.S. *Egeria*, Dean Butcher, Mrs. Simpson, Captain Commandant Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Hitch, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Reis, Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresq, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, Dr. and Mrs. Yates, Mr. R. Francis, Dr. Jas. Johnston, Mr. F. P. Knight, Mr. Jas. Hart, and Mr. C. Thorne.

Among the passengers who left on Wednesday by the M.B. Company's steamer *Nagoya Maru* were Mr. Borie, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, and Dr. Keating who have been travelling with General Grant and are now returning to the United States. The General, Mrs. Grant, Colonel Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe, and Mr. Bailey, accompanied them on board.

In the forenoon the General and his party went into the city to attend a banquet at the invitation of the Taotai. The guests were General Grant, Colonel Grant, Mr. Holcombe, Chargé d'Affaires, D. H. Bailey, Esq., Vice Consul-General, J. H. Hart, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, J. R. Young, Esq., Special Secretary to the General and correspondent of the *New York Herald*, R. H. Maclay, Esq., Interpreter at the United States Consulate-General, Commander Johnson, of the *Ashuelot*, Commander Sumner of the *Monocacy*, Commander Green of the *Palos*, and Mr. Laisun, Superintendent of the Tientsin Torpedo college. The party proceeded in carriages to the new North Gate of the city, where imposing official chairs were in waiting. Having entered their chairs, a guard of honor of twenty marines from the *Monocacy* formed and led the way through the maze of streets to the Tea Gardens, where the banquet was to take place, followed by the long line of chairs and a dense crowd of people. The Taotai's troops had been sent to line the way and preserve order, but the progress of the party was nevertheless hindered by the surging masses that crowded every cross-street and filled the shops and dwellings along the route, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather.

The banquet commenced at one o'clock and lasted nearly four hours. The Taotai presided, and freely conversed with the General and the other guests, through the interpretation of Mr. Maclay. There were thirty-seven courses and the majority were served in Chinese style. It may interest the curious to know what the various courses were, and for their edification we publish the *menu, in extenso*:—

"NIAN SHAN TONG."

Wednesday, 21st May, 1879.

Soup.
Sweet Birds' Nest, Sharks' Fins.
Fish.
Turtle, Boiled Samli, Crimped Cod.
Entrees.
Fish Maw, Mince Chicken,
Biche-de-mer, Brinjal, &c.,
Bamboo Shoots, White Fungus,
Preserved Ham, Fried Shrimps,
Mushrooms, Chicken Congee,
Preserved Loquats, Fried Fish.
Joints, &c.
Roast Pig, Roast Duck,
Roast Goose, Boiled Chicken,
Roast Beef, Boiled Ham,
Roast Leg Mutton.
Pastry.
Sweet Pies, Lily Seed Soup,
Almond Cake, Broad Bean Cake,
Almond Tea.
Dessert.
Melon Seeds, Almonds, Walnuts, &c.,
Fruit, Tea, Coffee.

Though the weather was dark and dismal, the scene presented in the spacious Hall of the Tea Gardens was brilliant, and the banquet was a perfect success in every

particular. At the close of the festivities cordial parting remarks were interchanged between the General and the Taotai, who was also profuse with compliments to the other less distinguished guests.

On the return the streets were again crowded, despite pouring rain, and the greatest eagerness was displayed to obtain a glimpse of the General.

The arrival of the guests at the Tea Gardens and their departure therefrom were announced by salutes of honour.

On Wednesday evening, the General, Mrs. Grant, and party dined with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wetmore, and afterwards proceeded to

THE BALL AND RECEPTION AT THE SHANGHAI CLUB,

which proved an unqualified success, not only as regards the general arrangements made, but also from the absence of all deterrent influences beyond the "outside" weather—which, however, was easily combatted by means of closed carriages and overalls.

The decorations of the building were carried out in *recherché* style, as indeed they always are on these joyous occasions, betokening the care taken by those in whose hands the arrangements are entrusted for the comfort, convenience, and enjoyment of the guests.

The illumination of the exterior, in all its brilliancy, was retained, and the entrance was formed by a canvas enclosure, nicely decorated with evergreens and flags. The hall and staircases were hung with flags, and opposite the top of the first flight of stairs, ascending to the ball-room, was a large picture representing the American eagle in full flight, bearing the Stars and Stripes, above being the word "Welcome" and below the word "Grant."

On arriving at the top of the second flight of stairs, and turning to the left, was found a well-appointed room, set apart for the enjoyment of light refreshments in the intervals of the dance before and after supper. The decorations here were chiefly composed of flowers and evergreens, the latter being tastefully disposed around the windows and doorways and producing a charming and lightsome effect, indicative of the good cheer to be found within.

Flanking this room was provided a wonderful place for promenading, formed by enclosing the verandah facing the river, the interior being lined with the well-known "stars and stripes,"—the latter being arranged vertically and "the stars" so disposed as to form an appropriate cornice, being a most suitable recognition of the nationality of the guests of the evening. At either end was a rustic fountain, enveloped in rocks and ferns, the plashing of the water producing a most refreshing sensation while promenading.

From this, as well as from other entrances, access to the ball-room was gained, and here a fairy scene of enchantment greeted the eye—a mass of light and glitter almost too dazzling to behold at first glance. At intervals around the walls were placed shields bearing the arms of all the Powers having treaties with China. Each of these was enclosed in a framework of evergreens, and surmounted with miniature yet good-sized ensigns of the respective countries. Flowers and evergreens were again in profusion, and these, aided by the brilliancy of the gas, sunlights, and cornice illuminations, made a picture of surpassing richness.

Passing through the ball-room in the direction indicated, we again reach the ordinary corridor, but this, for the nonce, had been also converted into a desirable retreat for promenading and whispering those "soft nothings" which mean nothing.

All these means of passing a thoroughly happy evening were provided in profusion, and the completeness of the arrangements generally left nothing to be desired.

The supper room was very nicely arranged, as were the several ante-rooms, adding greatly to the enjoyment of the guests.

At about half-past ten the General and Mrs. Grant arrived, and were received at the entrance by some members of the Committee. They at once proceeded to the ball-room, where a numerous company had preceded them, and dancing was kept up till nearly midnight when supper was announced.

Mr. R. W. Little presided, and there was a very numerous company, representing the general community.

The usual complimentary speeches having been exchanged, General and Mrs. Grant withdrew about one o'clock, but dancing was kept up for more than an hour afterwards, when the ball-room quickly thinned and in a short time was left to solitute.

There can be no doubt that the success of this ball entitles it to rank among the most successful and pleasant ever given in Shanghai.

General Grant and party on Thursday forenoon paid a visit to the different men-of-war in harbour. The three American vessels, the *Ashuelot*, *Monocacy* and *Palos*, and the French corvette *Champlain*, each manned their yards and fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Afterwards, the distinguished visitors breakfasted with Chief Justice and Mrs. French; and in the afternoon they attended a garden party given at the Lawn by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Forbes, at which about 225 guests were present.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GRANT.

On Friday, about twelve o'clock, a large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the U.S. Consulate-General to bid farewell to General and Mrs. Grant, who with their suite were about to start on their journey northward to Tientsin and Peking. Beyond the ordinary adieus and cordial expressions of thanks, speechmaking was very properly ignored, and at precisely 12.45, the General's party, accompanied by Mr. H. D. Bailey, U.S. Consul-General, and other members of the Reception Committee, embarked on board the steam-launch *Lily*, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the distinguished party by Mr. C. P. Blethen, and amid the thunder of a royal salute from the guns of the *Ashuelot*, started for that vessel, in which they were to take passage, and which was lying some distance higher up the river. [illegible] having been got up some time [illegible] start was immediately effected, and [illegible] Grant bade a final adieu to Shangha[illegible] panied by the *Monocacy*. It being [illegible] whether the *Monocacy* would [illegible] Shanghai, Mr. Blethen sent the *L*[illegible] to Woosung in order to bring ba[illegible] who accompanied the party.

Both the General and Mrs. G[illegible] pressed themselves in the highes[illegible] pleased with Shanghai and its [illegible] through the Hongkew portion of w[illegible] drove on Friday morning with Mr. [illegible] Of the reception accorded them h[illegible] spoke in the most flattering ma[illegible] scribing it as one of the happiest [illegible] of their two years' tour—one ind[illegible] would live long upon their memori[illegible]

Arrived at Woosung, the last far[illegible] all were exchanged, the parties s[illegible] and so ended the greatest gala wee[illegible] in the records of the "Model Sett[illegible]

As General Grant's visit has [illegible] led to more or less conversation [illegible] *rank* which he at present enjoys, [illegible] not be amiss for us to state that a[illegible] to the laws of the United State[illegible] ceives, as ex-President, the same [illegible] and naval honours as the President [illegible] in office. At the present momen[illegible] the only American living, with th[illegible] tion of President Hayes, who is [illegible] to a salute of twenty-one guns. [illegible] from this, General Grant, before [illegible] came President, was General Comm[illegible] in-chief of the armies of the Unite[illegible] and by a law passed after the A[illegible] civil war, all officers who had serve[illegible] the rebellion were privileged for [illegible] of their lives to retain the titles, to [illegible] uniform on public occasions, and t[illegible] the honors of the rank which th[illegible] on their retirement from the [illegible] General Grant's present militar[illegible] would therefore be equivalent to [illegible] a Field-Marshal in Europe. We [illegible] stand that when he visited Her [illegible] in England, he wore his uni[illegible] Commander-in-chief.

Outports.

CHEFOO.

The Governor of Shantung, W[illegible] writes a correspondent, has been [illegible] seded, and Cho Tsa-mei (I think t[illegible] is), a member of the Tsungli Yam[illegible] been appointed in his place. The [illegible] his being recalled is something co[illegible] with the provincial treasury, as the [illegible] cial treasurer and provincial judge [illegible] reported as being removed at th[illegible] time.

CHINKIANG.

There is a rumour, says our [illegible] pondent, current among influential [illegible] that the Chinese authorities are [illegible] giving instructions to permit th[illegible] *Cadiz* to resume her old moorings [illegible] of the British Concession. I [illegible] may prove true, if only for the c[illegible] ence it will afford. It is to be r[illegible] that the Taotai should have accep[illegible] farcical argument asserted by certa[illegible] professional foreign employés, "[illegible] hulk was the immediate cause of t[illegible] River changing its course"—abo[illegible]

Mr Wood

Aug 22 79.

No. 75] June 2nd 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of telegram



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of telegram, relating to confirmation.

No. 75

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 2nd 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram as follows,

"Washington May 28th 9.45 P.M."

"Bailey

"Consul Shanghai

"Confirmed

"Payson

I beg to tender you my thanks for your kindness and courtesy in telegraphing me

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Daniel L. Hall

Consul General.

Rec'd Aug 7th 79

Mr. Hood.

No. 76] June 14th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:—



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges despatch No. 22 and encloses copies of five Telegrams

1 Enclosure

No. 76.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 14th 1879

Hon. J. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 23, dated April 8th, in reference to the returns from this Consulate-General for the last quarter of 1878.

In accordance with your request, I enclose herewith copies of the 5 telegrams covered by vouchers Nos. 2 to 6 inclusive, in my Miscellaneous Expenses Account for that Quarter.

I have the honor to remain

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servt

Consul General.

Copies of Telegrams.

/ Voucher No. 2.

Loring, Consul Hong-Kong. Original depositions Whetmore case mailed yesterday to Washington. Have cv cabled Hunter. (Oct. 3rd 1878.)

/ Voucher No. 5

Alfred Weiller, Bluff Yokohama. Can give you temporary appointment if you can come immediately. Cannot guarrantee it permanent.

/ Voucher No. 6.

Doctor Fisher Nagasaki. Am ordered to Washington. Can you give Bailey your services until my return. Answer paid.

Lewis. (Oct. 4th 1878)

/ Voucher No. 3

Van Buren, Consul Yokohama. Is Alfred Weiller coming here. Answer paid. (Oct. 6. 1878)

/ Voucher No. 4

Admiral Patterson, Yokohama.

Navigation Tiensin probably remain open fortnight. (Nov. 18th 1878)

Enclosure No. 1 in Dispatch No. 71

Report C. P. dated Aug 7th Inclosed.

No. 74.] June 14th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Correspondence with Mr B.R. Lewis.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 26 1879
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits copies of Correspondence with Mr Lewis.

Inclosures—

No. 1. Letter from Mr Lewis

No. 2 Letter to Mr. Lewis

No. 77.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 17th 1879.

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, copies of Correspondence between Mr. D.R. Lewis, formerly of this Consulate-General, and myself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank H. Bailey

Consul-General

(Copy)

U.S. Consulate General

Shanghai June 17th 1879.

B.R. Lewis Esq.

Sir.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant enclosing copies of two letters from the Hon'ble Assistant Secretary of State.

In my opinion the interests of the Service at this Consulate General require the retention of Dr. H. Latham in the position he now fills - that of Interpreter now formerly occupied by yourself.

Dr. Latham has shown capacity, industry and integrity during an exceptionally difficult

formed in this Consulate and these Letters him to express — my Considerations, and retention in his office.

Regret much that the — situation is such that I cannot put you in your former position, for I esteem you as a capable and deserving officer, worthy of a good post under the Government.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

(Sd) D. F. Bailey

Consul General

Shanghai

Inclosure No 2.
With dispatch 78.
Mr Bailey to Mr
Lewis

(Copy)

Shanghai June 11th 1879

David H Bailey Esq.

United States Consul General

Shanghai China.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose copies of two letters addressed to me by the Hon'ble assistant Secretary of State, directing me to return to my post of duty at Shanghai, and report in person.

Having complied with the order of the department and having been informed by you that you intended retaining the person, temporarily engaged during my absence, I respectfully request that you will inform me what my position is, to enable

am to report to the Department as directed.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant

(Sd) B.R. Lucio

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai, China

Adjutant
Gen. Dept. of War
Washington

Shanghai.
Consulate General.

Report.

Upon dispatch No 77, dated June 17th 1879, from the Consul General at Shanghai, and upon a communication from Mr B.R. Lewis, addressed to the Third Assistant Secretary of State, of the same date.

The dispatch from Mr Bailey and the communication from Mr Lewis both give copies of the correspondence which passed between those Gentlemen. Mr Lewis' communication informs the Secretary that in compliance with his instructions of the 20th of February, and 23d of April, he has appointed Mr Bailey. The correspondence between Mr Bailey & Mr Lewis is quite formal. In his letter Mr Lewis reports his return and receives return to duty, and in his reply Mr Bailey says that he does not think that the public interest will be served by the removal of Dr Lockhart, whom he had appointed as acting

Mr Marsh

Marshal upon the Lewis departure for Washington.
Mr Lewis was on duty as acting Marshal when Mr Baily took charge of the Consulate General, but soon left for the United States.

It is understood to have been the custom in respect of such acting appointments to leave the designation of the incumbent to the Consular officer within whose Consulate the office may happen to be.
In respect of the Consulate General at Shanghai it may be stated that it has been the uniform custom to allow the Consul General to name his subordinates.

What the exact status of Mr Lewis may be at present, assuming that he is now the acting Marshal at Shanghai, rests with the Department to determine.

See letter from Mr Thos M Bayne, of Pittsburg, dated July 27th. upon this subject. A similar report to this one has been made to the Secretary of State based upon that letter.

A. B. M.

Consular Bureau.
August 1st 1879

Report

Letter from Thomas M Bayne, Atty at Law, dated Pittsburg July 27. 1879. in respect of the failure of the Consul General Bailey to appoint Mr B.R. Lewis as acting Marshal at Shanghai.

Mr B.R. Lewis was the acting Marshal of the Consular court at Shanghai when Mr Bailey took charge of the Consulate General. He, together with Mr Caffey came to the United States under subpoena from the Congressional committee appointed to consider the affairs of that Consulate General. Upon the conclusion of the investigation Mr Lewis was directed to return to his post at Shanghai. Meanwhile Mr Bailey appointed Gr A Latham as acting Marshal. Upon Mr Lewis' return to Shanghai he reported to Mr Bailey, who informed him under date of June 17th that he did not desire to make a change in

the

the office of acting Marshal by the Removal of Dr Latham, and that therefore he declined to reinstate him in that office. It is understood to have been the custom in respect of such acting appointments to leave the designation of the incumbent to the Consular officer within whose Consulate the office may happen to be.

By the last Mail from China the Department received copies of the Correspondence which passed between the Consul General and Mr Lewis, from both of these Gentlemen.

See dispatch No 77, dated June 17th from the Consul General Bailey.

And a Communication from Mr Lewis to Mr Payson dated June 17th 1879.

The substance of the correspondence has been given above.

In respect of the Consulate General at Shanghai it may be stated that it has been the uniform custom to allow the Consul General to name his Subordinates.

A. B. R.

Consular Bureau,
August 1st 1879

Is not this a matter of wh. the C.G. has control?
C.P.

Shanghae - June. 14th. 1849.

Hon. Silas Paysan.
Third Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir



In compliance with instructions contained in mine letters of the 20th. Ultimo and 23d April last past. I have reported myself in pursuance to the Consul General for duty. and now have the honor to report my arrival to the Department. I regret to say that Mr. Bailey has informed me that he cannot receive me back. into my former position. that if I had remained he would have retained me. but as I. "had seen fit to go" he could not take me back. I inclose copy of correspondence between us on the subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
D.B. Lewis.

Copy

Shanghai. June 11th. 1849.

David H. Bailey Esq.
United States Consul General.
Shanghai China.

Sir.

I have the honor to inclose copies of two letters addressed to me by the Hon. Third Asst. Secty. of State. directing me to return to my post of duty and - what in person.

Having complied with this order and having been informed by you that. you intend retaining the person temporally engaged during my absence I respectfully request that you will inform me what my position is. to enable me to report to the Department. as directed

I have &c.
(Sgd) P. Perkins.

Copy.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. June 14. 1849.

D.B. Luis Esq.
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th. inst. inclosing copies of two letters from the Third Assistant Secty of State.

In my opinion the interests of the service at this Consulate General require the retention of Dr. H. Latham in the position he now fills that being the one formerly occupied by me. Dr. Latham has shown capacity. industry and integrity during a period of exceptional difficulty in the Consulate. and these entitle him to special consideration, and retention in his office.

I regret much that the situation is such that I cannot put you in your former position. but I return you a capable and deserving officer worthy of a good post under the Government.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your obedient servant.
(Sgd) David H. Bailey
Consul General

Wilcox

Acknd Aug 7/79
Report to Sec Aug 7/79

Wood
Wade

No. 78.] June 14th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Census of U.S.-1870.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requests copies of Census for 1870.

No. 78

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 17th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request the Department to furnish this Consulate General with complete copies of the United States Census for 1870.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

Let parcel be sent by Dispatch to Foochow per 234 Enclosure forwarded when read C.P. Gilwood.

No. 79] June 17th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject: Parcel from Foochow.

Acknd by 7/24

Package acknd by 7/25/79

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUL 26 1879 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Informs the Department of Shipment of parcel

No. 79.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 17th 1879.

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Vice Consul Cheshire's despatch No. 234 I have the honor to inform you that I have this day shipped the parcel therein mentioned, by the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Nagoya Maru to Yokohama and thence by the P.M.S.S. Peking. The parcel receipt for the same has been enclosed in the cover with Mr. Cheshire's despatch.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Rec'd note between Gamm

Faint Ltr Ty
Consul General

Ask as interesting C. P. del'd Mr Flywood

No. 80] June 17th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— General Grants reception in North China



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits account from Newchwang.

Inclosure

No. 1. Newchwang a/c of visit.

No. 80.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 17th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith account of the visit and reception of General Grant in Northern China, as published by the North China Daily News, Shanghai.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

David H. Bailey

Consul General

Mr. Detring, Colonel Grant, Commodore Young, Captain Johnson and Captain Belknap, with a body of Marines as a guard of honour. On landing at the head of the boats, the General entered a chair prepared for the occasion, trimmed in yellow with great richness; and in this manner was carried to the Viceroy's Yamên. His Excellency met his distinguished guest and with unusual honours personally became his guide. The entire open space both inside and outside the Yamên was lined with the finest troops. The reception was indeed a most cordial one, His Excellency all through showing his guest the utmost deference and respect. As is usual, or rather unusual, amenities having been duly observed, the Viceroy and the General sat together for their photographs to be taken, and so gratified was His Excellency with all that had occurred that he at once intimated his intention of being present at the dinner to be given the following evening by the Senior Consul, Mr. Holcombe, at the French Consulate, in the name of all the Consuls.

It should, however, first be mentioned that on the night of the General's landing, a complimentary dinner was given by Mr. Denny, the American Consul, at which all the principal residents in the Settlement were present, and at which the General and Mrs. Grant were the formal reception, which was also very numerously attended.

Great preparations had been made for this dinner. In the courtyard of the Consulate there are many trees of from 20 to 30 feet in height, and a pavilion was built among them, the pavilion being further decorated with flowers and evergreens, and with variously coloured bunting. When lighted up with variegated Canton and other lanterns the effect was simply enchanting, and elicited the loudest encomiums from all present.

Mr. Holcombe left Tientsin early on the 30th for Peking, to make all necessary arrangements for the General and party's visit there, but he was to return and meet them at Tungchow.

Captain Rickman and the officers of the British gunvessel *Frolic*, turned out a guard of honour, and escorted the party to the U.S. Consulate on his arrival at Tientsin.

On the 30th May, H.E. the Viceroy gave breakfast to 24 guests—12 foreigners and 12 Chinese—the former being General Grant, Colonel Grant, Commodore Young, Captain Johnson *(Ashuelot)*, Messrs. Denny, U.S. Consul: Dillon, French Consul; Forbes, Belgian Consul; Forrest, British Consul; Padevin, in charge of Russian Consulate; Möllendorff, in charge of German Consulate; Pethick, U.S. Vice-Consul and Interpreter; and G. Detring, Commissioner of Customs; all of whom are known to our correspondent to have "had a good time." They were conveyed to the Viceroy's Yamên in H.E.'s steam-launch.

The State dinner given on the evening of the 30th May, by Mr. Dillon, the French Consul, to which the Viceroy arrived sharp at 7.30, was preceded by the Customs Taotai, Hsü Taotai, and H.E.'s private Secretary. General Grant and the Viceroy took tea in the drawing room of the Consulate, the General on the Viceroy's right hand; and as the guests arrived they were severally introduced to them, the ladies first. These included Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Detring, Mrs. Morrien, and Miss Denny. These introductions over, the ladies took their seats in the drawing-room, and the gentlemen were presented. These were Colonel Grant, Commodore Young, Captain Johnson, Captain Rickman, H.M.S. *Frolic*; and Messrs. Dillon, Forrest, Denny, Möllendorff, Padevin, Forbes, Detring, Pethick, Hague and Hill. It should be mentioned that the guests were afterwards also introduced to the Customs Taotai and to Hsü Taotai.

At table, Mrs. Forrest gracefully performed the duties of hostess, the ladies sitting side by side, Mrs. Grant being placed opposite H.E. the Viceroy and Mrs. Forrest opposite General Grant.

The dinner was a very pleasant one, the Viceroy being extremely sociable and chatty, often speaking to Mrs. Grant. He took wine with the ladies, and was truly gallant. At the conclusion of the dinner, all adjourned to the terrace, and the Viceroy and General Grant had a lengthy conversation and quiet smoke, sitting cosily together. Presently the compound became filled with members of the community, Chinese officials and their retinues, &c., and there was a splendid display of fireworks, with feats of jugglers, &c. The Viceroy and General Grant retired about 11.30, the Ladies and Consuls at 12; but many others remained until one or two a.m. It was a night to be remembered, and long will be, in the Settlement.

This is the first instance on record in which the Viceroy has met and been introduced to foreign ladies in public.

On the following day, the 30th, as above-stated, the Viceroy sent invitations to the official guests whom he had met on the previous evening, to a banquet at the Memorial Temple of Tseng Kuo-fan, on the South bank of the Peiho, near the vice-regal Yamên. This temple is the largest and finest in Tientsin, and last year was put in thorough repair at great expense. On the arrival of the General and party, the distance up the river being three miles, they landed and passed through the ranks of a guard of honour, which lined the road and presented arms. The guests were received at the main entrance by the Customs Taotai and other Chinese officials, the Viceroy himself paying them similar honours at the inner entrance. The banquet was given in the theatre of the temple, which was appropriately and tastefully arranged for the occasion. The table was spread in the centre, the service and decorations, as likewise the dinner itself, being in foreign style. Chinese dishes were occasionally introduced, but not so frequently as to disturb the arrangements of the table.

The Viceroy proposed General Grant's health in a fitting speech, which he had written in Chinese.

Mr. G. Detring read the English translation to the company, as follows:—

Gentlemen.—It has given me great pleasure to welcome you as my guests today, more especially as you aid me in shewing honour to the distinguished man who is now with us. General Grant's eminent talents as a soldier and statesman, and his popularity while Chief Ruler of a great country, are known to us all. I think it may be said of him now, as it was said of Washington a century ago, that he is "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." His fame and the admiration and respect it excites is not confined to his own country, as the events of his present tour round the world will prove, and China should not be thought unwilling to welcome such a visitor. I thank the General for the honour he has conferred upon me. I thank you all, Gentlemen, for the pleasure you have given me to-day,—and I now ask you to join me in drinking General Grant's health and wishing him increasing fame and prosperity.

General Grant replied in the following words:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for the welcome I have received in Tientsin, which is only a repetition of the kindness that has been shown to me by the representatives of all nations since I came within the coasts of China. I am grateful to the Viceroy for the especial consideration which I have received at his hands. His history as a soldier and a statesman of the Chinese Empire has been known to me—as it is known to all at Home who have followed Chinese affairs for a quarter of a century, and I am glad to meet one who has rendered such great services to his country. My visit to China has been full of interest. I have learned a great deal of the civilization, the manners, the achievements and the industry of China that I had never known before. My visit to China has increased my estimate of the civilization and the character of the Chinese people, and I shall leave the country with increased feelings of friendship towards them, and a desire that they may be brought into relations of the closest commercial alliance and intercourse with the other nations. I trust that the Viceroy will sometime find it in his power to visit my country, when I shall be proud to return as far as I can the hospitality he has shown me. Again returning to you all—to the Viceroy whose guests we are, and to you who represent here the nations of Europe—my thanks for your courtesy, I ask you to join with me in a toast to the prosperity of China and the health of the Viceroy.

Both toasts were drunk standing.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the whole party assembled in a group, and were photographed, the General and the Viceroy sitting in the centre, with the foreign guests standing on the General's side and the Chinese on the Viceroy's side. The latter intends presenting each of his guests with a copy of the photograph.

At four p.m., General Grant and the other foreign guests retired, after thanking the Viceroy warmly for his most agreeable entertainment, the party returning in the Viceroy's launches.

The reception and subsequent festivities at Tientsin were certainly brilliant, and everything so far terminated happily.

At one p.m., on the 31st May, the party left Tientsin for Peking. The General, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Holcombe, took passage in a large mandarin boat, the remainder of the party being accommodated in a number of smaller boats.

Our correspondent concludes by saying that from Tung-chow he will send us a continuation of the narrative of the General's progress through the bends of the Peiho river, &c.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT AT PEKING.

General Grant, with his suite, escorted by one hundred cavalry soldiers, arrived in Peking on the 3rd June, at 12 o'clock noon, and went to the American Legation, where the Civil Prefect and Military Governor of the city welcomed him and tendered to him the hospitality of the capital.

In the course of the afternoon, several of the foreign representatives called on General Grant, and at 9 o'clock p.m., the American residents, with their ladies, by appointment, called at the United States Legation and presented to the General the following address, which was read by

the Rev. Doctor Martin:—

"*Address of American Citizens, resident in Peking, to General Ulysses Simson Grant, ex-President of the United States:*

"Sir,—Twenty years ago, the American flag for the first time entered the gates of this ancient Capital. For the greater part of that time your countrymen have been residing here under its protecting folds; and it is with feelings of no ordinary type that we gather ourselves beneath its shadow this day to welcome your arrival; because, to you, Sir, under God, it is due that its azure field has not been rent in fragments and its golden stars scattered to the winds of heaven. Having borne that banner through a career of victory which finds few parallels in the pages of history, it was your high privilege to gather round it, in newly-cemented union, the long discordant members of our National Family. Occupying the most exalted position to which it was possible for you to be elevated by the voice of a grateful people, your strength was in the justice and moderation of your administration—a force more potent than that of armed cohorts.

"After conferring on our country these inestimable benefits as its leader in War and its guide in the paths of Peace, we reflect with pride that you have shown the world how a great man can descend from a lofty station and yet carry with him the homage of the people and the admiration of mankind. As you travel from land to land, everywhere welcomed as the citizen of a wider commonwealth than that of our native country, we cannot forget that your visits to their shores possess an international character of which it is impossible to divest them.

"You are honoured as the highest representative of our country who has ever gone beyond her borders; and America is the more respected for having given birth to such a son.

"Your presence here to-day directs the attention of this venerable Empire to the great Republic from which you came; it will also have the effect of turning the eyes of our countrymen towards the teeming millions of Eastern Asia; and fervently do we trust that it will help to impress them with the obligations of justice and humanity in their dealings with the people of China.

"Your antecedents, Sir, leave us in no doubt as to the policy that would meet your approval. Hoping that your influence may contribute to the adjustment of difficulties which threaten to reach so disastrously our American interests in China; and that thereby you will add another to the many laurels that crown your brow, we hail your visit as both opportune and auspicious; and again, with one heart, we bid you welcome to the Capital of China."

Dr. Elmore, the Peruvian Minister, who graduated at the University of Virginia in the United States, was present with the Americans last night at the Legation, to bid welcome to General Grant.

To-day, all the members of the Tsung-li Yamên and the Grand Secretaries will call on General Grant officially, and to-morrow the General will meet Prince Kung at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Afterwards, he will visit the Tung-wen College, at the invitation of its President, Doctor Martin; and on Friday, the 6th, with some gentlemen of his suite he will leave for the Great Wall.

4th June.

GENERAL GRANT IN PEKING.

Peking, 5th June.

General Grant and his suite went early this morning to visit the Astronomical Observatory situated on the Eastern Wall of the Tartar City.

In the afternoon the General and a few gentlemen of his suite left the American Legation for the Tsung-li Yamên. On arrival the General was received very courteously by Prince Kung, the Regent of the Empire, on the threshold of a grand Hall used only on extraordinary occasions, in which Hall an exquisite collation (Chinese style) was prepared. General Grant took a seat in front of Prince Kung, having at his right Mr. J. Russell Young and at his left the interpreter of the American Legation, Mr. Chester Holcombe. The conversation, which lasted over an hour, was of a very cordial character, Prince Kung and the ex-President talking together in a very friendly way. General Grant told Prince Kung very plainly that the sooner China adopts modern innovations, such as railroads and telegraphs, the better it will be for the country and for her countless millions of people.

Mr. J. Russell Young travels in company with General Grant as a friend and also as a historiographer. Therefore the book which will be written about this voyage *autour du monde* will be very valuable as coming from the pen of a man who since 1868 has occupied a prominent position in the front rank of American journalism.

About half-past four o'clock General Grant took leave of Prince Kung and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên, and was met at the gate by Dr. W. A. P. Martin, the President of the Peking College, and conducted to the Examination Hall, or Assembly Room, of the College, where all the Europeans and Chinese professors, four proctors and one hundred Chinese students in gala dress, were waiting to welcome the illustrious visitor. After due marks of respect and esteem had been paid to him, a Chinese student, named Wen Su, a member of a Manchu family, read the following elaborate address composed by the students themselves:—

"Sir,—We have long heard your name, but never dreamed that we would have an opportunity to look on your face.

"Formerly the people of your Southern States rebelled against your Government, and nearly obtained possession of the land; but through your ability in leading the national forces the rebel chief was captured and the country tranquilized.

"Having commanded a million of them and survived a hundred battles, your merit was recognized as the highest in your own land, and your name became known in every quarter of the globe.

"Raised to the Presidency by the voice of a grateful people, you laid aside the arts of war, and sought only to achieve the victories of peace. The people enjoyed tranquillity; commerce flourished, manufactures revived; and the whole nation became daily more wealthy and powerful. Your achievements as a civil ruler are equally great with your military triumphs.

"Now that you have resigned the Presidency, you employ leisure in visiting different parts of the world; and the people of all nations and all ranks welcome your arrival. It requires a fame like yours to produce effects like these. We, the students of this college, are very limited in our attainments; but all men love the wise and respect the virtuous; we therefore feel honoured by this opportunity of standing in your presence.

"It is our sincere hope that another term of Presidency may come to you, not only that your own nation may be benefitted, but that our countrymen resident in America may also enjoy the blessings of your protection.

(Signed) Wang Fing-tsao,
Tutor in Mathematics.
Weng Hsu,
Tutor in English.
Na Lang,
Tutor in English.

"On behalf of the Students of the Tung-wen College, Peking, Kwang Sü 5th year, 4 moon, 16 day (5th June, 1879.)"

General Grant received a written copy of this address from the hands of the student, Mr. Wen Su, and made a short but very adequate reply, complimenting the students on their progress and exhorting them to continue to study under the able guidance of their worthy President and Professors. The General also expressed his satisfaction to Dr. Martin.

At about five o'clock Dr. Martin conducted the General through the various departments of the College, including a chemical laboratory and museum newly erected, also a printing office, in which seven presses are actively employed in doing Government work and printing books prepared in the College. The General saw there an edition of "The autograph poems of the Emperors of the Tatsing, or reigning dynasty," also a translation of the "Code Napoleon," made by Professor Billequin, assisted by some of the students; and an English Grammar, translated by a student, Mr. Wang, of Shanghai. The press and the College appear to be working together very effectively for the cause of progress in China.

A grand dinner and reception took place in the evening at the American Legation in honor of General and Mrs. Grant. The guests were:—Mr. von Brandt, the German Minister; Doctor Elmore, the Peruvian Minister; Signor Padroni Delulla, the Italian Minister; Mr. Paternotre, Chargé d'Affaires for France; Mr. Milbanke, of the British Legation; Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Doctor and Mrs. Martin, and others.

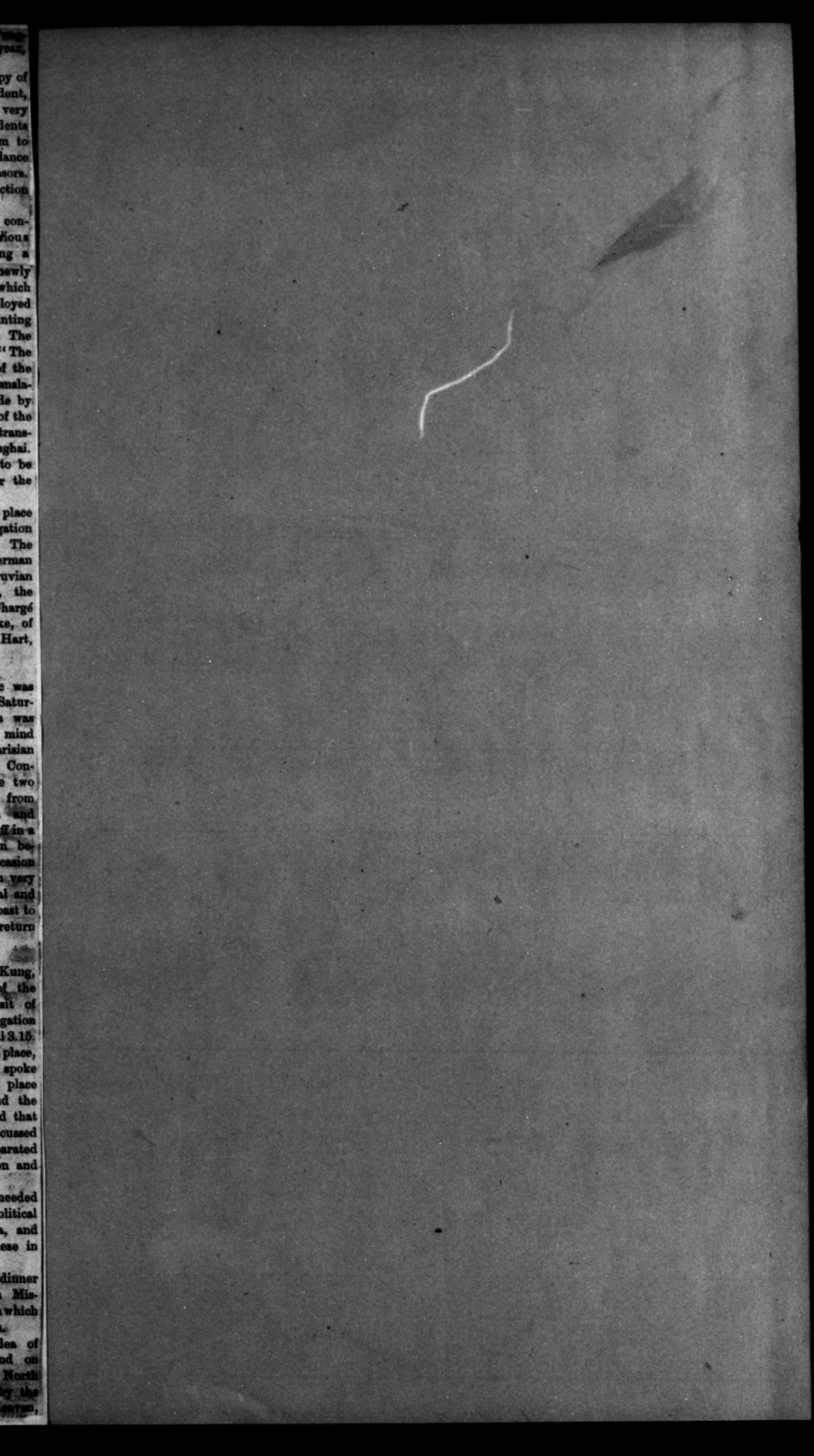
Another grand dinner diplomatic was given at the Peruvian Legation on Saturday, the 7th instant. The *menu* was composed of all that the fertile mind and good taste of a first-class Parisian cook could suggest and prepare. Conspicuous among the delicacies were two large fortresses *en nougat*, flying from their high towers the Peruvian and American flags. Everything passed off in a pleasant and brilliant manner from beginning to end. The speech for the occasion was delivered by Dr. Elmore, who, in very appropriate words, welcomed General and Mrs. Grant, and then proposed a toast to their health with wishes for their safe return to the United States.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., Prince Kung, in company with four Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên, returned the visit of General Grant at the American Legation precisely at 2 p.m., and remained until 3.15. It was in this way, and at this time and place, that the private interview of which I spoke in my previous correspondence took place between the American General and the Chinese Prince, and it is understood that matters of high importance were discussed by the two statesmen. They separated with marks of reciprocal satisfaction and respect.

Will all this give a new and much-needed impulse to the commercial and political relations between America and China, and between Irish-Americans and Chinese in California?

On Monday, the 9th, a temperance dinner was to be given to the American Missionaries at the American Legation, in which General Grant and suite were to join.

General Grant gave up the idea of a journey to the Great Wall, and on the 9th, instead of going out by the North Gate towards the Wall, he left by the South Gate to visit the Temple of Heaven,



the grandest monument of Paganism in China.

Departure from Peking.

General Grant and a numerous suite left Peking at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. for Tungchow, at which place the boats in the river Peiho were ready to convey the entire party down to Tientsin, after a very happy but very hot sojourn of eight days in the capital of China.

General Grant will remain a few days in Tientsin for the purpose of further conference with the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. He will again be the guest of Mr. O. N. Denny, United States Consul at that port.

US Consulate Gmo
Shanghai China
Jolowers Work
Enclosure No. 80.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL GRANT AT TIENTSIN.

General Grant, Mrs. Grant, and party, arrived at Tientsin at 6.30 p.m. on the 27th May, on board the *Ashuelot*, after having been detained two hours or more in the tortuous Peiho, through getting on a mud-bank.

The General's reception was a striking one, and did the Northern Settlement great credit, notwithstanding a slight hitch in the first part of the programme, caused, it is asserted, by the unexpected interference of an official who certainly ought to have kept himself within the limits of his own duties. However, he shall be nameless, because of the undoubted success of the after arrangements.

The original arrangements were that the *Ashuelot* was to arrive at the bar dressed in colours, so that the Viceroy Li Hung-chang's officials sent to welcome General Grant, as well as the officers of the forts and gunboats, might know exactly when to commence the ceremonial, which was of course to begin with salutes of 21 guns from the ships. Further more, the *Ashuelot* was to have hoisted the Chinese national flag and salute with 21 guns. With this was to have ended this part of the reception, and then the Viceroy's representatives were to have gone on board the *Ashuelot* to present His Excellency's letter of welcome, and extend the hand, or "chin-chin," of friendship to the General on his arrival in this part of Asia. Next, on arriving at the forts, with the Viceroy's gunboats leading the way, the forts were to salute the General with 21 guns, the soldiers forming up and presenting arms as the vessels passed by. The same ceremony was to have been observed at Hsü Ching, and more salutes were to be fired at Tientsin by the Chinese gunboats.

All this was fully and finally arranged as per programme, and the Viceroy had decided to come down himself in his steam yacht, go on board the *Ashuelot*, and welcome the General in person before he landed. But much of this arrangement was dislocated, partly because of unavoidable accidents, as will be seen below.

At Tientsin itself, much preparation was made to give the General a suitable and joyous reception. The Municipal Council erected a fine shed on the Bund and dressed it gaily with flags and bunting, while chairs and seats were placed on one side for the accommodation of the Chinese officials, similar provision being made on the other side for the Consuls, the ladies, and the members of the foreign community generally. It will thus be seen that nothing was left undone, as far as the resources of the Settlement would go, to make the General's welcome hearty and unanimous.

At the U.S. Consulate there was erected a spacious matshed in the form of a T, extending from the front gate of the compound to the front door of the Consulate itself, being parallel with the front of the house and crossing the whole width of the compound. This shed was constructed in Chinese style, and along both sides were placed stages, four tiers high, covered with mats and turkey red cloth, besides being decorated with upwards of 1,000 pots of the finest flowers that could be obtained in Tientsin, affording one of the largest floral exhibitions ever seen in the Far East—the neighbouring gentry and native flower-men lending all their public and private stocks to make up the show. The shed was also finely adorned with flags and coloured cloth and festooned with bunting, with wreaths of evergreens and stars formed with evergreens, the initials "U.S.G." being conspicuously placed, meeting the eye both outside and inside the shed. The flags of all the nations having a Consul at Tientsin or representative in China waved from the roof, the whole place, together with the wall surrounding the compound being hung with Chinese ornamental lanterns of coloured horn and glass. In the evening the Consulate was illuminated.

Such was the preparation made by our little community to receive the foremost man of the age, but now comes the chapter of accidents:—When the *Ashuelot* came up to the bar, her captain, it appears, had not been told what the arrangements were, and as it was then high water, he steamed his vessel right across and up to the forts, without hoisting a signal, dressing ship, or giving the least notice of the General's arrival—passing the Viceroy's gunboats, having on board His Excellency's representatives, together with Mr. O. N. Denny, U.S. Consul, and Mr. C. Dillon, Consul for France and, as Senior Consul, representing the entire Consular body. The *Ashuelot* fired no salute even, as was agreed upon; and the General commanding the forts, frightened nearly out of his wits at these untoward omissions of vital parts of the programme, began to blaze away on his own account, and continued until he had fired the regulation number of 21 guns from the North fort, then 21 from the South fort, and next 21 from the gunboats lying off the forts. All these salutes were returned gun for gun by the *Ashuelot*, which then steamed on, not waiting to be boarded by any of the officials, and leaving the Viceroy's high representatives and Messrs. Denny and Dillon still outside the bar! The soldiers forming the garrisons of the forts, turned out under arms, with flags, &c., and presented arms.

At Hsü Ching, the forts also saluted with 21 guns, the troops again lining the banks and presenting arms, making a fine display, the salute being again returned by the *Ashuelot*.

Meanwhile, the Viceroy's gunboats, which had been ordered to lead the way, having, as before stated, the chief officials on board, were miles behind, but making most frantic efforts to overtake the General and assume the forward position assigned them. They only succeeded through the accident of the *Ashuelot* running on shore, where she had to remain for two honrs, and so enabled them to come up. Here Messrs. Denny and Dillon boarded the *Ashuelot*, accompanied by the high Chinese dignitary representing the Viceroy, and welcomed the General and party—no salutes, however, being accorded them.

In the meantime, the telegraph had notified H.E. the Viceroy and Messrs. Pethick and Detring that the *Ashuelot* had passed Taku at seven a.m., and would probably arrive at Tientsin about 11.30. The Viceroy arrived promptly to time, as well as the whole community—in fact, most of them, it is said, turned out without their breakfast, and waited patiently for the General's arrival—and wait they did, until 5.30 p.m., about which time the *Ashuelot* arrived. The gunboats saluted with 21 guns, the Viceroy went on board to greet the General, and remained a full hour, when His Excellency withdrew.

The General landed shortly afterwards, and was enthusiastically received. The usual complimentary speeches were made by Mr. G. Detring, as Chairman of the Municipal Council, and by the Senior Consul, Mr. C. Dillon; after which the General and party were escorted to the U.S. Consulate, and so ended General Grant's reception at the Northern port of Tientsin.

GENERAL GRANT IN NOR CHINA.

In the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 2 we gave an account of the rece General Grant at Tientsin, and y morning a sketch appeared in our of the General's voyage up the Pei *en route* to Peking. Yesterday we were fortunate enough to rece our indefatigable correspondent, budget of information respecting tinguished traveller's progress, fr we compile the following narrative

It is only right, however, that at the Taku bar and forts, the non-firing of the pre-arrang should be explained. It has been torily shown to H.E. the Vic everything was ready on board the and they were only waiting to arr proper place—that is, near enou heard—but the General in char forts, seeing the *Ashuelot* steaming mark given him to commence his salutes, of course commenced away, as previously stated. A everything was in order, as de the former narrative.

It was said in our first repo General's reception at Tientsin Viceroy made the first call. the case, and Mr. Consul Denny, ducing General Grant to the Vi board the *Ashuelot*, where H.E. said—General Grant, I now have anticipated pleasure of introducing China's greatest General and H.E. Grand Secretary and Viceroy

The Viceroy gave the General and hearty welcome.

After the above introduction, already written you, the General roy had a pleasant conversation one hour.

The party shortly afterwards and were received as before

Mr. G. Detring as Chairman Municipal Council, was spoken said—General,—The number of at this port is but a small cannot offer to you anything brilliant receptions which have the progress of Your Excellency the Globe. However, they have me to tell you on the occ your setting foot on this sh they, too, highly appreciate wh your past eventful and glorio you did for the sake of humani dom, and progress, in leading Republic through war to victory The English, French, Germans, and other nationalities forming munity, gladly join their Americ residents in wishing to Your Exce Mrs. Grant a hearty welcome.

General Grant's reply was low a tone that it was scarcely He spoke, of course, to Mr. Det was understood by those around him, and the Tientsin community him, for the reception they had g also expressing the great pleasure meeting them.

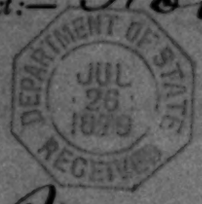
The Viceroy was delighted b on the General on board the and returned home saying he oured by having paid the On the following day, H.E. his officials in steam-launches the General and suite to his and at 3.30 p.m., the Viceroy launch left the *Ashuelot*, having General Grant, Mr. Pethick,

delivery 8/79. Sir Wood.

No. 21] June 14th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— "Foreign Relations 1871



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requests copy of Foreign Relations 1871.

No. 81

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 17th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request the State Department to furnish this Consulate-General with a copy of the "Foreign Relations of the United States for 1871."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank H. Hall

Consul-General



Cable

Payson.
State Department.
Washington.

Can Consular clerk be assigned here? If necessary, shall I nominate or will Department send?

Bailey.
Shanghai.

Recd June 20. 1879.

more responsibility resting upon him than if he were associated with others, and he made a more attentive inspection in consequence. After making a very careful survey of the cask without finding any chafe, scratches or indentations, he asked Mr. Papps if he had anything to say why decision should not be given against him. He asked him to point out any signs or traces to show that the cask had been struck or had received violence in any way, and Mr. Papps could not point out any such marks. In his opinion the leakage was attributable to the warping of the wood at the head of the cask and not to any violence or fault of stowing, and he made an award accordingly.

Neither Mr. Papps nor Mr. Burrows had any questions to ask the witness, and this concluded the evidence.

His LORDSHIP said, having regard to the evidence which had been adduced, he thought there must be judgment for the defendants. It appeared to him that it was pretty clearly proved that the plaintiff assented to Captain Tucker as the sole arbitrator, and the award was given against him. Apart, however, from this, having regard to the evidence, it seemed that the damage was the result of the warping of the head of the cask and not the result of improper stowage. Therefore, on two grounds, he thought, the defendants were entitled to judgment, which would be in their favour.

It was understood that costs would follow the result.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 18th June.

Before G. FRENCH, Esq., *Chief Justice.*

T. M. BUNSAKU *v.* T. W. CONSTABLE.

Defendant is an able seaman on board the *Forward Ho*, and plaintiff, who keeps a Japanese Hotel on the Soochow Creek, sought to recover the sum of $25 on a promissory note for damage to a target by a revolver shot.

The case was before the Court on the previous day, when it was adjourned because the plaintiff objected to take an oath and there was no interpreter present. An interpreter was now in attendance, but he was unable to administer the usual caution to the plaintiff, and the case, in consequence, was further adjourned.

20th June.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq.

T. M. BUNSAKU *v.* T. W. CONSTABLE.

This case has been twice previously before the Court. Plaintiff keeps a Japanese Hotel on the Soochow Creek and he claims from the defendant, who was an able seaman on board the barque *Forward Ho*, the sum of $25, alleged to be due on a promissory note, for damage done to a target by a revolver shot. On the last occasion the Chief Justice adjourned the case owing tothe difficulty of administering the usual caution to speak the truth to the plaintiff through an interpreter.

The USHER now deposed that when he went on board the *Forward Ho* to serve the notice of the present hearing on the defendant, the chief mate told him that defendant left the vessel on the previous night, and had taken his bedding and clothing with him. Subsequently he ascertained that the defendant had left in the ship *Kinclune*.

His HONOUR, under these circumstances, could do nothing, and ordered the fees paid to be remitted to the plaintiff.

21st June.

CHANG-YUE *v.* EDMUND PALLISTER.

This was a claim for $62.50, for work done and material supplied.

Defendant did not appear after being called by the Usher three times at the door of the Court.

The USHER proved personal service of the summons, but as he had not taken a copy of it His Honour ordered another summons to be issued to be made returnable on Wednesday next.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 16th June.

Before G. FRENCH, Esq., *Chief Justice.*

R. (POLICE) *v.* WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Drunkenness.

Prisoner is an able seaman on board the British ship *Beechardass Ambaidass*, and he was charged with being drunk and incapable on the Broadway, Hongkew.

On Saturday he was before the Court, charged with a similar offence, when he was ordered to be put on board the ship if she was still in harbour, and if she had sailed he was to go to prison for fourteen days. It was explained that he was taken on board the ship by a constable, but shortly afterwards he was on shore again and went to the Hongkew Police Station and reported that the mate had ordered him off the ship. He made a similar statement to the Usher of the Court. He was told to return on board, and that, as he was on the articles of the ship, the mate could not order him away and he was to stay and see the Captain. Instead of returning on board, however, he got drunk, and was found incapable in the street.

He now said he was not in a fit state to go to sea, having been badly ruptured.

His LORDSHIP ordered him to be put on board if the vessel was still in port, and if she had sailed he was to be imprisoned for one month.

19th June.

R. (POLICE) *v.* PHILIP LUCAS.

Assault. Do Chinese attack Foreigners?

Prisoner is an able seaman belonging to the crew of the barque *Kinclune*, and he was charged with assaulting a Chinaman, in Hongkew, on the previous evening.

Prisoner admitted having struck the Chinaman, but said he had been attacked and robbed by six or seven natives. They had robbed him of $2, two keys, his knife and pocket handkerchief.

Mr. STRIPLING, in answer to his Lordship, said he did not think the prisoner's statement was true.

His LORDSHIP said he had been told, but not judicially, of Europeans being attacked by Chinese.

Mr. STRIPLING replied that foreigners were sometimes assaulted in houses of bad repute by the natives, but there had not been a case of highway robbery—a foreigner attacked in the streets for several years past—not since 1875, he believed. Seeing that the prisoner had nearly $2 in his possession when arrested, if he had been robbed of his knife and keys, it was strange the thieves did not take every cent he had. Foreigners sometimes represented that they had been robbed when they had not. He remembered a most glaring case of the kind. A foreigner went to the Central Police Station and reported that he had been set upon in the street by natives armed with swords and sticks, and that he had been robbed of several sovereigns, and it so happened that the very same foreigner had been searched in his presence about an hour previously at the Hongkew Police Station and he had not a cent on him, proving that his statement was altogether false.

His LORDSHIP said that might be so, but all foreigners were not alike, and his informant was a person whose word he could rely upon. However, they would hear what the prosecutor had to say in this case.

Prisoner said the Chinaman pushed against him, and thinking that he was one of the men who had robbed him he struck him.

Prosecutor was then cautioned. He stated that he was a carpenter living in Hongkew, and about eleven o'clock on the previous night he was walking with two friends in the Broadway, near the Church, when the prisoner, who was with two other foreigners, came up to him and struck him on the face. He did not speak to, or push the prisoner, before he was struck, and he did not know why the prisoner struck him.

The two friends who were with the prisoner gave confirmatory testimony, both of them stating that the prisoner received no provocation whatever.

Police Constable BARNSTON, who arrested the prisoner, said he had been drinking but was capable of taking care of himself.

Prisoner had nothing further to say.

His LORDSHIP ordered him to pay a fine of $3 and the costs.

Prisoner said he had no money. He only shipped on the *Kinclune* on the previous day, when he received an advance of $22, $18 of which he had spent in clothing.

His LORDSHIP told him he would either have to find the money or go to gaol for fourteen days.

R. (SING FEH-MIN) *v.* AH LEE.

Assault.

Prisoner is a Malay staying at a boarding house in Hongkew, and he was charged with assaulting the prosecutor, who sells fruit in the street.

The evidence was to the effect that the prisoner went up to the prosecutor's stall and asked the price of some fruit. He sampled it and handed it round among the crowd, and when prosecutor remonstrated with him he struck him three or four times in the face, knocking him down. The blows were of such force as to leave marks on the prosecutor's face.

Prisoner, in defence, denied that he struck the prosecutor, alleging that it was some other person in the crowd, but called no witnesses to substantiate his statement.

His LORDSHIP sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

20th June.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq.

R. (Police) *v.* EDWARD TURNBULL.

Furious Driving.

Prisoner, who is an engineer staying at the Temperance Hall, was charged with being drunk and driving furiously and carelessly along the Broadway, Hongkew, on Thursday night.

He admitted the offence, saying he had been for a drive and got a drop of drink too much.

Fined $1 and the costs.

21st June.

R. (SIN-CHANG) *v.* ALFRED SILVERTHORNE.

Assault.

Defendant keeps the Eureka Hotel, Hongkew, and he was summoned for assaulting the complainant, who is a street coolie.

Complainant's evidence was to the effect that he and five other coolies were engaged by the defendant's boy to remove some furniture. The boy paid them 300 *cash* but the coolies wanted 100 *cash* each, and while they were pressing their claim in the passage of the hotel, defendant interfered, ordered them to leave the house, and threw the *cash* into the street. Complainant alleged that the defendant struck at his head with the *cash*, and that in guarding off the blow one of his fingers was hurt.

Defendant said the coolies were making a disgraceful row in the house, and he admitted turning them out and throwing the *cash* after them, but he said he did not intend to hit the complainant with it.

His WORSHIP told him he was justified in turning the coolies out of his house when they were creating a disturbance, but he thought he had used more violence in doing so than was necessary and he would have to pay $1.50 for the cost of the summons.

H.M. REGISTRY OFFICE OF SHIPPING.

Shanghai, 21st June.

Before W. DONALD SPENCE, Esq., *Acting Registrar of Shipping.*

Minutes of an enquiry into the supposed death by drowning of Thos. Hesson, a fireman belonging to the s.s. "Stentor" held at H.M. Consulate.

Shanghai, 21st June, 1879.

Letter from John Kirkpatrick, master of *Stentor*, to H.M. Consul, reporting absence without leave from *Stentor* of Thos. Hesson, fireman :—

S.S. *Stentor*, Shanghai,
20th June, 1879.

H.M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that Thomas Hesson, fireman, has absented himself from the ship, and is now on shore, the ship leaving.

I am, your obedient servant,
JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
Master.

The following declarations were made :—

Frederick Clark, master of the *Lady Louise*, declares as follows :—On the 19th, my vessel was at the Hongkew Wharf. About 8.30 p.m., I was writing in the cabin, when I heard my dog making a noise on deck, and all the officers being absent I went to see what was the matter. I saw a man sitting on the outside rail, at the break of the poop. He began to apologise for making a noise, and said he belonged to the *Stentor* and wanted to get off to his ship. He did not appear to be drunk then, but I had seen him several times on the wharf during the afternoon drinking a bottle of grog with a crowd of coolies round him. He said "I think I shall swim off." I said, "Don't talk foolishly; you will be drowned if you attempt it, the tide is running so strongly." I turned round to speak to the steward, and when I looked at the man again, he was in the act of jumping overboard. He was gone before I could get near him. He had all his clothes on, boots, &c. I sang out for a sampan, and called my watchman to run down to the steamer lying next below us to try and catch him there. I could not get a sampan. In less than two minutes he was 100 yards away, swimming powerfully, and singing. I soon lost sight of him; and the watchman returned, saying nothing had been seen or heard of him. There was a strong ebb tide running. He was a tall man, with small black whiskers and beard.

I declare the above to be true.

F. Clarke,
Master "Lady Louise."

Ebenezer Thompson, steward of the *Lady Louise*, declared—I had been on the wharf on the evening of the 19th June. I returned to the ship about 8.30 p.m., and heard the Capt. speaking to a strange man, whom I did not know, on the side of the ship furthest away from the wharf. I heard the man say he was bound to go to his ship, pointing to a steamer in the river. The Captain tried to persuade him to come out of the dangerous position he was sitting in. He said he was going to swim to the *Stentor* and asked the Captain if he would throw him a rope if he wanted it. The Captain advised him several times not to attempt to swim. I said, "You stupid man, you can't get to your ship that way," when all at once he said, "I'm off," and jumped into the river. Captain Clarke shouted for a sampan, but could not get one. The night watchman came forward and was going to jump after the man, but the Captain told him to go down to the next steamer and try to get a boat lowered. Our boats were all turned in. I could see the man was sinking. He was of dark complexion, and about 5 ft. 9 in. in height. I do not know his name.

I declare this to be true.

Ebenezer Thompson.

IN THE U.S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 16th June.

Before D. H. Bailey, Esq., *Consul-General, sitting as Judge;* and
R. F. Eastlack and Captain Steel, *Associates.*

Frank Reid *v.* Messrs. Olyphant and Co.

Mr. J. J. Henderson appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. E. Wainewright appeared for the defendants.

This case was before the Court in February last, when it was adjourned till the 2nd June to afford an opportunity for the parties to communicate with members of the firm of Messrs. Olyphant and Co. now resident in New York. Plaintiff claimed Tls. 3,863 alleged to be due for salary, and for living, travelling and other expenses. A large portion of the claim was based upon an agreement alleged to have been made in or about the year 1872, and another large portion of the claim was based upon an agreement made with one or more of the defendants in New York; and the adjournment was to obtain information from New York in respect to these agreements. On the 2nd June the hearing was further adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Henderson, at the outset, read the petition filed on behalf of the plaintiff, which was published in the *North-China Daily News* on the 2nd February. He then went on to explain that the plaintiff had been associated with Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s firm since 1864. There were two contracts on which he based his claim. One of these two contracts was in operation from the 10th November, 1872, to the 30th June, 1874, and under it he claimed a balance of unpaid wages of Tls. 1,150. The second agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and one of the partners of the firm in New York, and under it he served the defendants from the 30th June, 1878, to December last. His salary was at the rate of Tls. 2,800 per annum, together with all his living and travelling expenses, and under this agreement he claimed for unpaid expenses and salary, the sum of Tls. 2,713,11. Defendants in their answer denied the statement that the plaintiff had been continuously in their service from the time he first joined the house in 1864. They acknowledged that since June, 1878, plaintiff had been in their service as clerk, and that he was to be paid Tls. 2,800 per annum, which they said was to cover his living expenses as well as salary. Plaintiff denied that the Tls. 2,800 per annum were to cover his salary, and living and travelling expenses; it was only his salary, and the question to be decided under this agreement was whether he was only entitled to Tls. 2,800, or whether in addition he was entitled to living and travelling expenses also. He (Mr. Henderson) was in a position to prove that before the agreement was made plaintiff, as simple salary, was receiving Tls. 2,800, and had his board and lodging provided, and that subsequently other arrangements were made by which he was to receive the Tls. 2,800 as salary, and be paid his travelling and living expenses in addition. Defendants admitted that the travelling expenses were to be paid, but said they had been paid, and in their answer alleged that the plaintiff was indebted to them in the sum of Tls. 796.71, which he should show was not the case.

The Plaintiff was then called and examined at great length, giving an outline of his career since he entered the services of the firm in 1864. There were certain agreements previous to the fall of 1872, which it was not necessary to refer to, if the defendants withdrew their statement that he had not been continuously in their service. He knew that they referred to a period in 1869 when he was north at Saghalien, but he could prove by the books of the house that he was credited with salary for that time; in fact he had never been out of the employ of the house for a single day. When he returned to Shanghai in November, 1872, Mr. Hayes, who was then in charge of the house, informed him that he did not require his services any longer, but he made him an allowance for living expenses. He remained at the office and did such work as was required from time to time, and finally in February, 1873, he made an agreement with Mr. Hayes whereby he was to be paid a certain salary, and it was expressly stipulated that the salary was to be retrospective, so that he could be able to say he had never been out of the house. This was agreed to by Mr. Hayes, and plaintiff was paid from November, 1872. The plaintiff then read the letter which he sent in Feb. last to Mr. Hayes, one of the partners in New York, stating the terms of the verbal agreement between them, and asking his confirmation of the facts. He next read Mr. Hayes' reply, which was to the effect that it was out of the question to think that he should remember what happened between six and seven years ago, and at a distance of thousands of miles; all salaries, he said, were written off monthly, and he could not understand how Mr. Reid had failed to receive anything which had been credited to him. The plaintiff then stated that the explanation of the agreement as given in his letter was correct, and he would swear to it. It was agreed that he should receive Tls. 180 a month, and that it was to be retrospective to the time he returned from Saghalien. Mr. Hayes left before witness discovered he had not been credited with part of this salary, and no one else than Mr. Hayes knew personally about that agreement, as Mr. Hayes was the managing partner at the time the agreement was made. He spoke of it to Mr. Talbot Olyphant, who admitted the claim which he made, viz., the balance of Tls. 50 a month from the time he returned from the north. Mr. Olyphant said he would refer it to the house at New York. Witness did not know that any allowance was made by Mr. Olyphant of Tls. 25 a month, until he received a letter to that effect, two weeks before he wrote to Mr. Hayes in February last. The amount which became due under this agreement was Tls. 1,150. Witness then read a letter which he wrote to Mr. W. W. Parkin, a member of the firm in New York, in regard to the last verbal agreement made between plaintiff and Mr. Parkin in New York in 1878, by which he was to be allowed Tls. 2,800 per annum, and to have all travelling and other expenses paid while travelling through Asia. Mr. Parkin in his reply said he understood that while Mr. Reid was in the United States, he was to receive the same salary as he had been receiving in China, Tls. 2,800, less Tls. 1,000 which was for mess allowance when here; and he understood that the salary would be continued on the plaintiff's arrival in China, with any actual expenses incurred in travelling for the firm, but that private expenses for living were not to be included. He also read a letter sent to Mr. Talbot Olyphant, and his reply, in regard to the salary under the last agreement, Mr. Olyphant saying that he always considered that the salary was Tls. 1,800, and the Tls. 1,000 additional for expenses, although all was for convenience called salary. Mr. Olyphant said he never contemplated that the plaintiff was to receive Tls. 2,800 as salary and allowances over and above that. Witness held that the amount due to him under the last agreement was Tls. 2,713, and Tls. 1,150 under the other. He was not discharged on account of any fault on his part. He was discharged on the 19th December, 1878. He had not had any employment since that time, except what he had done for himself.

The Court then adjourned.

On resuming in the afternoon, the plaintiff, in cross-examination by Mr. Wainewright, stated he first came to Shanghai in a ship belonging to Messrs. Olyphant and Co. He was engaged in New York, but not for any particular term. When he went to Saghalien he did not consider himself in the service of the firm, but soon after his arrival there he did business for them, and subsequently accepted an appointment as their agent, which terminated on his return to Shanghai. He was examined at some length as to his monetary transactions with the firm, and asserted that he had never received money from them he had not returned.

Mr. J. O. Fuller, who had kept the books of Messrs. Olyphant and Co. for six years, was next called, and proved that some of the items in the statement of accounts submitted by the defendants were different to the wording of the entries in the books.

This concluded the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, and the Court then adjourned.

17th June.

Before D. H. Bailey, Esq., *Consul-General, sitting as Judge;* and
E. W. Rice and C. J. Ashley, *Associates.*

Messrs. P. K. Dumaresq and D. Weld *v.* F. P. Knight, Receiver of the Estate of Edwin Maurice Smith.

This case was before the Court on the 29th May. The Court took time to consider its decision, and to-day delivered the following

Judgment :—

The Court said—The claim in this case, for compensation in making an inventory and appraisal of the estate of the late Edwin Maurice Smith, is Taels 5,253.04, being at the rate of 5 per cent. on the value of the personal property and one-sixth of one per cent. on the real estate.

The statute does not fix the sum to be allowed for such service—the rule, therefore, must be on the *quantum meruit*.

In my view Taels 1,000 each would be a reasonable compensation, but that view is not inflexible, and as the Associates are of the opinion that the sum should be somewhat larger, we have agreed to fix the compensation at 2½ per cent. on the personal property, and the sum of Taels 400 each on the real estate, making the compensation allowed to each to be Taels 1,190.08, and judgment will be entered accordingly.

I fully recognise the thoroughness, the faithfulness and the value of plaintiffs' services in the matter of the inventory, &c., &c.,

but I cannot bring myself to think that the full amount of their claim should be allowed, and the Associates are of the same opinion.

18th June.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., *Consul-General, sitting as Judge;* and R. F. EASTLACK and Captain STEEL, *Associates.*

FRANK REID v. Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Mr. J. J. HENDERSON appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT appeared for the defendants.

This case was adjourned from Monday, when the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff was completed.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT now proceeded with the defendants' case, remarking that it was his intention to examine only one witness, Mr. Seamen. The nature of the defence, he thought, was pretty well shown by the answer, and he would reserve the observations he had to make on the case until after he had called his witness.

Mr. SEAMAN was then sworn. He deposed that he became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Olyphant and Co. in July 1874 or 1873—he was not sure which year it was. He made no arrangements with Mr. Reid personally, and only knew from hearsay what his engagements with the firm were. He knew that for nine months from the 1st April, 1873, Mr. Reid was credited with Tls. 100 per month, and he had never heard that Mr. Reid had claimed to be credited with Tls. 150 per month for that period. When Mr. Reid went to New York, in 1877, he had no positive agreement with the firm. It had not been arranged when he started that he should return. When Mr. Reid returned, he (witness) was not in Shanghai. Subsequently Mr. Reid told him that his salary was to be Tls. 2,800 per annum. Mr. Reid did not tell him that he was to have a mess allowance in addition to that. The first intimation he had of such an allowance was when this suit was instituted. He understood that the Tls. 2,800 was to cover everything. If Mr. Reid had been sent to Canton or Foochow, where he would board in the house, he should have considered he was not entitled to the full amount of Tls. 2,800. There was no arrangement between the firm and their employés as to passage Home. The firm did not pay Mr. Reid's passage when he went Home in 1877, and as far as he knew the firm did not pay his passage out again. It was not the usual thing for the firm to pay passages Home for their employés. The original entries in the books relating to Mr. Reid's salary were made by Mr. Fuller, without his knowledge, and subsequently he ordered them to be corrected.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT read the correspondence which had passed between Mr. Seaman and the partners in New York in reference to the case.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT, in addressing the Court on behalf of the defendants, first alluded to the observations made by Mr. Henderson, in opening the case, as to the statements in the answer, remarking that they were entirely uncalled for and rather highly coloured, inasmuch as the evidence of Mr. Reid himself fully bore out the statements that were made. The second paragraph of the answer denied that Mr. Reid had been continuously in the employ of the firm of Messrs. Olyphant and Co. since he first joined it. When Mr. Reid returned from Saghalien he had no engagement with the firm, as he himself had admitted; he was told that he was not wanted but was granted an allowance for his board and allowed to live in the house, but it was not until the following March or April that he was given an appointment; and when he went Home in 1877 it could not be said he was in the service of the firm; therefore the statements complained of were perfectly true. The case divided itself into questions connected with two separate accounts attached to the petition, and he would deal separately with them upon the evidence that had been produced before the Court. The first account went back to the year 1872, and in point of fact a portion of it must be considered barred by the Statute. At all events it was a very ancient claim to say the least of it, and was to be viewed with a certain amount of suspicion, a stale claim of this kind being one that the Court should look more narrowly into than one that had just accrued. Plaintiff's story was that Mr. Hayes, after allowing him to live in the house from November, 1872, when he returned from Saghalien, to April, 1873, proposed to give him a salary of Tls. 150 per month, and for the purpose of allowing Mr. Reid to say that his connection with the house had not been broken, in a fit of noble generosity, he made him a present of over Tls. 600. This was to enable Mr. Reid to look back on a continuous period of service, but it did not seem to him a very mercantile transaction—he thought merchants were not in the habit of making presents of Tls. 600 without they got something in return, and here they got nothing except the consolation to Mr. Reid that his connection with the house had not been broken. On the face of it, the thing was hardly probable. The only evidence, he maintained, that Mr. Reid's salary was to be Tls. 150 per month was that given by Mr. Reid himself. When Mr. Hayes was appealed to he had forgotten all about it, and the books of the firm contradicted Mr. Reid's assertion. It was in evidence that on the 23rd August, 1873, a compradore order was given for Tls. 1,116.41, which was the exact balance, according to the books, due to Mr. Reid on that date, which was inconsistent with the theory that he was entitled to a salary of Tls. 150 per month, from the previous November. And, again, there was the loan of Tls. 750 on the 31st December, 1875. Mr. Reid applied for a loan of Tls. 750 from the very gentleman he had said he was urging to recognise this claim, Mr. Hayes, and the claim, if it had been allowed would have put him in such a position that he would not have required the loan. But in preference to obtaining a settlement of his claim, he made a favour of the loan and got the money, and it was in evidence that he repaid it in April and May, 1877, and said nothing about his claim against the house for a larger amount. The natural course would have been for him to have at that time brought the matter to a settlement, and not having done so it raised a strong presumption that Mr. Reid then regarded his claim as not worth anything, and that the partners concerned would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Reid's conduct, to say the least of it, was inconsistent with the reality of the thing; and this portion of the claim rested between his statement and what was shown by the books of the firm, and Mr. Reid's action was qualified by his drawing a compradore order for the exact amount mentioned in the books, and his borrowing money from the firm and paying it back when he had this claim pending against them. Then, as to the second part of the claim, he contended the letters from New York decided that conclusively. Mr. Reid's salary was Tls. 1,800 per annum, and Tls. 1,000 per year as an allowance in consequence of the place of business being changed and the junior mess broken up. But Mr. Reid wished the Court to believe that the whole Tls. 2,800 was for salary, and that he was to have an allowance for living in addition. Such a thing was exceedingly improbable, and Mr. Reid had not brought forward the least title of proof in support of his contention beyond his own statement. He submitted that the claim was negatived by the letters from New York, and though he gave Mr. Reid credit for a desire to do that which was just and right he thought this was a little put on. The wish was no doubt father to the thought, and Mr. Reid had no doubt worked himself up to believe that he was entitled to make the claim, but the claim existed only in his imagination. As to the claim for passage Home, he presumed the Court would follow the precedent in the other case (Mr. Jameson's). Here, however, there was no evidence that Mr. Reid was going Home, and as he had admitted that he had obtained certain agencies, formerly held by Messrs. Olyphant and Co., it was to be presumed that he was going to stay in Shanghai. With regard to the claim for loss of employment, he presumed the Court would also follow the course adopted in Mr. Jameson's case and not allow more than three months' salary, at whatever rate the Court decided Mr. Reid was entitled to be paid at the time Messrs. Olyphant and Co. suspended payment. With these observations, he left the case in the hands of the Court.

Mr. HENDERSON, in reply, maintained that Mr. Reid's was the only evidence before the Court taken on oath, and that all the other was not worthy of consideration for a moment. Mr. Reid had sworn positively to the two contracts, and there was not a syllable of testimony to contradict him—his positive testimony must be taken before compradore orders, the books of the firm, or letters from the partners in New York. In reference to what Mr. Wainewright had said about a portion of the claim being statute barred, he begged to remind the Court that this so-called stale claim had frequently been presented to Mr. Hayes, one of the partners, and attempts to obtain a settlement with him had failed. As to the second agreement, he contended that the claim was purely in accordance with it, and maintained that the original entries in the books supported that view, and complained of their being altered to suit the convenience of the defendants. In conclusion he urged that there was not one word in the letters which had been received from New York contradictory of the statements made by Mr. Reid, whose claim he maintained must be allowed.

The COURT reserved its decision.

19th June.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., *Consul-General, sitting as Judge.*

LOO FUNG-KWANG v. Mr. F. P. KNIGHT and Dr. YATES.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. HENDERSON appeared for the defendants.

This case was before the Court on the 12th ultimo, when judgment was reserved. To-day, the Court delivered the following

Judgment:—

The COURT said—This is an action by Loo Fung-kwang, a Chinese subject, against Francis Pinkman Knight, Receiver of the Estate of the late Edwin Maurice Smith, and Matthew Tyson Yates, citizens of the United States, for the sums of seventy-five thousand nine hundred and forty-six taels Shanghai sycee, and fifteen thousand four hundred Mexican dollars, with interest, making the total amount claimed as due at this time, and for which judgment is asked, to be $329,573.46. It is averred in the petition that the original transaction occurred in the year 1862, when the said Edwin Maurice Smith borrowed, through his Compradore, Wang Yueh-ting, of certain persons whose names are not given, the sums of seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-six taels Shanghai sycee, and fifteen thousand four hundred Mexican dollars, the rate of interest to be paid for the same being fixed at twelve per cent. per annum; that, in the negotiation for these loans, one Quai Fung acted as a go-between; that in the year 1866, no payment of the principal or interest having been made, the said Smith, being pressed for payment, induced the defendant Yates to intervene, and "an arrangement and agreement was come to "between the said Smith, Wang Yueh-ting, Yates, and the lenders of said sums of money, whereby the rents and profits of certain house property of the said Smith, leased or to be leased to Wang Yueh-ting, were set apart for the purpose of paying said moneys; that, thereupon, the said Smith and Yates became trustees for the said lenders and responsible for the carrying out of said arrangement and agreement, *or for the payment otherwise* of the claims of said lenders; that, in or about the month of September, 1869, the said Smith paid one Cheng Foo-zee, the agent of the said Quai Fung, the sum of three thousand taels, but that since then, notwithstanding repeated applications for payment, no further nor other part of the moneys thus borrowed has been repaid by either of the defendants, and that no interest on the same has been paid; that, in or about the years 1868 and 1869, the said lenders, being unable to obtain the payment of said moneys, obliged the said Quai Fung to pay the same to them, whereupon she became the sole creditor of said Smith in respect of said loans; that the said Quai Fung died in the month of October, 1871, leaving the plaintiff, her only son, surviving her, who according to Chinese law, is the only person entitled to her personal estate; that the plaintiff was born on or about the 27th day of April, 1851, and that by reason of his youth, ignorance and poverty, he has been delayed in bringing this action. The defendant Knight demurs to the petition upon the grounds: 1st—That the action has not been commenced within

the time prescribed by law. 2nd—That, as Receiver, he is not answerable in law for the cause alleged. Defendant Yates also files a demurrer assigning: 1st—That the action has not been commenced within the time prescribed by law. 2nd—That the petition does not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the said defendant. The demurrer raises only an issue of law.

It is not necessary to consider at length the second ground of objection in Receiver Knight's demurrer, for it would be the duty of the Court to order, or allow, him to defend if the interest of justice required it—nor is it essential to dwell on the second objection of the defendant Yates. There is an allegation in the petition that Dr. Yates became a trustee—whether express or implied—jointly with Smith for the benefit of the lenders of the money. If, upon a trial on the merits of the case, it could be shown that he did accept a trust, he would be liable in accordance with the proof and to the extent of his trusteeship. The real question, then, to be considered is—whether the plaintiff's claim is barred by the Statute of Limitations, or by lapse of time. Section 83 of the Rules and Regulations for United States Consular Courts in China, framed in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved 2nd June, 1860, provides as follows: "83.—Civil actions based on written promise, contract or instrument, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues; others within two." The petition avers that the money, upon which the claim is based, was borrowed in the year 1862, about 17 years ago. The time when the money first became due does not appear in the petition, but it is averred that Smith was much pressed by the lenders for payment in the year 1866, thirteen years since, so that the right of action must have then accrued. But it is alleged that an arrangement and agreement was then "come to" by which Smith, Yates, and Wang Yueh-ting became trustees, whereby the money was to be repaid to the lenders. When the money was to be repaid and what were the terms of the trust does not appear; for, upon these important points, the petition is silent. It is, however, averred in the 8th paragraph that, in or about the years 1868 and 1869, the lenders, being unable to obtain payment, obliged Quai Fung to pay them the said moneys, so that a right of action by the lenders must have accrued in or before the years 1868 or 1869, some ten or eleven years ago. In the 7th paragraph of the petition, it is alleged that, in or about the month of September, 1869, the said Smith paid Chang-foo-zee, as agent of Quai Fung, the sum of three thousand Shanghai taels, but that, since then, notwithstanding repeated applications for payment, no further sum has been paid. The Statute of Limitation then commenced to run against Quai Fung in or about the month of September, 1869, something over nine and a half years before the commencement of this action.

The petition sets up that Quai Fung died in 1871, leaving the plaintiff, who was then a minor, twenty years of age, the sole heir of her personal estate.

Section 84 of the Rules and Regulations, promulgated under authority of the Act of Congress, approved 22nd June, 1860, is in the nature of a saving clause to the limitations prescribed by Section 83; but infancy is not among the disabilities taken out of the Statute by that clause, so that the right of action having accrued in September, 1869, the claim was barred in September, 1875, during the lifetime of Smith, and more than three years and a half before this action was commenced.

When the Statute has once begun to run, it continues to do so, notwithstanding a subsequent disability. (Brightly's Digest, p. 554, sec. 82; 9 Am. L. R. 25; S. C. 3 Wall, Jr. C. C.; Hemp 274.)

Even should it be admitted that the Statute did not commence to run against the plaintiff until 27th April, 1872, and that his claim is based upon a written promise, contract, or instrument, he was barred by the Statute on the 27th day of April, 1878, nearly one year before his action was commenced; and if the claim is based upon a parol contract, it had then been barred nearly five years. The petition does not aver whether the claim is founded upon a parol or written promise.

The plea of ignorance and poverty is no excuse in the case of a statutory bar. (Lewin on Trusts, p. 623, 2d Perry on Trusts, par. 857.) It would be a violent presumption to suppose that, during all these years, the plaintiff has been ignorant of his right, if he has a right, to this large sum of money.

But Counsel for the plaintiff contends that the petition sets up an express trust and that the Statute is not a bar to such a trust. No doubt that is the general rule in equity with reference to direct trusts, but there are exceptions to the rule, which will be noticed hereafter. Trusts arising by operation of law are within the Statute; for, as to these, equity follows the law. (2d Perry on Trusts, pars. 865, 855; 23 Howard 190.)

Does the plaintiff's petition aver an express trust? In terms, certainly not. Express trusts are those which are created by the direct and positive acts of the parties by some writing, or deed, or will. (Story's Equity Jurisprudence, par. 980; Willard's Equity Jurisprudence, p. 416.) There is no averment in the petition of such a trust. The arrangement and agreement are not alleged to be in writing, or by deed, or will. If the petition does not aver an express trust, the Court cannot presume one. The bill does not ask for the execution of an express trust. If a direct trust was created, why not set it up in a proceeding provided for such trusts and ask for an enforcement of the trust? I infer that Counsel, in drawing the bill, has made it as complete as the facts will warrant.

The only averments touching a trust are in the 5th paragraph of plaintiff's petition, where it is alleged that Smith, being pressed in 1866 for payment of said money, induced the defendant Yates to intervene, and that, with his assistance, an arrangement and agreement "was come to" between the said Smith, and Wang Yueh-ting, Yates, and the said lenders concerning the rents and profits of certain house property of the said Smith, to be appropriated for the payment of said moneys, and that, thereupon, Smith and Yates became trustees. What kind of trustees? One definition of a trustee is:—"A person in whom some estate, interest, or power in or affecting property of any description is vested for the benefit of another." Executors, administrators, guardians of infants and lunatics, assignees in insolvency and bankruptcy, bailees, factors, agents, commission merchants, and common carriers, as well as the officers of public and private corporations, exercise the office of trustees, and may be held as such in the Common Law courts. (Perry on Trusts, vol. 1, page 2.) In equity, there are trustees of express, implied, resulting, and constructive trusts. To which class of these trustees are the defendants to be assigned? The petition does not designate, nor indicate. The bill in this respect is bad for want of certainty. Does the bill show a privity between the plaintiff and defendants such as exists in an express trust, where the possession of the trustee is the possession of the *cestui que trust*? Clearly, I think not.

Upon such averments, and taking the petition as a whole, I think I should be wide of the mark if I held that the bill sets up an express trust. The most that can be said of plaintiff's claim, as alleged in the petition, is that, as the heir of Quai Fung, he is the assignee of a *chose-in-action* in respect of which there may be an implied trust.

But suppose by a violent construction it should be held that the petition avers an express trust, even then the Statute of Limitation would apply if the trustee had disavowed his trust, and the Statute would begin to run from the time of disavowal. Brightly's Digest, 841, sec. 67; 2 Perry on Trusts, par. 864; 3 Sumn., 486; 7 John. Ch. 90; 3 Gray, 1; 11 B. Mon., 161; 1 Ohio St., 478; 53 N. Y., 98; 10 Pet, 177; 3 How., 333.

Again, in case of demand and refusal in an express trust, the Statute has been held to run from the time of demand and refusal.—5 How., 233; 19 How., 289; 2 Curt., 386. It may be, in case of disavowal, or demand and refusal, that the burden of proof would rest on the trustee. The petition of plaintiff shows demand, and implies refusal nearly ten years ago. In equity, "Even, in cases of express trust, if the parties have long ceased to act upon or recognize them, Courts of Chancery will not interfere to enforce them."—Story's Equity Pleadings, par. 756a.

There are three bars to claims or suits in equity arising from lapse of time:—I. The Statute of Limitations; II. The presumption of something done, which, if done, is an answer to the plaintiff's suit; III. Public policy, which forbids the litigation of old and stale demands.—2nd Perry on Trusts, par. 854.

Where there is a statute bar at law, the same period, in analogy or obedience to the statute, is adopted in equity as a bar to equitable claims.—Ibid., par. 855, 866. Lord Redesdale was of opinion, that the Statute virtually included Courts of Equity, that it was a mistake to say that Equity acts in analogy to the Statute; it acts in obedience to it."

Let it be supposed that there is no Statute of Limitation in force, still Equity provides the rule that negligence or delay may extinguish or defeat the best founded claim.

The true reason why suits and remedies are barred in Equity by length of time, is that the party has acquiesced or neglected to pursue his remedy, and the public peace, requiring an end of suits, he abandons this right by submission, or forfeits it by neglect; and a Court of Chancery, therefore, will, in many cases, refuse to give its aid in favor of an equitable claim, though a less period than the corresponding statutory period shall have elapsed, if the length of time and circumstances of the case require the application of that principle. Spence's Equitable Jurisprudence, vol. 2, p. 61. Story's Equity Pleadings, par. 756a. 2nd Perry on Trusts, par. 869. 1, How., p. 193 to 194. Story's Equity Pleadings, 503a.

Statutes of Limitation have been well denominated statutes of *repose*. Justice Story says:—"They are to quiet titles, to suppress frauds, and to supply the deficiency of proofs, arising from ambiguity and obscurity, or the antiquity of transactions. They proceed upon the presumption that claims are extinguished, or ought to be held extinguished, whenever they are not litigated in the proper forum, within the prescribed period. They take away all solid grounds of complaint, because they rest on the negligence or laches of the party himself. They quicken diligence, by making it equivalent, in some measure, to right. They discourage litigation, by burying in one common receptacle all the accumulations of past times, which are unexplained, and have now, from lapse of time, become inexplicable. It has been said by John Voet, with singular felicity, that controversies are limited to a fixed period of time, lest they should be immortal, while men are mortal." How strongly these doctrines of law and equity apply in this case. To recur to the forcible language of Counsel for the plaintiff, in his argument against the demurrer, and arguments of counsel are to be considered in a case: "It was a case of most peculiar complications. The facts were to be gleaned from a great variety of documents and statements and contradictions; in fact, it was a case about which no opinion could be formed, until it was thoroughly gone into." Again:—"It was not upon one document, nor half a dozen documents, that the claim was based, and it was quite impossible and irregular, too, to import into the petition a great number of facts which were more or less contradictory, and the *information imperfect*."

The transactions upon which the claim is founded occurred seventeen years ago. The trust, if any, was created, or arose, thirteen years since. The only payment ever made upon the claim was made nearly ten years ago; and it is doubtful, taking the allegations of the petition, whether that payment was made on this claim. The right of action first existed certainly as long ago as thirteen years. There has been a continuing right of action since ten years, until the statutory bar became operative. Why, during all these years, have the claimants failed to assert their rights in the legal tribunal provided for and open to them? The sum claimed is very large, and it is out of the ordinary course of human action for claimants of large sums of money, to sleep upon their rights. Smith, during all this period, has been the owner, as alleged in the petition, of a large landed property, with buildings thereon, in Shanghai, so that it was not at all improbable that a judgment for the claim could have been satisfied out of his property. Why, then, this unusual, not to say extraordinary, delay? Is it because of the "complications and contradictions," the doubtful character of the claim? During the lifetime of Smith, the principal debtor, as alleged, no proceedings were instituted.

He dies, and, almost immediately, proceedings are begun, as if his death had been waited for. Quai Fung, at once the go-between, the active person, and the volunteer in the alleged payments to the lenders, is dead. What has become of most of the other parties to the transactions does not appear; but within 17 years many changes as to them, in the ordinary course of events, must have occurred. The transitory character of residence in Shanghai is such that many of the important witnesses to this complicated, contradictory case, must be scattered to different parts of the earth, and, in the course of nature, many, no doubt are dead. The loss of documents and vouchers and impairment of memory, naturally follow such a lapse of time. How necessarily must all these things obscure the facts? A Court under such circumstances, would at best be guided by dim and unsafe lights.

I think the reasons in law for Statutes of Limitation, and in Equity for a bar against laches and negligence, and old and stale demands, apply with great force in this case. "The law helps the vigilant before those who sleep on their rights." *Vigilantibus non dormientibus æquitas subvenient.*

The demurrer is sustained.

I have stated the case fully at law at some length, the sum involved being very large, and the plaintiff being a Chinese subject, I [illegible] wished him to know the reasons for the decision.

Dr. YATES asked if it was competent to him to make a few remarks at this stage of the proceedings. He was placed in a difficulty by the demurrer being sustained. In 1866 Mr. Smith asked him to attend at his house to interpret for him, and it was at that time, to Mr. Smith's great surprise, that his compradore's creditors came to light.

The COURT had no objection to Dr. Yates proceeding, if the Counsel for the plaintiff had none.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT had no objection to offer, presuming that Dr. Yates wished merely to make a personal explanation.

Dr. YATES said, as the demurrer had been sustained, he inferred no further proceedings could be taken.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT replied that he proposed to apply for leave to amend the petition.

The COURT said if such an application were made, of course leave would be granted for the petition to be amended. The amendments, of course, would have to be made within a reasonable time; but that was a matter which could probably be agreed upon between Counsel.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT preferred that the Court should fix the time.

The COURT said the ordinary time allowed in Courts at Home was twenty days, but he was willing to allow thirty days.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT replied that twenty days was quite sufficient for his purpose. He could make the amendments in that time.

The COURT requested the Clerk to make an entry in the record that twenty days were allowed the plaintiff to amend his petition.

Dr. YATES then said—Since the Court has sustained the demurrer it places me in a difficulty in regard to certain receipts which I gave in 1866. Mr. Smith's compradore had borrowed, on his own account, large sums of money unknown to Mr. Smith, and when this became known to Mr. Smith—he was at the time about to lease the whole of his property to his compradore—he refused to grant the lease unless the outside creditors, as he called them, would place their papers beyond their control during the time the compradore held the lease, lest they should drag him into the city and interfere with the property. They agreed to give the papers up. They were asked, Will you leave them with the Consul? No, they would not do that. Will you hand them to the bank? No. Then will you leave them with me (Mr. Smith)? No, but we will leave them with Dr. Yates; we know him, and we will leave them with him. I reluctantly consented to allow them to deposit their papers in my chest for safe custody, and I gave them receipts for each paper they handed to me. About the same time there was an attempt made by Mr. Smith to form a Joint Stock Company to purchase the whole of his property, and he begged me to assist him in the Chinese part of it, which I did. As these outside creditors of Wang Yueh-ting (his principal creditor was a local bank), were monied people, they were told that if they would take stock in this Company and use their influence to get their friends to take stock also and make it a success, Mr. Smith said he would see that Wang Yueh-ting gave them a bonus of sixteen shares, but no stock was taken. These papers were placed in my hands in that way, with the conditional promise that the enterprise was to be a success; and the allegation that I became a trustee for the lenders and responsible for the carrying out of the agreement is all as false as false can be, because I hold the executed lease which shows where every single dollar coming from the property was to go. Now, these receipts I gave are still out against me, and I hold the original papers upon which the money was borrowed. They have refused to take them back and give me my receipts, which places me in a difficulty. They will not take them. When Wang Yueh-ting failed and was taken into the city, they refused to take them, saying let them stop with you, they are all right and no use to us now. I knew the creditors intended to wait until some complications could be brought about, and they could get some money out of some one. I applied to the Consul-General here for relief in 1871. He asked me to file an affidavit and deposit the papers in this Consulate, which I did. That affidavit is still in existence, and those papers are still in existence. The papers show that Wang Yueh-ting borrowed the money. Mr. Smith's name does not appear at all. I should like the advice of this honorable Court, as to how I am to get back my receipts and get rid of these papers. My so-called trusteeship consists in having these documents in my possession and having my name on the trust deed. My name is attached to it, and the executed lease is in my possession, showing how the money can be paid. No such position as a trusteeship should have been brought against me. I should like to know how I can get hold of my receipts. I hold the original documents and want my receipts in return. My own character has been seriously damaged by these proceedings, and I consider that somebody is responsible for it. To sue me for Tls. 300,000 is a very small matter in this community where I am well known; but the Shanghai newspapers go the world over, and, as a clergyman, such charges against me are damaging, without an explanation, without an investigation to reveal the truth of this thing. As the demurrer has been sustained the damage is done and goes unrefuted, and it is a great injustice to me.

Mr. HENDERSON explained that the difficulty was not unapprehended when the demurrer was filed, and Dr. Yates expressed his dissatisfaction simply for the reasons that he had just now given. It was his (Mr. Henderson's) opinion that some explanation addressed to the Chinese authorities, through this Court, might either bring the papers into Court so that they could be handed to Dr. Yates, or they might be handed to the Consul. He suggested that such an explanation to the Chinese authorities might and ought to be made, and he had no doubt that it could be effectually put through.

Dr. YATES said, while speaking, he forgot to mention that there were also three forged letters in existence, purporting to have been written to the Shanghai Magistrate by him. The true letter he wrote, or rather the answer to that letter, was on the records of the Consulate, dated, he believed, the 29th May, 1866, in which the Magistrate said that Quai Fung and others had represented to him that Wang Yueh-ting owed them money. The same creditors now come forward and say that there was a proposition to form a Joint Stock Company, and that Wang Yueh-ting, as the promoter, had promised them sixteen shares in settlement of their claim. He was not aware who wrote the three forged letters, but it was someone who had used the influence of his name with the city Magistrate to get the compradore out of gaol; and he had no doubt that Mr. Wainewright had based much of his hopes on those forged letters.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said as they seemed to be going in strongly for explanations, he might say with regard to the documents which Dr. Yates had referred to, as being on file in the Consulate, that he had made inquiries of the Clerk of the Court, and that after a very minute search they could not be found, and to that extent he had been compelled to go on in the dark.

Dr. YATES explained that they were filed in 1871. But about two years ago, when Mr. Wells was making his investigation at the Consulate and had the records arranged on the floor of this room and the adjoining one he became anxious about them, and asked Mr. Lewis where they were. Mr. Lewis told him that they were found up in a corner of the Post Office, with a lot of other papers, and he got possession of them and had them now.

Mr. HENDERSON said he had had a certified copy of the affidavit made by Dr. Yates in his possession since this suit was instituted.

The COURT said there was no case before it at present, and nothing could be done until proceedings of some kind were instituted. He was there to consider any application that came before him in a regular way, and if any application came before him he would dispose of it.

Mr. HENDERSON asked for the costs of the demurrer to be taxed against the plaintiff, with a reasonable allowance as Counsel's fee.

The COURT said the usual costs would be taxed against the plaintiff.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 17th June,

Before the Chinese Magistrate CHEN, and R. H. MACLAY, Esq., *U.S. Assessor.*

A labourer, whose partiality towards a Foochow pole had led him to take it from the premises where it was intended for use in building, was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

A native was brought up for getting drunk and creating a disturbance in the pawn shop, No. 152, Szechuen Road. The case was disposed of by administering 100 blows to the rowdy.

Another native was brought up for attempting to commit suicide this morning by jumping from the Nanking Road Jetty into the river. He appeared to be in great mental trouble, but promised he would not again attempt to injure himself. As he seemed to be quite penitent, the case was dismissed.

An unusual case of "a thief in gentleman's clothing" came before the Court in the form of a Chinese gentleman. This gentleman had for some time past been in the silk business with another silk-dealer who stops at a hotel in the Shantung Road. About four months ago they dissolved partnership, but continued on friendly terms with each other. Rolls of fine silk, however, have been disappearing mysteriously during the past few months; and the dealer, upon inquiring from the hotel-keeper, discovered that his "friend" almost invariably called in "to see him," when he knew he was most probably out. Suspicion being aroused, the dealer got a small boy to conceal himself in the bed to watch. He had not watched long when the gentleman called to see the dealer. He walked up to the door of the room, and, finding it (as usual) locked, opened it without hesitation and walked in. He rifled the boxes, hid the rolls of silk beneath his garments, and was just leaving when the boy pounced out and the rolls dropped in every direction from the person of the astonished "gentleman." He was at once arrested, and pawn-tickets, showing that he had pawned the silks thus far stolen for more than 74,000 *cash*, were found on his person. He was well dealt with by the Court, being sentenced to nine months' hard labour in the "chain gang."

19th June.

A coolie, brought up on remand for having stolen a cotton umbrella valued at 50 cents, was sentenced to 100 blows.

Another coolie, who had become so fond of the "stage" as to allow himself to take a number of planks from a stage in a Chinese theatre, was sentenced to seven days' cangue.

A boy, recently discharged from the employ of a foreign firm, was charged with having stolen a clock and two jackets from the office of his former employers, subsequent to his dismissal. His guilt was proved, sentence was accordingly given for 100 blows and six months' imprisonment.

A Cantonese boy, only 15 years old, was charged by a foreigner before the Court, with having stolen about $60.00 worth of jewelry from him during the past month. The boy had been in the foreigner's employ for a month only, but the master did not miss anything until a few days since. He accused the boy of the thefts, and the latter, becoming alarmed, confessed his guilt and took his master to several Chinese jeweller's shops where he had sold his purloinings for $26.80. The foreigner thus succeeded in recovering about $20.00 worth of the stolen articles, the jewellers having melted down the remainder for the manufacture of ornaments. The shop-keepers were, accordingly, punished by being ordered to forfeit the articles that they had not yet converted into other ornaments, while the boy had 80 blows on his hands administered before the Court, being sentenced as well to two months' imprisonment.

20th June.

Before the Chinese Magistrate Chen, and C. F. R. Allen, Esq., *British Assessor*.

Assault.

Two Cantonese, for assaulting a coolie in Smith's Market, by striking him on the head with an umbrella, inflicting a wound which bled profusely, were sentenced to receive 100 blows. When the police appeared on the scene, the prisoners tried to incite the bystanders to attack them, but the latter acted in accordance with the sound advice that "discretion is the better part of valour."

Theft of Clothing.

A native, who had previously been convicted of theft, was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from a house he entered during the night. He was found in possession of the property, and admitted having stolen it. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Messrs. Sayle and Co. *v.* Le Yi-chung.

Defendant was sued as a partner with his brother in the Yi-ki hong at Ningpo, and the action was brought to recover Tls. 321, for goods supplied.

The case was first before the Court on the 14th March last, when it was remitted to the authorities at Ningpo to be disposed of. The Ningpo authorities returned the case to Shanghai for settlement, and on the 16th June plaintiffs proved that towels, socks, and other articles amounting to the value of their claim were supplied by them to the Yi-ki hong. They had had a previous transaction with the same parties and received payment without any trouble.

Le Yi-chung stated that he was not a partner in the hong and that he had not ordered the goods. His brother might have done so, but he had absconded.

It was proved that the goods were supplied to the defendant, and two witnesses, one of whom was the defendant's security man, proved that the defendant was a partner in the Yi-ki hong with his brother.

Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs' for the full amount claimed.

Defendant pleaded his inability to pay, saying he had only 200,000 *cash*.

The Court allowed until Monday for the money to be paid, defendant being detained in custody meanwhile, and the amount he is then unable to pay is to be paid by his security man, Sin Ming-shan.

HONGKONG SUPREME COURT.

In Summary Jurisdiction.

Wednesday, 11th June.

Before the Hon. the Acting Puisne Judge,

J. J. Francis, Esq.

Cheong Wan *v.* Martin, $10.

This was an action for damages arising out of the plaintiff's having been refused a seat at the cabin table of the river steamer *Ichang*. The plaintiff, a native, was formerly clerk to Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, solicitors, and the defendant is master of the steamer *Ichang*.

The case was not so much a question of damages as to try the right. Mr. Dennys appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brereton for the defence. A large number of people, both European and Chinese, were present in Court to hear the case.

Mr. Dennys, in his opening remarks, said it was a claim not against the owners, but against the master of the *Ichang*. The case was shortly this:—The plaintiff is a well-known Chinese gentleman here. He was lately employed as a clerk by a firm of solicitors. The action was brought not to recover damages but to try a right. The plaintiff on the 17th ultimo took passage in the *Ichang* for Canton. He had previously frequently travelled by the other Company's steamers, and had been accustomed to have his meals at the first-cabin table. Believing that he should be able to get his meals on board the *Ichang* as he had been accustomed to do in the other boats, he took no food in the morning before starting. When he went on board, he at once told the steward that he should require tiffin, and judging from what the steward said, he understood that so far as he (the steward) was concerned, there would be no objection. He did not think the Captain would object, as he had never been refused in the other boats. When the tiffin-bell rang, the Captain, two Japanese gentlemen and some Europeans sat down at the table. The plaintiff was prepared to do the same, when the Captain turned round and said "Chinese not allowed." It would have been perfectly useless for plaintiff to have remonstrated with the Captain. He had no desire to create any disturbance on board, besides which a Captain had unlimited power on board a steamer for the time being. On his return to Hongkong plaintiff communicated with the agents here (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) on what he considered the Captain's misconduct. The agents replied that they had nothing to do with the matter, as the Captain had full power to deal with such matters as he thought fit. The learned Counsel went on to say that plaintiff was kept without food the whole voyage. He contended that as a first-class passenger plaintiff had a perfect right to a seat at the cabin table, and that his right had been infringed when he was refused a seat at the table. The words used by the Captain were equivalent to his having used force. Plaintiff knew very well it was useless to remonstrate, so withdrew at once. He drew His Lordship's attention to page 311 of McLaughlan, referring to passenger ships. It was for His Lordship, as a jury, to consider what were reasonable provisions both as to quantity and quality. He (Mr. Dennys) was prepared to show that Chinese passengers had been allowed a seat at the cabin table. He referred His Lordship to a well-known case in Abbot (Captain Pendleton); the only difference in that case was that there was a complete contract. The passenger was not allowed a seat at the cuddy table, as he was said to have misbehaved himself. The case was decided in plaintiff's favour, as there was a contract. In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Dennys said he did not rely on any contract; he did not sue the Company but the Captain; he sued in *tort*. The contract was for a saloon passage from Hongkong to Canton, and he (Mr. Dennys), put it that plaintiff had a perfect right to be treated in all respects as all other first-class passengers.

His Lordship asked on what grounds Mr. Dennys based his allegation that there was any obligation to provide tiffin?

Mr. Dennys held that it was a question of reasonable provisions. It was in fact an implied contract, it was done on all other steamers and on that particular steamer, the *Ichang*, to others.

Mr. Brereton then rose and said that Mr. Dennys had not told all. As he (Mr. Brereton) was instructed, the Captain had told the gentleman that he could have tiffin if he wanted it in the place provided for the Parsees.

The plaintiff, who was then called, said—My name is Chung Wan. I now am employed by the Chinese Steam Navigation Company. I went to Canton in the steamer *Ichang* on the 17th instant. I took no food before starting, and made arrangements for tiffin on board the steamer. I have travelled in the other Company's boats, and always had my meals at the cabin table. I ordered the steward to prepare me tiffin. I supposed from what passed between myself and the steward that I was to have tiffin. At noon there were two European gentlemen, two Japanese, and myself in the cabin, when the tiffin bell rang. I went to take my seat at the table, when the Captain said "Chinese are not allowed." He said nothing else, and gave no other reason for refusing me a seat at the table. I am quite certain that he did not say I could get my tiffin in the Parsee room. I paid the same amount of passage money as the other first-class passengers. I was quite willing to pay for the tiffin; I know what the charge is, one dollar-and-a-half. I paid 40 cents besides my passage money for some drink. I saw no notice posted up in the steamer with reference to meals or tiffins. I would not have travelled by that steamer if I had known I could not get a tiffin.

By Mr. Brereton—I never travelled by the *Ichang* before. I can swear that the Captain did not tell me that the first-class Chinese cabin was the Parsee cabin. When I paid my passage money I was sitting in a chair on deck. The Purser spoke to me about the tiffin; he said I had better speak to the Captain, as he did not believe the Captain would allow Chinese in the cabin. I do not recollect the Purser saying that I could get my tiffin in the Parsee cabin. I did not speak to the Captain; he was busy. I can swear I did not speak to the Captain. I paid the 40 cents for a bottle of porter for my friend, and some coffee. I did not get this for myself. I would not be satisfied with coffee; I was very hungry; I can eat plenty. By His Lordship—There were no notices that I saw referring to tiffin. I recollect the steward saying, "You Chinese had better take curry and rice."

Mr. Ng Choy, who was then called, said—I have travelled by the H.C. and M.S.S. Co.'s boats, and have had meals on board at the saloon table. I have travelled by the *Ichang* and have had my meals at the cabin table the same as the other first-class passengers. I made no special agreement for my tiffin.

His Lordship said he was taking the evidence. He did not wish to shut out any evidence, but that proving a custom was not proving a contract.

Mr. Dennys was about to call Mr. Ho Amei, but Mr. Brereton admitted he had been allowed a seat at the table, and Mr. Dennys therefore did not examine him.

Mr. Brereton said he should ask His Lordship to non-suit the plaintiff. He had really made out no case at all. The boats were little more than ferry boats, and were not bound to supply food at all. The Captain kept a private table.

His Lordship said that he should like to hear the witnesses for the defence, not that he thought it would alter the bearing of the case, but it would make things much clearer.

Captain Martin was sworn and stated—I am master of the *Ichang*. I remember the plaintiff being on board. He asked me if his wife could go into the ladies' cabin. I said that no Chinese were allowed in the foreign cabin, but afterwards I asked the steward if there were any foreign ladies on board, and he said no. I then told him that his wife could go into the ladies' cabin. I also told him that he could not go into the saloon; and that, if he wanted tiffin, he could have it in the Parsee room. This was before we left the wharf.

By Mr. Dennys—There were two gentlemen on board. I cannot say if they were Japanese—I did not ask them. They were not Chinese; they had not tails. I am quite sure I told plaintiff he could not go into the saloon. I told him he could not tiffin in the saloon, but that he could have tiffin in the Parsee room. I have had, I think, three Chinese gentlemen at the cabin table in four years. One came with a European, the others I knew. I did not ask them to tiffin. I invite no one to tiffin.

Mr. Brereton said he thought that, when the table was spread, it was a sufficient invitation to a hungry man.

By His Lordship—The Company has nothing to do with the tiffin. If there is any profit, I get it.

The Purser gave corroborative evidence. He said he had told the plaintiff he could not tiffin in the cabin, but he could have what he liked in the Parsee room. The plaintiff had travelled several times by the *Ichang*.

Mr. Brereton said that plaintiff had failed to show that there was any law which required the Captain to supply tiffin. No notices were put up on board the ship, so that as regards question of contract there was no case whatever. The nearest case was that of an hotel, and even in that case an innkeeper was

Mr. Osborn
Rec'd Sept 8 1879
Answ'd Sept 9 1879
Mr Wood

No. 82.] July 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Estate of the late E. M. Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Encloses a decision, in Smith.

No. 92.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 1st 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose, in print, my decision in the case of Lao-Tung-Quang vs. the Receiver of the Estate of the late Edwin Maurice Smith and Dr. W.J. Yates.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

Inclosures

Copy, in print, of decision.

but I cannot bring myself to think that the full amount of their claim should be allowed, and the Associates are of the same opinion.

18th June.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., *Consul-General, sitting as Judge;* and R. F. EASTLACK and Captain STEEL, *Associates.*

FRANK REID v. Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Mr. J. J. HENDERSON appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT appeared for the defendants.

This case was adjourned from Monday, when the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff was completed.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT now proceeded with the defendants' case, remarking that it was his intention to examine only one witness, Mr. Seamen. The nature of the defence, he thought, was pretty well shown by the answer, and he would reserve the observations he had to make on the case until after he had called his witness.

Mr. SEAMAN was then sworn. He deposed that he became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Olyphant and Co. in July 1874 or 1873—he was not sure which year it was. He made no arrangements with Mr. Reid personally, and only knew from hearsay what his engagements with the firm were. He knew that for nine months from the 1st April, 1873, Mr. Reid was credited with Tls. 100 per month, and he had never heard that Mr. Reid had claimed to be credited with Tls. 150 per month for that period. When Mr. Reid went to New York, in 1877, he had no positive agreement with the firm. It had not been arranged when he started that he should return. When Mr. Reid returned, he (witness) was not in Shanghai. Subsequently Mr. Reid told him that his salary was to be Tls. 2,800 per annum. Mr. Reid did not tell him that he was to have a mess allowance in addition to that. The first intimation he had of such an allowance was when this suit was instituted. He understood that the Tls. 2,800 was to cover everything. If Mr. Reid had been sent to Canton or Foochow, where he would board in the house, he should have considered he was not entitled to the full amount of Tls. 2,800. There was no arrangement between the firm and their employés as to passage Home. The firm did not pay Mr. Reid's passage when he went Home in 1877, and as far as he knew the firm did not pay his passage out again. It was not the usual thing for the firm to pay passages Home for their employés. The original entries in the books relating to Mr. Reid's salary were made by Mr. Fuller, without his knowledge, and subsequently he ordered them to be corrected.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT read the correspondence which had passed between Mr. Seaman and the partners in New York in reference to the case.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT, in addressing the Court on behalf of the defendants, first alluded to the observations made by Mr. Henderson, in opening the case, as to the statements in the answer, remarking that they were entirely uncalled for and rather highly coloured, inasmuch as the evidence of Mr. Reid himself fully bore out the statements that were made. The second paragraph of the answer denied that Mr. Reid had been continuously in the employ of the firm of Messrs. Olyphant and Co. since he first joined it. When Mr. Reid returned from Saghalien he had no engagement with the firm, as he himself had admitted; he was told that he was not wanted but was granted an allowance for his board and allowed to live in the house, but it was not until the following March or April that he was given an appointment; and when he went Home in 1877 it could not be said he was in the service of the firm; therefore the statements complained of were perfectly true. The case divided itself into questions connected with two separate accounts attached to the petition, and he would deal separately with them upon the evidence that had been produced before the Court. The first account went back to the year 1872, and in point of fact a portion of it must be considered barred by the Statute. At all events it was a very ancient claim to say the least of it, and was to be viewed with a certain amount of suspicion, a stale claim of this kind being one that the Court should look more narrowly into than one that had just accrued. Plaintiff's story was that Mr. Hayes, after allowing him to live in the house from November, 1872, when he returned from Saghalien, to April, 1873, proposed to give him a salary of Tls. 150 per month, and for the purpose of allowing Mr. Reid to say that his connection with the house had not been broken, in a fit of noble generosity, he made him a present of over Tls. 600. This was to enable Mr. Reid to look back on a continuous period of service, but it did not seem to him a very mercantile transaction—he thought merchants were not in the habit of making presents of Tls. 600 without they got something in return, and here they got nothing except the consolation to Mr. Reid that his connection with the house had not been broken. On the face of it, the thing was hardly probable. The only evidence, he maintained, that Mr. Reid's salary was to be Tls. 150 per month was that given by Mr. Reid himself. When Mr. Hayes was appealed to he had forgotten all about it, and the books of the firm contradicted Mr. Reid's assertion. It was in evidence that on the 23rd August, 1873, a compradore order was given for Tls. 1,116.41, which was the exact balance, according to the books, due to Mr. Reid on that date, which was inconsistent with the theory that he was entitled to a salary of Tls. 150 per month, from the previous November. And, again, there was the loan of Tls. 750 on the 31st December, 1875. Mr. Reid applied for a loan of Tls. 750 from the very gentleman he had said he was urging to recognise this claim, Mr. Hayes, and the claim, if it had been allowed would have put him in such a position that he would not have required the loan. But in preference to obtaining a settlement of his claim, he made a favour of the loan and got the money, and it was in evidence that he repaid it in April and May, 1877, and said nothing about his claim against the house for a larger amount. The natural course would have been for him to have at that time brought the matter to a settlement, and not having done so it raised a strong presumption that Mr. Reid then regarded his claim as not worth anything, and that the partners concerned would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Reid's conduct, to say the least of it, was inconsistent with the reality of the thing; and this portion of the claim rested between his statement and what was shown by the books of the firm, and Mr. Reid's action was qualified by his drawing a compradore order for the exact amount mentioned in the books, and his borrowing money from the firm and paying it back when he had this claim pending against them. Then, as to the second part of the claim, he contended the letters from New York decided that conclusively. Mr. Reid's salary was Tls. 1,800 per annum, and Tls. 1,000 per year as an allowance in consequence of the place of business being changed and the junior mess broken up. But Mr. Reid wished the Court to believe that the whole Tls. 2,800 was for salary, and that he was to have an allowance for living in addition. Such a thing was exceedingly improbable, and Mr. Reid had not brought forward the least title of proof in support of his contention beyond his own statement. He submitted that the claim was negatived by the letters from New York, and though he gave Mr. Reid credit for a desire to do that which was just and right he thought this was a little put on. The wish was no doubt father to the thought, and Mr. Reid had no doubt worked himself up to believe that he was entitled to make the claim, but the claim existed only in his imagination. As to the claim for passage Home, he presumed the Court would follow the precedent in the other case (Mr. Jameson's). Here, however, there was no evidence that Mr. Reid was going Home, and as he had admitted that he had obtained certain agencies, formerly held by Messrs. Olyphant and Co., it was to be presumed that he was going to stay in Shanghai. With regard to the claim for loss of employment, he presumed the Court would also follow the course adopted in Mr. Jameson's case and not allow more than three months' salary, at whatever rate the Court decided Mr. Reid was entitled to be paid at the time Messrs. Olyphant and Co. suspended payment. With these observations, he left the case in the hands of the Court.

Mr. HENDERSON, in reply, maintained that Mr. Reid's was the only evidence before the Court taken on oath, and that all the other was not worthy of consideration for a moment. Mr. Reid had sworn positively to the two contracts, and there was not a syllable of testimony to contradict him—his positive testimony must be taken before compradore orders, the books of the firm, or letters from the partners in New York. In reference to what Mr. Wainewright had said about a portion of the claim being statute barred, he begged to remind the Court that this so-called stale claim had frequently been presented to Mr. Hayes, one of the partners, and attempts to obtain a settlement with him had failed. As to the second agreement, he contended that the claim was purely in accordance with it, and maintained that the original entries in the books supported that view, and complained of their being altered to suit the convenience of the defendants. In conclusion he urged that there was not one word in the letters which had been received from New York contradictory of the statements made by Mr. Reid, whose claim he maintained must be allowed.

The COURT reserved its decision.

19th June.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., *Consul-General, sitting as Judge.*

LOO FUNG-KWANG v. Mr. F. P. KNIGHT and Dr. YATES.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. HENDERSON appeared for the defendants.

This case was before the Court on the 12th ultimo, when judgment was reserved. To-day, the Court delivered the following

Judgment:—

The COURT said—This is an action by Loo Fung-kwang, a Chinese subject, against Francis Parkman Knight, Receiver of the Estate of the late Edwin Maurice Smith, and Matthew Tyson Yates, citizens of the United States, for the sums of seventy-five thousand nine hundred and forty-six taels Shanghai sycee, and fifteen thousand four hundred Mexican dollars, with interest, making the total amount claimed as due at this time, and for which judgment is asked, to be $329,573.46. It is averred in the petition that the original transaction occurred in the year 1862, when the said Edwin Maurice Smith borrowed, through his Compradore, Wang Yueh-ting, of certain persons whose names are not given, the sums of seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-six taels Shanghai sycee, and fifteen thousand four hundred Mexican dollars, the rate of interest to be paid for the same being fixed at twelve per cent. per annum; that, in the negotiation for these loans, one Quai Fung acted as a go-between; that in the year 1866, no payment of the principal or interest having been made, the said Smith, being pressed for payment, induced the defendant Yates to intervene, and "an arrangement and agreement was come to "between the said Smith, Wang Yueh-ting, Yates, and the lenders of said sums of money, whereby the rents and profits of certain house property of the said Smith, leased or to be leased to Wang Yueh-ting, were set apart for the purpose of paying said moneys; that, thereupon, the said Smith and Yates became trustees for the said lenders and responsible for the carrying out of said arrangement and agreement, *or for the payment otherwise* of the claims of said lenders; that, in or about the month of September, 1869, the said Smith paid one Cheng Foo-zee, the agent of the said Quai Fung, the sum of three thousand taels, but that since then, notwithstanding repeated applications for payment, no further nor other part of the moneys thus borrowed has been repaid by either of the defendants, and that no interest on the same has been paid; that, in or about the years 1868 and 1869, the said lenders, being unable to obtain the payment of said moneys, obliged the said Quai Fung to pay the same to them, whereupon she became the sole creditor of said Smith in respect of said loans; that the said Quai Fung died in the month of October, 1871, leaving the plaintiff, her only son, surviving her, who according to Chinese law, is the only person entitled to her personal estate; that the plaintiff was born on or about the 27th day of April, 1851, and that by reason of his youth, ignorance and poverty, he has been delayed in bringing this action. The defendant Knight demurs to the petition upon the grounds: 1st—That the action has not been commenced within

the time prescribed by law. 2nd—That, as Receiver, he is not answerable in law for the cause alleged. Defendant Yates also files a demurrer assigning: 1st—That the action has not been commenced within the time prescribed by law. 2nd—That the petition does not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the said defendant. The demurrer raises only an issue of law.

It is not necessary to consider at length the second ground of objection in Receiver Knight's demurrer, for it would be the duty of the Court to order, or allow, him to defend if the interest of justice required it—nor is it essential to dwell on the second objection of the defendant Yates. There is an allegation in the petition that Dr. Yates became a trustee—whether express or implied—jointly with Smith for the benefit of the lenders of the money. If, upon a trial on the merits of the case, it could be shown that he did accept a trust, he would be liable in accordance with the proof and to the extent of his trusteeship. The real question, then, to be considered is—whether the plaintiff's claim is barred by the Statute of Limitations, or by lapse of time. Section 83 of the Rules and Regulations for United States Consular Courts in China, framed in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved 2nd June, 1860, provides as follows: "83.—Civil actions based on written promise, contract or instrument, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues; others within two." The petition avers that the money, upon which the claim is based, was borrowed in the year 1862, about 17 years ago. The time when the money first became due does not appear in the petition, but it is averred that Smith was much pressed by the lenders for payment in the year 1866, thirteen years since, so that the right of action must have then accrued. But it is alleged that an arrangement and agreement was then "come to" by which Smith, Yates, and Wang Yueh-ting became trustees, whereby the money was to be repaid to the lenders. When the money was to be repaid and what were the terms of the trust does not appear; for, upon these important points, the petition is silent. It is, however, averred in the 8th paragraph that, in or about the years 1868 and 1869, the lenders, being unable to obtain payment, obliged Quai Fung to pay them the said moneys, so that a right of action by the lenders must have accrued in or before the years 1868 or 1869, some ten or eleven years ago. In the 7th paragraph of the petition, it is alleged that, in or about the month of September, 1869, the said Smith paid Chang-foo-zee, as agent of Quai Fung, the sum of three thousand Shanghai taels, but that, since then, notwithstanding repeated applications for payment, no further sum has been paid. The Statute of Limitation then commenced to run against Quai Fung in or about the month of September, 1869, something over nine and a half years before the commencement of this action.

The petition sets up that Quai Fung died in 1871, leaving the plaintiff, who was then a minor, twenty years of age, the sole heir of her personal estate.

Section 84 of the Rules and Regulations, promulgated under authority of the Act of Congress, approved 22nd June, 1860, is in the nature of a saving clause to the limitations prescribed by Section 83; but infancy is not among the disabilities taken out of the Statute by that clause, so that the right of action having accrued in September, 1869, the claim was barred in September, 1875, during the lifetime of Smith, and more than three years and a half before this action was commenced.

When the Statute has once begun to run, it continues to do so, notwithstanding a subsequent disability. (Brightly's Digest, p. 554, sec. 82; 9 Am. L. R. 25; S. C. 3 Wall, Jr. C. C.; Hemp 274.)

Even should it be admitted that the Statute did not commence to run against the plaintiff until 27th April, 1872, and that his claim is based upon a written promise, contract, or instrument, he was barred by the Statute on the 27th day of April, 1878, nearly one year before his action was commenced; and if the claim is based upon a parol contract, it had then been barred nearly five years. The petition does not aver whether the claim is founded upon a parol or written promise.

The plea of ignorance and poverty is no excuse in the case of a statutory bar. (Lewin on Trusts, p. 623, 2d Perry on Trusts, par. 857.) It would be a violent presumption to suppose that, during all these years, the plaintiff has been ignorant of his right, if he has a right, to this large sum of money.

But Counsel for the plaintiff contends that the petition sets up an express trust and that the Statute is not a bar to such a trust. No doubt that is the general rule in equity with reference to direct trusts, but there are exceptions to the rule, which will be noticed hereafter. Trusts arising by operation of law are within the Statute; for, as to these, equity follows the law. (2d Perry on Trusts, pars. 865, 855; 23 Howard 190.)

Does the plaintiff's petition aver an express trust? In terms, certainly not. Express trusts are those which are created by the direct and positive acts of the parties by some writing, or deed, or will. (Story's Equity Jurisprudence, par. 980; Willard's Equity Jurisprudence, p. 416.) There is no averment in the petition of such a trust. The arrangement and agreement are not alleged to be in writing, or by deed, or will. If the petition does not aver an express trust, the Court cannot presume one. The bill does not ask for the execution of an express trust. If a direct trust was created, why not set it up in a proceeding provided for such trusts and ask for an enforcement of the trust? I infer that Counsel, in drawing the bill, has made it as complete as the facts will warrant.

The only averments touching a trust are in the 5th paragraph of plaintiff's petition, where it is alleged that Smith, being pressed in 1866 for payment of said money, induced the defendant Yates to intervene, and that, with his assistance, an arrangement and agreement "was come to" between the said Smith, and Wang Yueh-ting, Yates, and the said lenders concerning the rents and profits of certain house property of the said Smith, to be appropriated for the payment of said moneys, and that, thereupon, Smith and Yates became trustees. What kind of trustees? One definition of a trustee is:—"A person in whom some estate, interest, or power in or affecting property of any description is vested for the benefit of another." Executors, administrators, guardians of infants and lunatics, assignees in insolvency and bankruptcy, bailees, factors, agents, commission merchants, and common carriers, as well as the officers of public and private corporations, exercise the office of trustees, and may be held as such in the Common Law courts. (Perry on Trusts, vol. 1, page 2.) In equity, there are trustees of express, implied, resulting, and constructive trusts. To which class of these trustees are the defendants to be assigned? The petition does not designate, nor indicate. The bill in this respect is bad for want of certainty. Does the bill show a privity between the plaintiff and defendants such as exists in an express trust, where the possession of the trustee is the possession of the *cestui que trust*? Clearly, I think not.

Upon such averments, and taking the petition as a whole, I think I should be wide of the mark if I held that the bill sets up an express trust. The most that can be said of plaintiff's claim, as alleged in the petition, is that, as the heir of Quai Fung, he is the assignee of a *chose-in-action* in respect of which there may be an implied trust.

But suppose by a violent construction it should be held that the petition avers an express trust, even then the Statute of Limitation would apply if the trustee had disavowed his trust, and the Statute would begin to run from the time of disavowal. Brightly's Digest, 841, sec. 67; 2 Perry on Trusts, par. 864; 3 Sumn., 486; 7 John. Ch. 90; 3 Gray, 1; 11 B. Mon., 161; 1 Ohio St., 478; 53 N. Y., 98; 10 Pet, 177; 3 How., 333.

Again, in case of demand and refusal in an express trust, the Statute has been held to run from the time of demand and refusal.—5 How., 233; 19 How., 289; 2 Curt., 386. It may be, in case of disavowal, or demand and refusal, that the burden of proof would rest on the trustee. The petition of plaintiff shows demand, and implies refusal nearly ten years ago. In equity, "Even, in cases of express trust, if the parties have long ceased to act upon or recognize them, Courts of Chancery will not interfere to enforce them."—Story's Equity Pleadings, par. 756a.

There are three bars to claims or suits in equity arising from lapse of time:—I. The Statute of Limitations; II. The presumption of something done, which, if done, is an answer to the plaintiff's suit; III. Public policy, which forbids the litigation of old and stale demands.—2nd Perry on Trusts, par. 854.

Where there is a statute bar at law, the same period, in analogy or obedience to the statute, is adopted in equity as a bar to equitable claims.—Ibid., par. 855, 866. Lord Redsdale was of opinion, that the Statute virtually included Courts of Equity, that it was a mistake to say that Equity acts in analogy to the Statute; it acts in obedience to it."

Let it be supposed that there is no Statute of Limitation in force, still Equity provides the rule that negligence or delay may extinguish or defeat the best founded claim.

The true reason why suits and remedies are barred in Equity by length of time, is that the party has acquiesced or neglected to pursue his remedy, and the public peace, requiring an end of suits, he abandons this right by submission, or forfeits it by neglect; and a Court of Chancery, therefore, will, in many cases, refuse to give its aid in favor of an equitable claim, though a less period than the corresponding statutory period shall have elapsed, if the length of time and circumstances of the case require the application of that principle. Spence's Equitable Jurisprudence, vol. 2, p. 61. Story's Equity Pleadings, par. 756a. 2nd Perry on Trusts, par. 869. 1, How., p. 193 to 194. Story's Equity Pleadings, 503a.

Statutes of Limitation have been well denominated statutes of *repose*. Justice Story says:—"They are to quiet titles, to suppress frauds, and to supply the deficiency of proofs, arising from ambiguity and obscurity, or the antiquity of transactions. They proceed upon the presumption that claims are extinguished, or ought to be held extinguished, whenever they are not litigated in the proper forum, within the prescribed period. They take away all solid grounds of complaint, because they rest on the negligence or laches of the party himself. They quicken diligence, by making it equivalent, in some measure, to right. They discourage litigation, by burying in one common receptacle all the accumulations of past times, which are unexplained, and have now, from lapse of time, become inexplicable. It has been said by John Voet, with singular felicity, that controversies are limited to a fixed period of time, lest they should be immortal, while men are mortal." How strongly these doctrines of law and equity apply in this case. To recur to the forcible language of Counsel for the plaintiff, in his argument against the demurrer, and arguments of counsel are to be considered in a case: "It was a case of most peculiar complications. The facts were to be gleaned from a great variety of documents and statements and contradictions; in fact, it was a case about which no opinion could be formed, until it was thoroughly gone into." Again:—"It was not upon one document, nor half a dozen documents, that the claim was based, and it was quite impossible and irregular, too, to import into the petition a great number of facts which were more or less contradictory, and the *information imperfect*."

The transactions upon which the claim is founded occurred seventeen years ago. The trust, if any, was created, or arose, thirteen years since. The only payment ever made upon the claim was made nearly ten years ago; and it is doubtful, taking the allegations of the petition, whether that payment was made on this claim. The right of action first existed certainly as long ago as thirteen years. There has been a continuing right of action since ten years, until the statutory bar became operative. Why, during all these years, have the claimants failed to assert their rights in the legal tribunal provided for and open to them? The sum claimed is very large, and it is out of the ordinary course of human action for claimants of large sums of money, to sleep upon their rights. Smith, during all this period, has been the owner, as alleged in the petition, of a large landed property, with buildings thereon, in Shanghai, so that it was not at all improbable that a judgment for the claim could have been satisfied out of his property. Why, then, this unusual, not to say extraordinary, delay? Is it because of the "complications and contradictions," the doubtful character of the claim? During the lifetime of Smith, the principal debtor, as alleged, no proceedings were instituted.

Consulate General

Shanghai

Inclosure with

dispatch No. 1

Decision in case

of Hsu Hung Chang

vs.

F. P. Knights Brown

Estate E. M. Smith Deceased

D. J. M. J. Hales

Report upon these suggestions C. R. Wood

No. 83.] July 1st 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Mr. Lincoln's No. 68. Answ'd Sept 1. 1879

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUG 11 1879 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Endorses Mr. Lincoln's instruction to have Consular buildings in Canton for a term of years.

No. 83.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 1st, 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Consul Lincoln's dispatch No. 68., concerning the leasing of premises suitable for Consular purposes at Canton, I have the honor to state, that from personal knowledge of the situation at Canton I deem it desirable, in the interests of the service there, that the lease recommended by Mr. Lincoln should be entered into. Whether the Department will authorize it to be done in the name of the Government is another question, which

which of course the Department will settle.

The premises are, I apprehend, of such a character as to combine the Consular offices and residence in one building. Allowing twenty per cent on the salary at that post would make seven hundred dollars as the proportion for office rent, leaving three hundred dollars to be paid by the consul for his residence; that is supposing the annual rental to be one thousand dollars for the whole.

Considering the peculiar importance, the official character, and the might of such Character in the eyes of the Natives, of a

Consular

Consular residence in China, it is in my opinion, but just that the full allowance of twenty per cent upon the Salary should be authorized to be paid under the circumstances above named.

The difficulties of a lease by a Consul in his private capacity are:

1st. He does not know how long he will retain his position:

2d. He cannot safely presume that his successor will take over his lease, for the views of different Consuls are so widely apart as to the importance of their representative character, that while one regards himself as charged with maintaining the

the dignity and decorum of a Government office abroad, to be held in keeping with this first and rich nation, with a respectable — establishment like those of his Colleagues, another, perhaps a Successor, rises in his aims only to the level of a mere tidewaiter, and an establishment of a Coast Clerk tide-waiter. — Pardon the Comparison, but in my travels and residence abroad I have observed such parallels.

If the Consul at Canton could have some sort of instruction to the effect that a proper establishment at the annual rental of one — thousand dollars would have

have such encouragement from the Department as to amount to a quasi guarantee that his successor would take over the lease, perhaps he could find authorized in securing, for a term of years, suitable premises such as he describes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

Wood

No. 84] July 1st 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Transmits the Prussian Minister's letter

Acknowledged 14/79

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.



No. 94.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 1st 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the Enclosures from D. J. F. Edmonds, the Peruvian Minister to China, requesting certain books therein named.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Frank H. Smith
Consul-General

Inclosure
Peruvian Minister's letter.

LEGACION DEL PERU.

Duplicate.

Peking, May 8th 1879.

My dear Mr Bailey.

I am going to ask a favor of you. Herewith a list of publications (I do not know whether all official) published at Washington, and connected with Foreign affairs. –

Will you kindly order them for me when writing to the U. S. (and your time allows it), – charging me with all expenses.[2] –

The Foreign and Consular Relations have always been, most kindly, presented to me. – If you have now of these extra copies, taut mieux, and I would really thank you very much.

I suppose General Grant will be shortly with you, – and you will be extra busy for a week or so. –

Herewith a letter for my good correspondent stopping with you, and 2. for the U. S. which kindly forward. –

Most sincerely Yours.

J. de Clercq.

Duplicate

Peking, March 8th 1899.

Dear Sirs, Yours Truly.

I am glad to ask a favor of you. Herewith a list of publications (I do not know exactly all official) published at Shanghai, exact connection with Foreign Affairs. —

Will you kindly order these for me and forward to the U.S. and oblige me). —

Thanking me with all pleasure. —

The Foreign and Customs Returns have already been kindly forwarded to me. I have seen of these orders, but directly and I would kindly thank you very much.

Inform Governor C[illegible] will be closely with you — and you will be advised for a week or so. —

Herewith a letter for my dear correspondent Stephens with you, and I. In the U.S. which kindly forward. —

Most sincerely Yours.

[signature]

Duplicate.

LEGACION DEL PERU
EN CHINA, JAPON Y HAWAII.

Memo.

Peking, May 8th 1879.

To D. N. Bailey, Esq.,
U.S. Via Consul General—
Shanghai.

Notes upon the Treaties of the U.S. with other powers—by J. C. Bancroft Davis.—
Washington Government Printing Office 1873.

The Law of Claims against Governments published by order of Congress.
House of Representatives Report No. 134, 43d 2d Session.
Washington Government P.O. Office 1875.

Digest of the Published Opinion of the Attorneys Gen.l, and of the leading Decisions of the Federal Courts with reference to International Law, Treaties & kindred subjects.
Washington Gov.t Printing Office 1877.

Report of the Joint Special Committee to investigate Chinese Immigration—
Washington Gov.t Printing Office 1877.
Senate Report No. 689.

Foreign Relations of the United States.—
Papers presented to Congress Dec.r 2d. 1878.

8.— American Relations of the U. S.—
1876, 1877, 1878.

To be ordered for
J. F. Elwood—
Peking.

Mr Annuls

No. 85] July 8th, 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. C. A. Bailey, Consul General, Rec'd Sept 3/79 to the State Department,

Subject:—



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Inclosure No. 1 =

Criminal Suits,

Second Quarter 1879.

Inclosure No. 2 =

Civil Suits,

Second Quarter 1879.

No. 845

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 8, 1879.

Hon. Charles Payson
Third Assistant
Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the returns of Criminal and Civil cases that have been brought before the Mixed Court of the Imperial Chinese Government and the United States Consular Court for this Consular District during the second quarter of the current year. file

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

David H. Bailey

Consul General.

Chinese Government a

Mixed COURT OF THE UNITED

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	
1	April 1	Municipal Council	Wang Kao-ch'i	C
2	" "	Lo A-lin		
3	" "	Chu Yün-hsiu		C
4	" "	Chou Ja-ch'üan		
5	13	Wang Kao-fang	Yang Kuei-ch'üan	
6		Municipal Council	Liu A-mei	
7		Hsiao Chu-hsiang	Wang A-lai	
8		Kao Yün-ch'ing	Yang Chi-ch'ing	K
9		Kang Chin-ch'ing	Chou A-ch'i	C
10		Wang Chou-shih	Kang A-t'ien	
11		Liu A-ch'ien	Chang A-chi	
12		Wang Kao-lang	Mang Yang-hsiang	C
13		Chu Keng-ming	Chih Mei-lin	
14	8	Municipal Council	Wang Kuei-fa	
15	" "	Chu Kao-yeh		
16	" "	Kuei A		
17		Hsü A-ch'in	Tien A-fa	
18		Municipal Council	Wang A	
19		Fa Kuei-lo	Wang A-ting	
20		Kao E-ting	Liu Kao-mei	
21		Wang Yung-t'ai	Kuei Hsi-a	
22	10	Municipal Council	Kuei A-t'ai	
23		Ho Ming-jung	Ching Li-ch'ing	C
24		Municipal Council	Li Li-lo	
25	" "		Chang Kuei-ai	
26		Chu Ming-mei	Yang Li	
27		Liu A-e	Kuei A-lin	
28		Municipal Council	Kao A-kang	
29	15	Chin Kuan-yü	Wang Chin	
30		Kao Shih	Wang Yü-chi	

* The Cangue is a Chinese mode of punishment in which instead of the feet, is locked between the planks.

** The District Magistrate is the Mayor of the city

†† The fines inflicted by the Mixed Court are appropriated as subsc

[Form No. 137.]

STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

6 day of April to the 30th day of June 1897, inclusive.

NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
Gambling	1 week's jail				
" "	" "				
Theft	Dismissed				
" "	" "				
" "	2 weeks' canque				
" "	1 month's " "				
" "	2 weeks' " "				
Uttering & stolen goods	1 month's " "				
Committing a nuisance	1 week's jail				
" "		$5.00		†† Hospital Fund	
" "	3 days' canque				
Theft	2 months' jail				
Adultery	Dismissed				
Gambling	1 week's jail				
Theft	1 " " canque				
" "	Dismissed				
" "	" "				
" "	" "				
" "	" "				
" "	" "				
Kidnapping **	Handed over to the District Magistrate				
Larceny	2 weeks' canque				
Theft	1 month's jail				
" "	5 days' " "				
" "	5 " " " "				
" "	1 week's canque				
Kidnapping	Remanded				
Theft	1 week's jail				
Fighting	1 month's canque				
Theft	Remanded				

* As to the old English punishment known as the stocks, differing from them, however, in that the head,

Marshal of the U. S. Consular Court.

of Shanghai.

†† To the several Hospitals in Shanghai as afforded by the Municipal Council.

Chinese Government and the [Form No.

Hlispod COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSU

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1st day of Apre

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	
31	April 15	Hsü Ta-chih	Hsü A	Theft +	100
32		Municipal Council	Hsu Ping	" "	Wi
33		" "	Hsu Chung-hsun	" "	"
34		" "	Hsu A	Fighting	"
35		Ho A-mou	Tsai Kuang-tê	Gambling	"
36		Municipal Council	Liu Chüan-chou	Fighting	1 m
37		Wang Chin-chang	Liu Tai-fu	Theft	1 "
38		Municipal Council	Li Hsin-chou	Fighting	W
39		" "	Chang A-êrh	Theft	1 m
40		" "	Tsai A-fei	Assault	1 "
41		" "	Jang A-chin	Fighting	1 "
42		" "	Kuang A-pao	Theft	1 "
43		" "	Hsü A-mou	Quarrelling	Re
44	24	" "	Chu A-to	Theft	1 m
45		" "	Wang Hsun-tien	Furious driving	
46		Ho Ai-fu	Li Hsiao-sao	Robbery	Hand Wit
47		Chang Jui-hsun	Ho Chüan-an	Murder	"
48		Municipal Council	Hsü Hsiao-chun	Quarrelling	1 da
49	29	Chou Hsun-li	Liu Kung-fu	Theft	100 2 mo
50		Hsu Fêng-ê	Ho Wei-tê	" "	Re
51		Chên Ching-jui	Chu A-sao	" "	Do
52		Municipal Council	Chu A-chin	Drunk	Ca
53		" "	Chu A-chin	Committing a Nuisance	1 da
54		Kuang Chang-ho	Chou Tê-hsi	Theft	100
55		Ho Hsin-hsu	Ho Chên-ê	" "	Re
56		Hsü Chang	Kuang Tê-chin	" "	"
57	May 1	Chao Ko-chou	Chên Jui-sao	Nuisance	
58		Chêng A-pao	Chao Tai-jui	" "	1 da
59		Li Chüan-fêng	Kuang Jui-chang	Theft	1 mo
60		Fêng A-mou	Hsü Ko-hua	Obtaining goods under false pretences	1 "

+ The blows are given by a bamboo stick on the bare buttocks.

...ernment and the [Form No. 137.]

E, UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June 1879 inclusive.

DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
...s	Theft	100 blows				
...ing	" "	Dismissed				
...ung-kau	" "	" "				
...s	Fighting	" "				
...kuang-tai	Gambling	" "				
...üan-chou	Fighting	1 week's cangue				
...ü-fu	Theft	1 " " jail				
...in-chou	Fighting	Deported				
...a-êrh	Theft	1 week's cangue				
...e-fei	Assault	1 " " " "				
...-chin	Fighting	1 " " jail				
...e-pao	Theft	1 " " " "				
...-sau	Quarrelling	Remanded.				
...-to	Theft	1 week's jail				
...un-lien	Furious driving		$1.00		Hospital Fund	
...o-sau	Robbery	Handed over to the District Magistrate				
...ian-au	Murder	" "				
...iao-chun	Quarelling	1 day's cangue				
...kun-fu	Theft	100 blows and 1 month's cangue				
...-lü	" "	Remanded				
...-sau	" "	Withdrawn				
...-chun	Drunk	Cautioned				
...-chun	Committing a [nuisance]	1 day's jail				
...ê-kuei	Theft	100 blows				
...w-e	" "	Remanded				
...ê-chin	" "	" "				
...jü-sau	Nuisance		$0.20		Hospital Fund	
...as-yü	" "	1 day's jail				
...ui-chun	Theft	1 month's " "				
...o-hua	Obtaining goods under false pretences	1 " " " "	$0.40		Hospital Fund	

...ou

Marshal of the U. S. Consular Court.

[Form No. 1

Chinese Government and the United States

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1st day of Apr

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUI
61	May 1	Municipal Council	Kao Tien-fao	Robbery	2 mo
62		" "	Shih A-ssü	Theft	1 mon
63		" "	Chin Kuei-ko	Purloining	100
64		" "	Jan Tsai-ching	Nuisance	
65		" "	Tsao Su-chang	" "	100
66		" "	Han Ming-jung	" "	100
67	6	Wm. Hopkins	Hsü A-cheng	Theft	100
68		Chin Sung-yüan	Su A-cheng	Purloining	1 mo
69		Chang Chüan-mao	Chou Kuei-chüan	Piracy	1 mon
70		Municipal Council	Jan A-sau	Robbery	Re
71		" "	Tso A-tsh	Theft	1 mo
72		" "	Li Tao-yeh	" "	Re
73		" "	Chang Tao-chin	Nuisance	
74		" "	Chang Tao-chang	Theft	1 mo
75		" "	C. Hanover (a Scandinavian Islander)	Drunk	1 " and
76	8	Do. do.	Kwang A-kuei	Theft	6 mo
77		" "	Kwang A-kuei	" "	4 "
78		" "	Hsu A-chêu	" "	4 "
79		Municipal Council	Kau A-tso	" "	
80		" "	Shih Sien-kei	Obtaining money under false pretences	Re
81	13	Do do do	Chin Tung-yu	Piracy	200 6 mo
82		" "	Tang A-kuei	" "	"
83		" "	Kwang Kien-mei	" "	200
84		" "	Chin Shih-chih	" "	200
85		" "	Tang A-kuei	" "	200
86		Sien A-sau	Hsü Tsai-fao	Theft	2 mo
87		Jang Ching-jui	Yeh A-te	" "	1 mon
88		Hsü A-êrh	Kwang A-tê	" "	2 mo
89		Jan Fu-chin	Kwang A-o	Drunk	1 "
90		Tsao Kuei-ko	Kwang A-sau	Shop-lifting	1 mon

...mmenkaud, &c. [Form No. 137.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

...n the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June 1879, inclusive.

...ANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
-fae	Robbery	2 weeks' cangue				
...ü	Theft	1 month's jail				
-ko	Purloining	100 blows				
-chäng	Nuisance		$2.00		Hospital Fund	
-chäng	" "	100 blows				
...-jun	" "	100 " "				
...äng	Theft	100 " "				
...ung	Purloining	1 week's jail				
...-chiu	Piracy	1 month's cangue				
...ui	Robbery	Remanded				
...h	Theft	1 week's jail				
...h	" "	Remanded				
...-chiu	Nuisance		$0.20		Hospital Fund	
...-chäng	Theft	1 week's jail				
...(a blanket)	Drunk	1 " " " " and departed				
...kiu	Theft	6 weeks' jail				
...kuei	" "	4 " " " "				
...läu	" "	4 " " " "				
...ao	" "		$0.30		Hospital Fund	
...-kei	Obtaining money under false pretenses	Remanded				
...-yue	Piracy	300 blows and 6 months' jail				
...kuei	" "	" "				
...w-nui	" "	200 blows				
...-chih	" "	200 " "				
...kuei	" "	200 " "				
...fae	Theft	2 weeks' jail				
...	" "	1 month's jail				
...lä	" "	2 weeks' jail				
...e	Drunk	1 " " cangue				
...sau	Shop-lifting	1 month's jail				

Marshal of the U. S. Consular Court.

Chinese Government and the [Form

Shipped COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONS

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1st day of Ap

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	
91	May 13	Municipal Council	Shih Ah-sam	Gambling	2 d
92		" "	Tsai Ah-sam	Theft	1 m
93	15	" "	Wang Chün-ting	Creating a dis- [turbance	
94		Wang Shan	Huang Ah-kung	Piracy	30 6 m
95		Whitlocke Do.	Li Ah-ting	" "	30 1 m
96		Tsai Ah-yü	Wang Ah-chang	Swindling	2
97		Wang Tsai-chin	Ting Sam-chuan	" "	10
98		Jin Sun-ting	Wang Jin-fat	Theft	1 m
99		Tsai Jü-fat	Shih Shun-kuei	Picking pockets	
100		Huang Wen-chun	Kao Kuei-jung	Theft	
101	20	Chang Jü	Chang Kuei-fu	Robbery	8
102		Municipal Council	Chou Sau-hu	Creating a dis- [turbance	
103		" "	Wang Ah-fat	Robbery	3
104	22	Li Chang-yün	Shün Ah-tsai	Assault	
105		Municipal Council	Pao Jü-chai	Theft	100 3 m
106		Shün Ah-ting	Shih Ting-hung	" "	
107		Wang Ah-sü	Jang Chin-fat	" "	10
108	27	Chang Chun-hsi	Shün Hung-chun	Nuisance	
109		Jang Ching-hsu	Chin Shing-yü	Carriage collision	
110		Municipal Council	Huang Wen-tao	Assault	10
111		" "	Li Ah-fat	Theft	Ch stea
112		" "	Li Ah-chao	Assault	D
113		P. & O. S. N. Co.	Wang Sin-yu	Piracy	100 1 mo
114		Municipal Council	Chang Ah-kau	Jail-breaking	2.00 2 m
115		" "	Jang Ah-yuan	" "	20
116		" "	Shih Chun-hsi	Creating a dis- [turbance	D
117		" "	Kuei Shih-ts	" "	
118	29	" "	Chin Ah-fat	" "	
119		" "	Li Ah-chin	" "	
120		Pao Chin-fat	Sin Ah-yu	Theft	100 3 m

Chinese Government and the [Form

Shipod COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONS

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1st day of Ap

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	
91	May 13	Municipal Council	Shih Ah-sam	Gambling	2 d
92		" "	Tsai Ah-sam	Theft	1 m
93	15	" "	Wang Chün-tang	Creating a dis- [turbance	
94		Wang Shan	Huang Ah-kwang	Piracy	30 6 m
95		Schubocke & Co.	Li Ah-tung	" "	30 1 m
96		Tsai Ah-yü	Wang Ah-chang	Swindling	2 d
97		Wang Tsai-chin	Ting Sam-chuan	" "	10
98		Ting Sam-tang	Wang Ting-fao	Theft	1 m
99		Tsai Yü-fao	Shih Shun-kwei	Picking pockets	
100		Huang Chün-chun	Kao Kwei-jung	Theft	
101	20	Chang Yü	Chang Kwei-fu	Robbery	8
102		Municipal Council	Chan Sam-kui	Creating a dis- [turbance	
103		" "	Wang Ah-fao	Robbery	30
104	22	Li Chang-yüan	Shün Ah-tsai	Assault	
105		Municipal Council	Kao Yü-shan	Theft	100 3 m
106		Shün Ah-tung	Shih Tung-hung	" "	
107		Wang Ah-sü	Jang Ching-fiao	" "	10
108	27	Chang Chun-kui	Shün Ang-chun	Insanes	
109		Jang Ching-kui	Chün Shing-yü	Carriage collision	
110		Municipal Council	Huang Chün-tao	Assault	10
111		" "	Li Ah-fao	Theft	Ch stri
112		" "	Li Ah-chao	Assault	Di
113		P. & O. S. N. Co.	Wang Sui-yu	Piracy	100 1 mo
114		Municipal Council	Chang Ah-kow	Jail-breaking	100 3 m
115		" "	Jang Ah-yüan	" "	20
116		" "	Shih Chun-kui	Creating a dis- [turbance	Di
117		" "	Lui Shih-ê	" "	
118	29	" "	Chün Ah-fa	" "	
119		" "	Li Ah-chin	" "	
120		Kao Chun-fa	Sun Ah-yu	Theft	100 3 m

remanded, &c.

[FORM No. 137.]

E, UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June 1877, inclusive.

DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
A-sam	Gambling	1 week's cangue				
A-sam	Theft	1 month's jail				
Chin-tsing	Creating a disturbance	Dismissed				
A-kung	Piracy	300 blows and 6 months' jail				
-tsing	" "	300 blows and 1 month's jail				
A-ching	Gambling	1 week's jail				
Sam-ching	" "	Dismissed				
Jing-fan	Theft	1 week's jail				
Shun-kwei	Picking pockets	1 month's cangue				
Kwei-jung	Theft	Remanded.				
Kwei-fan	Robbery	80 blows				
Sam-kun	Creating a disturbance	Remanded.				
A-fan	Robbery	3 days' jail				
A-tsai	Assault		$1.10		Hospital Fund	
Li-shan	Theft	100 blows and 3 months' jail				
Ting-kung	" "		$2.00		Hospital Fund	
Ching-fan	" "	Unfortified				
Ang-ching	Nuisance		$1.00		Hospital Fund	
Shing-yin	Carriage collision	Remanded.				
Shun-shan	Assault	Dismissed.				
-fan	Theft	Chained on the street for 3 days				
-chan	Assault	Withdrawn				
Sun-yin	Piracy	100 blows and 1 month's cangue				
A-kun	Jail-breaking	200 blows and 3 months' jail				
A-yuan	" "	200 blows				
Chun-lin	Creating a disturbance	Remanded				
Shih-e	" "		$1.00		Hospital Fund	
A-fa	" "		$0.25		" "	
-chin	" "		$0.25		" "	
A-yin	Theft	100 blows and 3 months' jail				

Marshal of the U. S. Consular Court.

Chinese Government and the [Form No,

Shipped COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1st day of April

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	J
121	May 29	Chin Shing-fas	Chin Ar-sau	Theft	1 mon
122		J. J. Andersons	Chin Shing-yü	Carriage collision	$1
123		Municipal Council	Wang Ar-êrh	Drunk and ass- [ault &	100
124	31	Kiu Ar-shing	Chin Sêü-ho	Purloining	100 b 2 mo
125		Wang Ar-yü	Chin Sau-fas	" "	Re
126		Municipal Council	Wang Hsiao-fas	Loitering	1 Da
127		Hsü Ting-ho	Hsiao Fu-hsi	Theft	Re
128		Municipal Council	Chin Sêü-hsi	Jail-breaking	200
129		" "	Li Ya-ting	Creating a dis- [turbance	1 Da
130		" "	Kiu Ar-kau	Theft	8 mon
131		" "	Hsü Ting-yüan	Receiving stolen goods	2 mo
132	June 3	Britto.	Dou Chin-ting	Loitering	Re
133		Municipal Council	Chao Chang-chih	Cruelty to animals [a sick horse	
134		Li Jên-shou	Chu Jên-shêng	Assault	
135		Municipal Council	Ho Tsêü-fu	" "	1 mo
136		" "	Chin Sau-fas	Purloining	40 b 1 mon
137		Captain Lovain	Wang Chüan-fu	Smuggling	Re
138		Municipal Council	Chin Ar-hsi	Loitering	3 da
139		" "	Chin Ar-e	Drunk	1 Da
140		" "	Chin Ar-e	Theft	1 mon
141		" "	Chang Ar-chüan	" "	1 "
142	5	Wang Hsin-fas	Chin Pei-yüan	" "	20
143		Hsiao Fu-yüan	Liu Tou-fu	" "	20
144		Municipal Council	Wang Ar-ping	" "	1 Da
145		" "	Wang Ar-ssu	Vagrancy	80
146		" "	Chang Ar-hsiao	" "	80
147		" "	Chin Ar-ting	Creating an uproar	1
148		Chang Ar-chin	Wang Ar-chih	Theft	3 da
149	10	Municipal Council	Wang Ar-ping	Burglary	20 "
150		Jên Kuo-chi	Li Yung-shêng	Assault	1 Da

[Form No. 137.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June, 1879, inclusive.

DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
[illegible]	Theft	1 month's jail				
[illegible]	Carriage collision	$100 damages				
[illegible]	Drunk and assault	100 blows and	$2.00		Hospital Fund	
[illegible]	Swindling	100 blows and 2 weeks' jail				
[illegible]	" "	Remanded				
[illegible]	Loitering	Dismissed				
[illegible]	Theft	Remanded				
[illegible]	Jail-breaking	200 blows and	$6.00		Hospital Fund	
[illegible]	Creating an disturbance	Dismissed				
[illegible]	Theft	8 months' jail				
[illegible]	Receiving stolen goods	2 weeks' " "				
[illegible]	Loitering	Remanded				
[illegible]	Cruelty to sick horse		$2.00		Hospital Fund	
[illegible]	Assault		$2.00		" "	
[illegible]	" "	1 week's jail				
[illegible]	Swindling	40 blows and 1 month's jail				
[illegible]	Smuggling	Remanded				
[illegible]	Loitering	3 days' jail				
[illegible]	Drunk	Dismissed				
[illegible]	Theft	1 month's cangue				
[illegible]	" "	1 " " " "				
[illegible]	" "	20 blows				
[illegible]	" "	20 " "				
[illegible]	" "	Dismissed				
[illegible]	Gambling	80 blows				
[illegible]	" "	80 " "				
[illegible]	Creating an uproar	1 day's jail				
[illegible]	Theft	3 days' jail				
[illegible]	Burglary	20 " & cangue				
[illegible]	Assault	Dismissed				

~~Marshal of the U. S. Consular Court.~~

Chinese Government and the,

[FORM No. 1

Illegible COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1st day of April

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDING	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JU
151		Chang Sao	Chao Ting	Theft	100
152		Sun A-mei	Chow Sun-chiu	" "	100
153		Wang Te-fu	Sun Sun-shing	" "	Dis
154		Municipal Council	Ting Hsiang-hsin	Creating an uproar	"
155	12	Japanese Consulate	Chang Te-chin	Theft	3 day
156	17	Han Hsiao-ting	Chu Sau-chiang	" "	9 mon labor
157		Kai Kai-yuan	Li Kuan-yuan	Drunk.	100
158		Municipal Council	Wang Lai-yü	Attempting suicide	D
159		Sun A-mei	Kau A-chun	Assault	
160		Municipal Council	Hung Chin-yeh	Theft	1 mo
161		Chang A-chu	Wang A-tsai	" "	3 "
162		Chin Hsiao-jung	Chow Chun-fao	Purloining	Re
163		Municipal Council	Chang A-ting	Assault	Fo.
164		" "	Wang Ai-tsai	" "	Dis
165	19	" "	Hsü Kai-fu	Obstructing a [thoroughfare	1 day
166		Chang Yü-fao	Sun A-fao	Purloining	100 b 6 mon
167		A. Jonsen	Kau A-fu	" "	80 b 2 mon
168		Municipal Council	Sun A-jen	Theft	1 mo
169		" "	Sun Chun-e	Loitering	Dis
170		Wang A-chun	Chow Chun-fao	Theft	100
171	26	Municipal Council	Fao A-hung	Creating a dis- [turbance	100

[Form No. 137.]

...rmanent and the UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June 1879, inclusive.

DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
...ing	Theft	100 blows				
...u-chin	" "	100 " "				
...u-shing	" "	Dismissed				
...iang-hin	Creating an affray	" "				
...Tê-chin	Theft	3 days' cangue				
...ou-chiu	" "	2 months' hard labor on the chain-gang				
...ou-gnôu	Drunk.	100 blows				
...ü-gü	Attempt to commit suicide	Dismissed				
...-chin	Assault		$2.00		Hospital Fund	
...ing-yeh	Theft	1 week's jail				
...-tsai	" "	5 " " " "				
...ing-fao	Purloining	Remanded.				
...-ting	Assault	$0.30 damages				
...in-zau	" "	Dismissed				
...in-fing	Obstructing a [thoroughfare	1 days' jail				
...-fao	Purloining	100 blows and 6 months' jail				
...-fu	" "	80 blows and 2 months' jail				
...-jên	Theft	1 week's cangue				
...üan-e	Sorcery	Dismissed				
...ing-fao	Theft	100 blows				
...-hung	Creating a dis-[turbance	100 " "				

W. A. Maclay
Agent & Marshal of the United States at the United States Court of the Chinese Government and the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China.

~~Marshal of the U. S. Consular Court.~~

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, China.

Inclosure No. 1
with
Despatch No. 85.

Returns of
Criminals Cases, &c.

Chinese Government and the
Illegible COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSU

[FORM N

Return of Civil Suits from the 1st day of Ap

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	
1	April 1	Sáng Chüan-hung	Tang Kiái-chüan		De
2	3	Chou Sün-shing	Hung Shang-tsai		W
3	15	Chang Kiái-fu	Jang A-fiao		Re
4		Liu Hsiao-ting	Tang A-yeh		
5	24	Chao Chiun-hing	Hua E-ching		Se

[Form No. 137.]

...ernment and the UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

...from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June 1879, inclusive.

...EFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
...ai-chiau		Withdrawn				
...uang-tsai		Dismissed				
...iao		Referred to the District Magistrate				
...-yeh		" "				
...chi &		Remanded				

W. B. Blackall
Assessor for the United States at the Mixed Court of the
~~Marshal of the U. S. Consular Court.~~
Chinese Government and the
United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, China.

Enclosure No. 2
with
Despatch No. 85.

Returns of
Civil Cases, &c.

No. 86.] July 15 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. Rec'd Sept 3/79 to the State Department,

Subject:— Mr. Consul Denny's request for leave.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Forwards Mr. Seward's despatch and adds approval.

Inclosure

Copy of Mr. Seward's letter of June 13th

No. 96.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 15th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a dispatch from Hon. George F. Seward Envoy Extraordinary &c &c &c at Peking, relative to leave of absence granted to Mr. Consul Denny, and beg to add my approval thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient Servant

[illegible]

Consul-General

Copy.

Legation of the United States

Peking June 24th 1879

David H. Bailey Esquire

U.S. Consul-General

Shanghai

Sir

Mr Denny, our Consular Assistant, having stated to me that he desired a month's leave of absence, I have replied to him that I have no objections to offer, but advised him that, under the existing regulations, his application should have been made to me through you

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

(Sd) George F. Seward

U.S. Consulate Genl
Shanghai.

Inclosure to 1
Mulchispatch No 86

Copy of Mr. Seward's
Letter of June 24th/79

No. 87] July 15th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. Rec'd Sept 3/79 to the State Department,

Subject:— Transmits account Gen Grants visit.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE SEP 1 1879 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits account of Gen Grants visit to Northern China.

No. 87.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 15 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an account, in favor of the reception of General Grant at Peking and Tientsin.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient Servant,

Consul General

Inclosure

Account, in favor of Gen Grant's visit to Tientsin & Peking—

U.S. Consulate Genl
Shanghai China

Inclosure No. 1
With dispatch No. 87.

account in pencil
of Gen. Grant's visit
to Peking & Tientsin

RECEPTION
OF
GENERAL U. S. GRANT
AT
PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

(Extracted from the "North-China Daily News.")

AFTER their glorious reception at Shanghai—the "Model Settlement of the World"—General Grant, Mrs. Grant and party, took their departure further Northwards, *en route* for Tientsin and Peking. They left Tientsin for Tung-chow on Saturday (31st May), being towed as far as the depth of water would permit by the Viceroy's steam-launches, and accompanied all the way by several of his gunboats. The trip up the river was the usual one, although a remarkably quick one for so large and clumsy a boat. At Yangtsun, Tsae-tsun, Ho-shi-wu, and all places of importance, officials came to the banks of the river to see if all was going well and if anything could be done to make the journey more speedy or pleasant. Hsü Taotai was sent by H.E. Li to see the General safely delivered to the care of the Peking officials who were to meet him at Tung-chow. He arrived at Tung-chow at 1 a.m. on Tuesday, and waited until daylight below the grain junks, and then passed up to the landing stage that had been erected, where he was met by Mr. Holcombe and the local officers. At 7.30, the Taotai and other officials of Tung-chow, together with an official of the Tsung-li Yamên, called on board to welcome the General and informed him that chairs were in waiting, with an escort sent by Prince Kung, to take him to the City. They started at eight, and when near Peking, were met by other officials and an escort of cavalry and conducted to the U.S. Legation, arriving there at noon. Here were waiting the high City officials, to welcome him to the City, and at three o'clock the members of the Tsung-li Yamên, headed by Shên, one of the Grand Secretaries, called. During this interview, Shên enquired when it would be convenient for the General to receive Prince Kung. The General at once replied, "I will call first upon the Prince to-morrow." The welcome of Shên and the officials who accompanied him was cordial in the extreme. That evening the General received all the Americans, headed by Dr. Martin, who presented the address already published. On Wednesday morning the General visited the Observatory, the Examination Hall, the Great Llama Temple, and Hall of the Classics or Confucian Temple. In the afternoon he called upon Prince Kung and was received in the most cordial, almost affectionate, manner—the Prince meeting him at the gate, and on his departure escorting him to his chair. At this interview the Prince notified the General that he would at any time the General wished send an escort and proper officials to show him the famous Temple of Heaven and any other places of interest he chose to visit. This the General accepted for the next morning, when, at 6 a.m., the General and party escorted by two officials, the streets being cleared by numerous soldiers, went to the Temple. Here were met many more officials, who escorted him all over the place, the doors being thrown wide open. It should be noted that Mrs. Grant, hearing of the prejudice the Chinese have to ladies visiting this place, delicately declined to accompany the General, and you can judge of the surprise of some of the party on their arrival within the grounds to find them already occupied by a famous spinster globe trotter and her party of several females and two reverend gentlemen, who had been admitted by the officials, thinking they belonged to the General's party. The General enjoyed the visit to this place exceedingly, but owing to the great heat (and perhaps in a measure to the occurrence mentioned), he refused to visit any other place, either inside or outside the walls, although all were ready to be thrown wide open to him. He also gave up his trip to the wall at Namkow, and decided to decline all the invitations that would take him outside the U.S. Legation compound.

Mr. Holcombe gave a diplomatic dinner on Thursday night, and Dr. Elmore gave a similar dinner on Saturday night; and Mr. Holcombe gave a grand dinner to all the Missionary gentlemen and ladies on Monday night. Tuesday night, Wednesday night, Friday night, and Sunday night there were quiet dinners at Mr. Holcombe's, but the tables were always filled, the residents being invited in turn, so that I think without exception every resident had an opportunity offered them to dine with the General; while every evening after dinner all were invited to come, so there was a reception every night. Still the General was not crowded, but left to enjoy himself as he chose much of the time.

Prince Kung, in his return call, was cordial and friendly in the extreme, showing plainly that he felt the General to be his equal, and treating him with all the deference and ceremony due to a superior. After the introductions had taken place and the usual complimentary speeches made, the Prince threw off all reserve and for a full hour held earnest converse with the General on matters affecting the relations of their respective countries, and also on international questions, giving the General an opportunity to impress upon the Prince the necessity of China being more progressive and taking a more prominent part in promoting Western civilization, and this for her own good;—that it must come in time, and that it was the part of a great Ruler to foster such schemes of progress and act for the benefit of his whole people, &c., &c. At parting, the General escorted the Prince to his chair.

The General left Peking on Tuesday, at 6 a.m. He declined an escort to Tungchow (a wise thing, if for no other reason than to escape the dust a host of Chinese always cause), and arrived at his boat at eleven o'clock, where he was detained half-an-hour or more to receive the parting calls of the Tungchow officials. He then left for Tientsin, arriving above the city, where the Viceroy's steam launches were waiting for him, having on board Mr. Seward, Consul Dillon and Consul Denny. The launches took the General's boats in tow, and he arrived at the *Ashuelot* and disembarked just about midnight.

Tientsin, 17th June.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 11th instant, the Viceroy's two steam launches, considerately placed at General Grant's disposal during his stay at Tientsin, started with Mr. Seward, U.S. Minister, M. Dillon, French Consul and Senior Consul at Tientsin, and Mr. Denny, U.S. Consul, to meet the General as far up the river as the launches could go, a point about 15 miles from Tientsin. The General's party had left Tungchow on Monday at noon in eleven ordinary travelling boats, and were expected to arrive here late Wednesday night. The General preferred returning in small boats rather than in the large official barges such as he had used in going, as the latter had proved slow and difficult to manage in the upper and shallow parts of the river. Hsü Taotai, the Viceroy's Secretary, received the party at Tungchow, and came with them to Tientsin as the Viceroy's representative.

It was nearly midnight when the General—who was about to retire for the night and had just proposed that the boats should all be anchored and start again in the morning, so as to reach Tientsin in the day time—heard the signal whistles of the steam launches, which were at anchor in waiting at the farthest point they could reach on the shallow river. The whole party on the boats were aroused by this, and the boatmen, renewing their exertions, soon came up with the launches, which at once took the General's boat and several others in tow and brought them at a rapid pace over the "home stretch."

The *Ashuelot* was reached at 1 o'clock a.m.; and at that silent hour, "when churchyards yawn," the General disembarked, made a quiet march at the head of

his party to the U.S. Consulate, which was surrendered unconditionally, and the General soon established his headquarters in bed.

Thus ended the trip to Peking—the first trip the General has made in a large country wholly without railroads or steamers for inland transportation. After his trip, the General frequently remarked to the Viceroy and other Chinese officials upon the great utility of steam cars and boats in benefitting the people and strengthening the Government. The sentiments of those Chinese, especially in the interior, who are unfamiliar with the forms of Western progress or hostile to any such progress and the change in disposition that familiarity with the appearance of such novelties is certain to bring about, may, with respect to steam power, be fairly enough expressed by simply changing one word in the well known lines of Pope :—

"*Steam* is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen ;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

On Thursday, our Settlement was once more in a flutter of preparation and excitement. The U.S. Consulate again spread its many banners to the breeze and hung out its lanterns on the outer walls. Fortunately, welcome reinforcements had arrived during the General's absence. The *Richmond's* band soon made their presence known, and most melodiously did they strain to do their duty and make up for lost time. From this day forward the weary mind had equal chance with the savage breast to feel the soothing power of music's charms. At the afternoon concerts given on board the *Ashuelot* and attended by the numerous lovers of music in the community, the bandmaster, whose name has escaped us (Mr. Toots, perhaps), seemed—musically—to out-Herod Herod. The selections of national airs aroused in the breasts of the audience such fires of enthusiasm and patriotism, that even ices and cold drinks were consumed as fast as they could be supplied. The "Crown Diamonds" were light and sparkling ; the "First Kiss" was given with the genuine smack of the original ; and the "Devil let loose" was greeted on every side with smiles and nods of approval.

The Viceroy, who had been notified by telegraph of the General's arrival, called at the Consulate at eleven o'clock to welcome the General back to Tientsin. H.E. was received by a guard of honour composed of marines and sailors sent from the *Ashuelot*, and a salute of three guns was fired from a howitzer landed for that purpose. The salute was followed by a musical jingle of broken glass from the Consular windows opposite to the howitzer ; this was the only painful incident that occurred. As the Viceroy approached the gates of the Consulate, the troops presented arms, the cannon roared its greeting, and the band struck up such a lively air that the hats of all the spectators came off, so that it was hard to say whether heads were uncovered from respect to passing greatness or because of the vigorous blasts that were blowing from the instruments of brass. As the Viceroy stepped out of his chair he was received by the General, and the two great chieftains shook hands heartily. Thus the General gave to Li in China as warm a reception as it was his custom to give Lee in Virginia—with this exception : for the latter his cannon were loaded with powder and shot and in his extended hand was a naked sword. After an hour's stay, during which a strictly private interview in the afternoon between the Viceroy and the General was arranged for, the Viceroy left amid similar honours as were shewn when he arrived.

At 4 o'clock p.m. the General embarked on the Viceroy's steam launch. He was attended by Colonel Grant, Mr. Young, the General's private Secretary, and the Consular Interpreter. The American flag was hoisted on a flagstaff in the bows of the launch. On reaching the bridge over the Canal near the Viceroy's Yamên, the party landed, the General got into his chair, which had eight bearers and was decorated with yellow, and the rest of the party followed the chair on foot for the short distance to the Yamên. A large force of picked soldiers, the flower of the Viceroy's regiment of guards, lined the approaches to the Yamên and presented arms as the General passed. A salute of three guns was fired as he entered, and the Viceroy received the General as he stepped out of his chair and conducted him into the Reception Hall. As this interview was of a strictly private nature, none of the proceedings have transpired publicly ; but the Viceroy is said to have been most cordial and courteous throughout and to have strengthened the General's friendly regard for him. The interview terminated at nearly seven o'clock. The Viceroy escorted the General all the way to his chair, and the former honours were repeated when the General passed out of the Yamên and went on board the launch. The bridge, the boats in the stream, the roads on either side of the Canal, the roofs of the houses and the roofs of all the buildings around the Yamên and in the Yamên prémises were crowded with Chinese—silent, curious spectators of this interesting scene, and eager to get a glimpse of the man who had been a Western Ruler and a great General, and whom foreigners delighted to honour. The simplicity of the General's personal appearance, and the unostentatious way in which he moved about, must have made an impression upon the minds of the spectators and may, perhaps, have led many to conclude that outward display and pomp are not always proofs of real greatness.

There was a sound of revelry by night in the U.S. Consulate ; and when music arose, the voluptuous swells, the fair ladies and the brave men, were all there ; conspicuous among them being that calm, grave, imperturbable face, with closely compressed lips which seemed to have just uttered the memorable sentence that inspired a nation with new hope and determination when Grant struggled with his foe in the forests of the Wilderness in Virginia : "We will fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," a sentiment heartily endorsed by the whole company when applied to the festivities of the evening.

On the evening of the 14th instant, as we have before stated, the General left Tientsin for Chefoo, en route for Japan and Home.

On Friday, the 13th June, at 10 o'clock a.m., the General received a deputation of Chinese gentry, representing the Famine Relief Committee of the provinces of Chihli, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kwangtung. They presented a petition, written in Chinese and English, and signed by eighteen members of the Committee, soliciting the General's interest in an appeal they made to the U.S. Government for the return to China, in behalf of the people suffering by famine, of the surplus of the Indemnity Fund which has so long been and is still held by the U.S. Government with the intention of returning it to China or using it in some way for the benefit of that country.

The General replied to the address by saying that he had always been in favour of returning the money to China, and that during his administration, the Government had frequently brought the matter before Congress, asking favourable action thereupon ; but for various reasons, chiefly because of the pressure of other business, or that there was no one to take an active interest in the question on behalf of China, it had been put off from year to year. He was sure the money would be returned to China, and promised to do what he could to have the matter acted upon after his return to the United States. The General asked several questions of the members of the Committee, and, among other things, they stated that the distress was yet very great in Shansi, and in the Northern provinces, where famine had prevailed for three years past, they estimated that more than 13,000,000 of people have died as victims. The General expressed his deep sympathy, and after some further conversation the Committee withdrew.

At 6 o'clock p.m., the Viceroy called at the U.S. Consulate, according to previous arrangement, to have another private interview with the General. This lasted until 7 o'clock, when Mr. Seward, Colonel Grant, Mr. Young and Mr. Denny entered, and a general conversation ensued, during which the Viceroy expressed his pleasure at seeing Mr. Seward in China again, and reminded him of their old friendship at Shanghai during the exciting time of the Taiping rebellion. The Viceroy having noticed that Colonel Grant had a part of one of his fingers shot away, asked the General if he had ever been wounded in battle. The General replied that he had not, though he had often had his horse killed under him, his sword and parts of his uniform shot away and his clothes torn by bullets. The General then gave interesting reminiscences of some of his battles and answered many questions regarding them put by the Viceroy. He concluded by saying that perhaps the most remarkable feature of the war was seen in the way that the whole Union Army, numbering at the close of the war over 1,000,000 of men, was quietly disbanded, the soldiers returning to their various callings as private citizens, leaving a regular standing army of 50,000 men, which has since been reduced to 25,000. The General said that in his

army were men of every profession, art and trade, and he gave this amusing instance: After the war, one day while travelling in the interior of the country, the General came to a little village and stopped to water his horse near a blacksmith's shop in which a stalwart son of Vulcan was beating out a piece of iron on his anvil. Happening to get into conversation with the man, he found that the smith had been Colonel of a Volunteer Infantry regiment during the war, and had served his country with credit. The General rode away to the music of the ex-Colonel's anvil, thinking that he had at last found a very nearly literal illustration of what is said about beating the sword into a ploughshare.—In answer to a question of the Viceroy, the General stated that pensions were given by the Government to the families of those killed or disabled in battle, the Army pension list being now about $29,000,000 per year, and the Navy list about $2,000,000.—The Viceroy said that in time of war the Chinese Army was also organized on the Volunteer system, but disbanding such an army was always a troublesome and dangerous work in China, because the discharged soldiers often gave more trouble and anxiety than the enemy they had vanquished, they were so given to plunder and lawlessness.—While the General talked of his army and its achievements, his features became animated, his eyes flashed with some of the old fire and his words were terse and vigorous. He spoke of his men in terms of affectionate remembrance and lingered over the subject as though he could not say too much for them and too little for himself.

The interview lasted till half-past seven, and then the General and the Viceroy went in their chairs, followed by the rest of the company, over the way to the residence of Mr. Detring, the Commissioner of Customs, where high carnival was to be held that evening—the fruition of several days of busy preparation. Many had been bidden to the feast and they all came in season with their lamps burning, for the shades of night had fallen. The band, stationed in a pavilion at the lower end of the spacious garden, announced the entrance of both illustrious guests with appropriate music and continued to make the welkin ring blithesomely during the evening. The grounds around the house exhibited extensive and tasteful arrangements and were illuminated with coloured lanterns hung wherever there was place. Apparently, the fiat had gone forth—"Let there be light, and there was light," plenty of it,—if not seas of it, then Li's of it, as will be noticed below in another sense. Unique and pretty designs in lanterns met the eye on every side. The first one noticed on entering was the device "U.S.G." on a large scale—a scale of Justice, so to speak; and directly opposite to this was the mammoth Chinese character "Li"—though mammoth yet so light that it appeared to have been dashed off by a Chinese pencil dipped in fire. Constellations of brilliant stars soon appeared on the horizon—the walls surrounding the garden; and the trees seemed laden with golden, glistening, fruit. These and other effects in light were planned with skill and executed with cunning and, as it is quite in order to make light of such a subject, it may be said that great credit is due to the chief and assistant executioners—

> Come into the garden. *Moored*,
> Transfixed, I stand in my black hat.
> Come into the garden. *Lord*,
> I'm here at the gate alone—mind that!

With an apology to the Laureate for any slight fault of memory betrayed in the above, we will now leave our post at the gate and follow the gay company at a respectful distance as they are going to dinner. We will slip into the premises stealthily, take a hurried survey of the brilliant scene within and then ensconce ourself, if possible, under the table, where, with pencil and wristband, we will note down and inwardly digest what we hear, consoling ourself for our privation by remembering that we can digest words easier than we might a share of the sumptuous dinner overhead.

The portico along the whole front of the house and opening on the garden was shut in from the outer air by curtains formed of flags, the porch and doorway in the middle being tastefully decorated with bunting of various colours and pots of flowers upon which light was thrown from pretty Chinese lanterns hanging above. On the right could be seen through open windows the drawing room brilliantly illuminated with wax candles, whose soft light was reflected by the highly polished and waxed floor—an earnest of the dancing to come. The portico in front of this was utilized as a reception and conversation hall, while the other end of the portico was used as the dining hall. The latter presented an elegant appearance. Covers were laid for forty guests who, besides General Grant's party, the Viceroy and the family of their host, comprised Mr. Seward, the Consular body of Tientsin and ladies, the Commanders of the British and American gunboats, some officers of the *Richmond*, the members of the Municipal Council and several other gentlemen, the Customs Taotai and Hsü Taotai, the Viceroy's secretary.

If groaning had been a convivial sound, the table would no doubt have groaned beneath its weight of decorations and delicacies; but what with the excellent dinner, the best of wines and the flow of soul heard in the buzz of conversation and the merry laugh, coupled with the genial and courteous bearing of the host and hostess—"all went merry as a marriage bell."

Dinner over, Mr. Detring who, as host, sat with the General on his right and the Viceroy on his left, arose and said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The Viceroy desires me to say that he will not let pass the present occasion without expressing his sorrow at the approaching departure from this country of General Grant, for whom, before he saw him, he felt great admiration, and for whom now, after meeting with him, he entertains feelings of the sincerest friendship, which he hopes will prove mutual and lasting. The Viceroy invites you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to raise your glasses and join him in drinking the health of the gallant General and Mrs. Grant, and wishing to both of them a prosperous journey back to the shores of their native land, and many happy and brilliant days there.

This toast was drunk by the whole company standing, and when the enthusiasm which it evoked had subsided, General Grant arose and spoke as follows:—

Ladies, Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged for the honour you do me, and especially for the complimentary terms in which the Viceroy proposed my health. I have enjoyed exceedingly my visit to China. It has been full of interest and opportunity, and the recollection of the trip will remain with me all my life. There is no part of those recollections that I shall dwell upon with more pleasure than my meeting with the Viceroy, of whose fame I had heard before I ever came to China and whom I was glad to meet. I can never forget his kindness; and now that I am leaving China, I hope that I may express the wish that I may not altogether be forgotten by him. To you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, I return my thanks for the hospitality shown to my party and myself in Tientsin. In conclusion I ask you to unite with me in drinking the health of the Viceroy and the prosperity of the Empire of China.

This was heartily responded to by the Company, who drank the toast, as before, standing.

Mr. Detring soon after addressed the Company again, in behalf of the Viceroy, in the following words:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am happy to be again called upon by His Excellency the Viceroy to say on his behalf that having only too soon to separate from his distinguished newly gained friend, he feels the more gratified to be able to greet on this occasion an old one, and express satisfaction at his return to China where, during a career of more than fifteen years he has been known to represent the interests of his country in a manner which has tended to promote the friendly relations of two great nations. The Viceroy invites you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink with him in honour of the U.S. Minister in China—Mr. George F. Seward.

After the usual honours by the Company,

Mr. Seward in reply said:—Will you be so good, Mr. Detring, as to say to the Viceroy that I esteem myself fortunate to be present at this charming entertainment and to meet him here in kindly association with my distinguished countryman. The visit of General Grant is conspicuous for many reasons, and I doubt not that it will serve to cement the good relations which have always existed between our two countries, and which it is the very earnest desire of my Government to perpetuate and strengthen. It is very pleasant, too, for me to be cordially welcomed by the Viceroy at this gateway of the great capital. And will you, Mr. Detring, and your accomplished wife, accept the thanks which we all feel that you deserve from us for your attentions to General and Mrs. Grant, and for giving us all so much pleasure. We cannot forget at such a moment, when, together with the Viceroy and my distinguished countryman, we meet at your hospitable board persons of many nationalities, the remarkable harmony which exists between us all. I ask you all to join me in drinking very warmly to the health and happiness of our host and hostess and the several members of their family.

This was responded to enthusiatically by the whole company standing, and with many heartily expressed good wishes.

The postprandial ceremonies being concluded with this, the company left the dining hall and dispersed, some to promenade in the open air, some to witness the performance of Chinese jugglers on the lawn and others to converse quietly in the drawing-room or conservatory. Your correspondent cautiously emerged from his

retreat—the only man who had been left under the table that evening—with his shirt-front and wristbands covered with the written trophies he had secured and now exhibits above.

The band, who also had been refreshing the inner man, returned to their instruments with fresh vigour and discoursed most eloquent music. Some lamps were placed in the centre of the broad lawn, and by their light the jugglers performed many amusing tricks; their audience was in a semicircle before them, the General and the Viceroy sitting together in the centre.

At about 11 o'clock dancing commenced in the drawing-room to the music of the band. General Grant, the Viceroy and the two Taotais took seats at one end of the room and gazed upon the mazes of the giddy waltz. This was an entirely new experience for the Viceroy, who had never before witnessed ladies and gentlemen dancing together. He seemed to be much interested and amused, and made no sign of having seen enough. Piano and vocal music were introduced at intervals and thus, thanks to the ladies, a pleasant hour was passed in the drawing-room.

It was nearly one o'clock when the distinguished guests left, and much later when the band was heard marching back to the *Ashuelot* accompanying themselves, in lack of better escort, with their own music.

Thus ended a red-letter day in the chronicles of the Foreign Settlement at Tientsin. But before leaving the subject, we must "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's" and give expression to the feelings of this whole community towards those who did the honours of the house so well that evening. It is always easy to write the formal compliments of fulsome praise; but in the present instance we have nothing to do with flattery, merely wishing to express genuine regard for intrinsic worth, and this public occasion appears to justify these remarks. If there is need for a convenience or facility to be obtained for the public, in business or otherwise; if there is necessity for the display of a progressive and liberal spirit in the community; if sympathy is sought for any good enterprise or active assistance required to promote social welfare, then a guide, philosopher and friend is always to be found in our Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Detring, who may be considered an exponent of the Chinese motto which applies so well to him because of the valuable services he has rendered in various ways to the Chinese Government—"Hao-i Chi-kung," which being interpreted means "Zeal and public spirit."

We have now reached Saturday, the end of the week and the end of General Grant's stay with us. At 11 o'clock a.m. the Viceroy's quartermaster General, with the rank of Taotai, Mr. Liu Han-fang, called on the General and had an hour's conversation with him on military matters. At 3 p.m. the Viceroy sent a large number of valuable presents to the General, Colonel Grant and Mr. Young. Accompanying the presents were some fine coloured photographs for each of the General's party. These photographs included a large sized picture of the General and Viceroy sitting together (taken in the Viceroy's yamên when the General made his first visit there)—an exceedingly fine picture, and, with two such subjects, quite unique in its way; one photograph of the foreign and Chinese guests at the Viceroy's banquet to General Grant; one coloured photograph of the Viceroy in plain dress—the finest and truest picture ever taken of the Viceroy; two large photos, one front and one side view, of the Viceroy in official dress and one cabinet size of the Viceroy in plain dress. On each of the photos the Viceroy had written his name and title and the name of the recipient. It may be mentioned here that the Chinese photographer has his hands full in supplying the orders of Chinese officials for these photos, but he will soon be able to offer copies to the communities of Tientsin and Shanghai.

On Saturday evening occurred another fête which may serve to make the visit of General Grant to China a remarkable event in the history of that country. Lady Li had early expressed her intention of giving a banquet in honour of Mrs. Grant, and accordingly invitations were issued to include all the ladies of the foreign official circle at Tientsin. At six o'clock p.m. the following named ladies went in chairs to the Viceroy's Yamên, which is also his family residence:—Mrs. Grant, Madame Dillon, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Detring, Miss Dörien, Miss Denny and Mrs. Davis. The last mentioned lady, who speaks Chinese fluently, had been invited to act as interpretress. Madame Dillon's little son and Mrs. Detring's pretty little girl went with their mamas at Lady Li's special request. Of course no gentlemen could be present; but the ladies found that, on this occasion, they could have a very enjoyable time by themselves. Lady Li received her guests at the door of the large official Reception Hall in the Yamên. The hall had been specially arranged for the occasion. The floor had been covered with new foreign carpet; ornaments and vases of flowers were ranged in profusion around the room and a foreign piano stood at one side. In the middle of the room was the table, furnished with a handsome foreign dinner service and crystal ware, a candelabrum with six wax candles at each end, centre-pieces and épergnes loaded with ferns, flowers and fruit, striking effects in French pastry and confectionery, and, above all (in a double sense) a foreign chandelier lighted with several jets of gas furnished from a small apparatus in the Yamên premises. Taken as a whole the table, its surroundings and the dinner subsequently served, would have done credit to a foreign mansion. The courtyard in front of the Reception Hall is the third of a series of courts passed through when entering the Yamên. A lofty mat shed was erected over this third court; the brick pavement was covered with Canton matting; on the three sides were ranged deep rows of carefully selected flowers in pots, and overhead were hundreds of beautiful lanterns. The second court was adorned with flowers and lanterns in a similar way; the fronts of the buildings facing the court were covered by extensive frameworks with a background of pictures and embroidery on satin, illuminated by candles fastened to an open network of thin rods covering the front of the frame; this presented the appearance of countless little windows with a candle burning in each and throwing light on the rich colours of the satin, the embroidery and the pictures behind. The effect was charming. In this second (and outer) court the *Richmond's* band was stationed, and during the evening played a selection of their best pieces.

From the second to the third court a strip of Canton matting was laid for the guests to walk upon. When the ladies alighted from their chairs in the second court they walked a few steps to the third court, at the entrance of which Mrs. Davis was in waiting to conduct and introduce them to Lady Li who stood outside the door of the Reception Hall. The ladies were first invited into the library—a smaller room next to the Hall—where rare editions of the best treasures of Chinese literature were seen covering the walls from floor to ceiling, and there some light refreshments were served. The floor of this room was spread for the occasion with red satin prettily embroidered. Dinner was soon announced and Lady Li, when her guests were all seated in the order named, took her own seat as hostess at the head of the table. Besides the ladies already mentioned there were also present two other ladies of the Viceroy's household—his daughter and daughter-in-law, both young and (this for the benefit of our lady readers, gentlemen, of course, taking no interest in such matters) pretty ladies. Mrs. Grant sat at Lady Li's left hand, and Mrs. Davis, for convenience in conversation, at her right. Lady Li's daughter-in-law was at the foot of the table, and the daughter next to her.

As gentlemen were not admitted to this interesting and, in China, novel symposium, it would appear undignified for them to pry into the doings and sayings any farther, save in a general way. Therefore it will be sufficient to relate here that during the dinner and after it there were selections of Chinese "Opera" music sung by professionals, and there was also a very amusing puppet show. We may rest assured that among so many ladies, and with such surroundings, conversation did not flag; and a reporter who afterwards "interviewed" the cook was rewarded for his pains by finding that the viands had been done justice to. During dinner Lady Li called in her eldest son, an intelligent and handsome youth sixteen years of age,—and had him make his bow to each of the guests. After dinner the table was removed and several of the ladies played the piano and sung. The two youngest of the foreign ladies could not, it is reported, resist their natural impulse to dance together with joy, and their performance is said to have caused much merriment; nor could Lady Li restrain her maternal impulse to make good gifts unto the foreign children, who had found favour in her sight. All this while the Viceroy was, so to speak, turned out of doors; but he solaced himself by sitting in the Court where the band was and where, also, were many of his friends and attendants, listening to the music and

watching with much curiosity the manipulation of the instruments. At the Viceroy's request the band played the English, French, German, Austrian and American national airs. He was especially amused and pleased by a little device with which the bandmaster imitated the warbling of a bird; it has the appearance of a tiny wooden teapot, and when partly filled with water and the spout used as a mouthpiece to blow through "there is much music, excellent voice, in this little organ." After the bandmaster, standing before the Viceroy, had executed a charming carol, the latter took the instrument to try his own skill, but laughed heartily when he found that he could not "command it to any utterance of harmony." He had taken a cigar from his mouth to make this attempt, and after failing he humourously remarked that he could manage the cigar much better than he could the pipe, and suiting the action to the word he sat down again to smoke and listen to more music. While sitting here forty well dressed soldiers passed through the Court in pairs, each pair bearing a tray covered with red cloth, upon which were strings of *cash* to be give by the ladies to the singers and showmen. The Viceroy also had 65,000 *cash* distributed among the chair bearers of the foreign guests, and supplied the band with an abundance of refreshments.

At half-past ten the ladies took their leave, each of them parting cordially with Lady Li. The Viceroy sent twenty of his guards carrying lanterns to escort the chairs, and the ladies left the Yamên amid lively music from the band. The band returned, as it came, in one of the Viceroy's steam-launches; and the whole party reached the Settlement safely and comfortably at eleven o'clock p.m.

The ladies were unanimous in declaring that they had spent a delightful evening and had found their hostess to be a most charming lady. She acted her part with ease, grace and dignity, and was most cordial and considerate in her efforts to entertain her guests.

May it not be hoped that this extraordinary event will commence a new chapter in the social history of China? It is an important initiative; and the interesting question arises as to what effect social and familiar intercourse between foreign and Chinese ladies of the official class might have in improving the general relations between foreigners and Chinese. Woman's influence, even in China, is not inconsiderable, and might prove to be a useful factor in the difficult problem of promoting unaffected friendliness with the Chinese people.

Come we now to the incidents of the General's departure. The ladies, on their return to the Settlement, went to the U.S. Consulate to bid farewell to Mrs. Grant and the General, the Consuls and principal residents having already called for that purpose. It was nearly midnight when the General and his party went on board the *Ashuelot*, on their way passing through the neat pavilion erected on the Bund where the General first landed and which had again been put in gala array, but unfortunately its glories were hidden by the midnight gloom. There also embarked on the *Ashuelot* Mr. Seward, Mr. Denny and family, bound for a short trip to Japan. M. Dillon, the French Consul, bent on adding to his former courtesies by accompanying the General as far as he could, and several officers of the *Richmond* returning to their vessel from leave of absence. The *Ashuelot's* accommodations are somewhat limited even without passengers, and hence some of the party were obliged to shift for themselves as best they could, and be content with a "shake-down" on deck under the awning for the rest of the night.

At 2 o'clock a.m. the Viceroy passed down in his steam-launch on his way to Taku to see the General off and bid him a final farewell on the *Richmond*. The *Ashuelot* soon afterwards got underweigh, and by 9 o'clock had reached the "halfway forts" at Hsin-chêng. As the *Ashuelot* steamed past, the forts fired a salute of 21 guns, hoisting the American flag, the salute being returned gun for gun by the *Ashuelot* with the Chinese flag at the fore. It was 11 o'clock when the *Ashuelot* reached Taku, where a triple salute of 21 guns was fired from the two forts and a Chinese gunboat, all displaying the American flag while saluting. The salute was returned by the *Ashuelot* as before.

A fleet of six Chinese gunboats was found here drawn up in two lines, through which the *Ashuelot* slowly passed; they were the wooden gunboat *Tsao Chiang*, flagship, with Viceroy and staff on board, wooden gunboat *Chen Hai*, ironclad gunboats *Fei Chien*, *Lung Chi*, *Hu Wei*, and *Tsê Tien*. The Chinese tug *Hyson* and the two steam-launches were also in attendance.

The tide serving to cross the bar, the *Ashuelot* steamed slowly out followed by the whole Chinese fleet in single line led by the Viceroy's vessel, and with the *Hyson* and the puffing little launch bringing up the rear a quarter of a mile away. It was a pretty sight. The day was fine overhead, a moderate breeze was blowing, and the sea, though far from being calm, was not unpleasantly rough. The forts were brave with flags, their cavaliers, parapets and ramparts being crowded with soldiers, some on parade and others as spectators. The four ironclads, each with a 35-ton bow gun and two saluting howitzers, appeared to ride the waves as buoyantly as ducks. The wooden gunboats were in fine trim and gay with bunting.

When the *Ashuelot* came up to the *Richmond* she anchored on that vessel's port side, the Chinese vessels coming to anchor at a convenient distance on her starboard side. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the *Richmond*, and immediately after Captain Benham came off in his cutter to board the *Ashuelot* and welcome the General, captured at last after so long eluding the pursuit. The General greeted the Captain warmly, and had a good laugh over his account of the long stern chase, and the blockade the *Richmond* had finally established at the mouth of the Peiho to prevent her prize escaping again. Soon the *Richmond's* barge came and took the General and his party, with Mr. Seward, M. Dillon and Mr. Denny, over to the flagship. The General was received on board with a salute of 21 guns, the American flag being hoisted at the fore, the yards were manned, and there was music by the band and the usual honours from officers and marines. The Viceroy's vessel also fired 21 guns when the *Richmond* displayed the American flag at her fore.

The barge then went over to the *Tsao Chiang* to bring the Viceroy to the *Richmond*. But while everyone on board the large vessels felt quite at ease in the moderately rough sea, it was a very different thing to brave that roughness in a small boat. It was difficult for a boat to approach the side of a ship, and still more difficult to hold the boat, while pitching and tossing, in position by the steps. The platform at the foot of the steps would sometimes be submerged by a wave larger than ordinary, and, when breaking, would throw off a great sheet of water and spray. The boat would keep bobbing up and down, at one moment too high to step into and at another much too low. If this up and down motion had happened at regular intervals, it would have been easy for a mathematical mind to calculate the right moment to make this important step; but all such calculations were baffled by the cross purposes of the waves, for it was a cross sea, most irregular in time, direction and height. There was danger, too, that one side of the boat while suddenly rising, would be caught by the ladder, or under the ladder, and thus capsize the boat.

"But th' heedful boteman strongly forth did stretch
His brawnie armes, and all his bodie straine,"

and thus prevented a dread catastrophe. The Viceroy, nothing daunted by these perils he had been watching, made a lucky step into the boat at the right moment, but not so his staff and attendants huddled on the ladder waiting for their turn. Some of them leaped, some bounced and some threw themselves into the boat, while many simply *fell* in. One red-buttoned officer, whose face had been getting very pale at the prospect before him, but bound to follow his leader, was observed to single out one of the officers in charge of the boat, upon whom he wildly precipitated himself, apparently considering that the foreign officer's body would act as a buffer, and trusting to the chapter of accidents to escape a watery grave.

At length order was restored out of chaos. Hats were fished out of the bottom of the boat, shaken, and restored to their proper polls, thus bringing buttons to the front—or top—and ruffled peacock feathers to their pristine smoothness, though their eyes looked watery and shed briny drops. The Viceroy sat in the stern between two of the *Richmond's* officers, and the Chinese officers were wedged into the side seats with the attendants crouching on the floor between them.

"So forth they rowed; and that ferryman,
With his stiffe oares did brush the sea so strong,
That the hoare waters from his frigot ran,
And the light bubles daunced all along,
Whiles the salt brine out of the billowes sprong."

It was a relief when the *Richmond* was reached and when the whole party had in

reality tumbled out of the boat and up the steps. Reaching the ship's deck seemed like stepping upon terra firma again, and all must have felt thankful as there were two mercies to be thankful for, namely, getting safely *into* the boat, and getting safely *out* of it. But the sight of a fine ship with her yards manned and band playing, the Chinese flag at the fore, General Grant and scores of officers in full uniform on deck, a battalion of marines standing like statues at present arms and the heavy guns thundering forth a salute, must have banished other thoughts from the Viceroy's mind and fixed his attention upon the scene before him.

The General greeted the Viceroy heartily and introduced him to the officers of the *Richmond*, afterwards conducting him to the handsome saloon, where refreshments were served and a half-hour was spent in conversation. The Viceroy was then invited to inspect the ship, which he did accompanied by his staff and escorted by General Grant, the Captain of the *Richmond*, and other officers. He examined the guns carefully, especially a 9-inch rifled gun, at which the gun's crew was exercised in his presence. He then went below and inspected the men's quarters, the sick ward, the store rooms, engine room, and the wind generator or "blower," —a machine to "raise the wind," and force it in a current of cool air through tubes to every part of the ship and into every room occupied by the officers.

The Viceroy is an unusually tall man and was obliged to bend over considerably when walking between decks; but General Grant, who is below average height, was able to march along without striking his topmast, as the Captain put it. The General and Viceroy were just laughing over this present advantage possessed by the shortest man, when the General's head suddenly came into collision with a beam somewhat lower down than the rest—and with such a sound whack as to cause him, like Confucius, to "change countenance." He was understood to say something about its being a mistake for a man to carry his head too high in the world, but this is a fault that the General cannot be accused of when the phrase is used in its metaphorical sense.

Returning to the main deck the Viceroy stopped in front of the marines and complimented their officers upon the soldierly appearance and fine uniforms of the men; he then expressed a wish to see them put through the manual of arms, which was done in fine style, the movements being made as by a single man. A sergeant was then called forward, at the Viceroy's request, and several times went through the motions of loading and firing, to illustrate the mechanism of the breech-loading rifles with which the battalion was armed. The Viceroy asked some questions about this and other rifles and then thanked the commanding officer of the marines for his attentions. The inspection over, the whole party returned to the saloon and partook of more refreshments, and afterwards all joined in a parting glass with expressions of mutual good wishes. The Viceroy then arose to go and laying his hand on the General's arm, he said in an earnest tone, through the interpreter:—

"I greatly regret having to part with you, and wish you could have stayed longer here that we might have become still better friends. But I will always entertain the warmest regard for you and remember all that you have said to me. You are now leaving the last port in China where you can meet a high provincial officer. It is therefore a duty, as well as a great pleasure for me, to come with you to say farewell at the farthest limit of my jurisdiction. I regret that you have not been entertained better in my country. It would have been different had our Emperor been of mature years. But I hope that you will think charitably of the little that has been done, and consider it a slight token of true admiration and respect. I wish you and your whole party a pleasant voyage and safe return to the United States, with an abundance of present and future happiness."

They then shook hands, and General Grant, retaining the Viceroy's hand, said to him:—

"I feel very grateful for all the kindness and courtesy you have shown to me and my party. I part from you with feelings of the highest respect and admiration for your character and talents. You must always think of me as your friend. I thank you heartily for coming so far and regret the inconvenience I have put you to. I hope to be able to welcome you some day in my own country, but wherever you may be I wish you long life, prosperity, and increasing honours. Good bye, and let us always think of each other as good friends."

They then shook hands again heartily, and the General afterwards turned to bid good bye to the Taotais and Generals who accompanied the Viceroy. Leave taking, which had been going on all around, being over with, the General escorted the Viceroy to the gangway and there shook hands with him again. The officers and marines showed the customary honours, the yards were manned, the Chinese flag was still at the fore, and while the Viceroy and his party were moving off in the barge a salute of nineteen guns was fired.

Amidst these demonstrations, the foremost man of America parted wtih the foremost man of China. The ceremonial display on both sides was in keeping with the dignity of the occasion, the personal intercourse had been cordial, and they parted with every manifestation of common respect and admiration.

The rest is soon told. Mr. Seward and Consul Dillon were transferred to the *Ashuelot*, each receiving from the *Richmond* the salute due to his rank, and the Viceroy then sent his launch to convey them to one of his gunboats, courteously placed at their disposal for returning to Tientsin. The *Chen Hai*, the largest of the two wooden gunboats, had been assigned to this duty, and both she and the *Tsao Chiang*, being of greater draught than the iron gunboats, had gone back to Taku to save the tide over the bar, leaving the four small gunboats, the tug and the launch to come in at whatever time the Viceroy should be ready. Messrs. Seward and Dillon were conveyed to one of the gunboats which was to transfer them to the *Chen Hai* at Taku,—the Viceroy and staff were on another, one vessel being too small to accommodate both parties. While on their way to the Chinese vessel, the one occupied by the Viceroy fired a salute of fifteen guns, with the American flag at the fore, as a compliment to Mr. Seward; and then hoisted the French flag and gave M. Dillon a Consul's salute. This being over, the Viceroy's vessel weighed anchor and stood in for Taku followed by the three other gunboats, the tug and the launch. Arrived at Taku the Chinese Captain of the *Chen Hai* came in a steam launch to transfer Messrs. Seward and Dillon to his vessel, on reaching which the American and French flags were hoisted and floated side by side at the fore ("Under Two Flags," by Ouida, price two shillings); a guard was drawn up to salute the foreign officials as they came on board, and it was found that many special provisions had been made for their comfort, including foreign meals served in a style that would have been worthy of . . . . of . . . . (Words fail us. But once more unto the breach, dear friends!) of better craws, or more decorously, cause. (We have not yet succeeded in doing justice to the subject, so must try again.) The hash, like Cæsar's wife, was above suspicion, and so were the sausages. (Even that does not seem quite right, and hence, in desperation, we are driven to borrow a ready made platitude which we have lately committed to memory from your columns.) "The menu was composed of all that the fertile mind and good taste of a first-class Parisian cook could suggest and prepare." (That is, perfect and could not be improved upon. It is the language of cuisine diplomacy — the language of the gods at meat. We are not a cannibal, yet we mourn that we have never had the good taste of a first-class Parisian cook enjoyed so much and recommended with such unction as a rarity in high circles.) But lest we should be accused, by the ill-natured, of levity, let us proceed meekly with our humble repast—our unvarnished tale—serve up the dessert without further delay and have done with it.

The Viceroy sent one of his staff over with his compliments to Mr. Seward, saying that he regretted not being able to accompany him, as he proposed remaining at Taku to inspect the forts the next day. He desired Mr. Seward to consider the *Chen Hai* under his orders, and sent instructions to the Captain to look to the comfort of his foreign guests, for which courtesies Mr. Seward returned his thanks. The *Chen Hai* soon got underweigh and reached Tientsin the next morning. When last seen the *Richmond* was steaming to the North on her way to Shan-hai-kuan to enable the General to get a view of the Great Wall, which commences there. The *Ashuelot* had disappeared in the direction of Chefoo, where she went to make provision for coaling the *Richmond*.

We cannot allow M. Dillon, the Senior Consul, to disappear from this scene without stopping him for a moment to express the regard in which he is held here. The community is indebted to him for one of the most delightful entertainments ever given in Tientsin. His banquet to the General and the Viceroy, on the 29th ult., was planned with the most liberal spirit, and he availed of the occasion to offer the most considerate and disinterested

courtesies. Though the entertainment was given in the French Consulate, invitations were issued in the name of the Consular body. The British, German and French flags floated side by side from a flagstaff on top of the Consulate, thus giving pre-eminence to none. Madame Dillon, with a pleasing sense of delicate courtesy, gracefully resigned her rightful position as hostess to another lady who, it must be said, always charms wherever she holds sway; and M. Dillon in his speech proposing the health of the General, spoke the language of congratulation and compliment with the modesty and exceeding good taste so characteristic of him. The brilliant and effective illumination of house and grounds; the fireworks; the Chinese performances and the delights offered by a spacious and artistically arranged garden on a balmy evening, were enjoyed without stint by the whole community and gazed upon with delight from the streets and opposite river banks by vast crowds of natives. M. Dillon accompanied each of his specially invited guests to the outer gate, and while thanking them for the favour of their company, he must have heard nothing but expressions of delight at the rare enjoyment he had been the means of securing to all. M. Dillon was the first to meet the General and the last to part with him in behalf of the Consular officers, and for these and many other civilities, General Grant repeatedly expressed his pleasure and gratitude; before leaving, the General presented a photograph of himself, bearing his autograph, to M. Dillon.

And here the curtain falls. Ulysses has departed to renew his adventurous voyage and seek more wonders in the islands of the Pacific. May he escape the perils related in the Odyssey and find a Homer to fittingly record the events of his journey round the world!

The pomp and circumstance displayed for many days on this busy stage have vanished; the stars have set; the actors dispersed. The cocked hats and epaulets, the buttons and peacock's feathers, yea, even the customary suits of solemn black and snowy circlets for the manly neck, to which the eye has been so long accustomed, have all been consigned in silence to their hiding places. The gaiety of Tientsin is eclipsed; the music is hushed; the myriad of gleaming lights have faded away, leaving the world to darkness and to me; the candles have been snuffed out and now your correspondent is ready to undergo a similar operation.

But he would first recommend himself to your kind consideration; he would become, if sufficient inducement were offered, your permanent and well-paid correspondent for Ex-President's visiting China. He has been wise and cunning, bold and fearless in collecting information, and for this he is prepared to hear the pessimist say that his zeal has outrun his discretion. He has been indefatigable at interviewing the satellites of greatness—from scullions and stokers up to stewards and scribes. He has assumed various disguises; dressed himself out as a "boy;" played Peeping Tom at passing pageantry; concealed himself in chimneys and under tables; hovered about keyholes and resorted to other stratagems fair only in love, war or modern journalistic enterprise.

But though driven to such dire extremities to collect news, he would scorn to record his opinions in the honied phrases of an obsequious sycophant—

"No, let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning."

He will call a spade a spade, and a brick a brick, though he were to die for it. And where nothing is called for, then, will he nill he, he will say nothing. He was never once checked in this wild career, but he would be thankful to receive a check from you now, payable to order. While waiting, with much trepidation, for this well-earned prize, he recalls these pathetic lines as a fitting appeal to your sympathy and generosity:—

"But I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And Hunger, sure attendant upon Want,
With scanty offals, and small acid tiff,
(Wretched repast!) my meagre corpse sustain:
Now solitary walk, or doze at home
In garret vile, and from a tube as black
As winter-chimney, or well polished jet,
Exhale mundungus, ill-perfuming scent.
Meanwhile I labour with eternal drought,
And restless wish, and rave; my parched throat
Finds no relief, nor heavy eyes repose:
But if a slumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager, in a dream
Tipples imaginary pots of ale,
In vain; awake I find the settled thirst
Still gnawing, and the pleasant phantom curse."

We had intended the above for an epilogue and had thought to conclude with it, but find that something yet remains to be said; and, furthermore, it does not seem appropriate to end thus with a "curse,"—and so one word more and we have done.

The visit of General Grant to China, and the receptions and entertainments extended to him by foreigners and Chinese, has been a really cosmopolitan rather than a purely national event. By foreigners of every nationality he has been recognised as a distinguished man and a worthy recipient of the honours shown to him throughout the Western world. In Shanghai, the spontaneous action of a community representing every nationality, and the brilliant results of their harmonious efforts, illustrated conspicuously the unity of thought and sentiment that binds civilized nations together. Honour to the brave and respect for eminent talents, are feelings implanted by Nature in the human breast throughout the world,—we see their outcome in every country of the Orient, and especially in China. But civilized peoples do not confine themselves, like the Orientals, to the histories of their own countries to find objects for their admiration. The pages of history are scanned by Philosophers, Poets, Orators, Divines and Littérateurs eager to learn all that can be known of those who may serve as models of wisdom, virtue or talent for the improvement of mankind. Artists employ the pencil, and sculptors the chisel to perpetuate the memories of great men and their deeds, while Musicians sway the emotions of their auditors through the works of the Masters of Harmony.

But in China the situation is different; here the famous men of the West are but little known or appreciated; the country, for a score of centuries, has been concerned only with herself or her children, and the offsprings of other climes have had until lately no sympathetic attention. The position of foreigners in this country is such that their interests are chiefly identical,—not as English, French, Germans or Americans, but rather in the way they all stand, without distinction as to nationality, in the eyes of the Chinese—as "foreigners," as "people from without."

Therefore, the unanimity with which General Grant was greeted had an appropriate and happy effect upon the Chinese; and the attentions shewn by the Chinese themselves to the General must be considered as offered not so much to an American as to a distinguished foreigner, who might have been a German or a Frenchman without making any change in their feelings or sentiments as to nationality.

These remarks of course apply to the mass of officials and people, who have no knowledge of general history or of foreign affairs; those who do possess such knowledge are numerically few.

The princely hospitality of the Viceroy Li in behalf of General Grant, and the unexpected lengths to which he and his household have gone, are certainly cheering signs of improvement which will be hailed with pleasure by all foreigners alike. The Viceroy has thus given a sign—an mistakeable one—of his friendly and progressive spirit; and he has likewise proved that the nobler qualities of mind and heart are not wanting in the land of Confucius.

It required no little moral courage to stand forth thus, before his countrymen and his detractors who are always ready to taunt him with pro-foreign tendencies, to make bold though tacit declaration that he is the open friend of foreigners, and dares to manifest his friendship to whatever extent his feelings may dictate. That the Viceroy has taken this stand the accounts of the events at Tientsin during the General's visit will amply prove; and it is no less certain that General Grant's favourable opinion of China, and the cordial sentiments of friendship he expressed to the Viceroy—sentiments which may bear their fruit in the fullness of time—were chiefly influenced by the handsome conduct and courteous bearing of the Viceroy towards him.

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

Mr Clements

No. 88.] July 15 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Rec'd Sept 3 1879

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Separate circular of March 20 1879



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

acknowledges receipt of circular and Copy of Statutes.

No. 88.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 15th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department Circular of the 20th of March 1879 relating to a copy of the Revised Statutes published in conformity with the Act of March 2d 1877.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of the 4 Statutes by the same mail.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

Mr Clements

No. 89.] July 15 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Rec'd Sept 4 1879

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of Archaloh



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Receipt of Archaloh No. 24.

No. 89.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 15 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No 24. dated May 19th relating to the value. for Customs purposes. assigned to the Tael of China. # enclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relating thereto.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

Mr Clements

No. 90] July 15 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Rec'd Sept 3/79

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of dispatch

DEPARTMENT OF STATE SEP 1 1879 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of No. 28;

No. 90.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 15th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 25 dated May 24th 1879.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

No. 91] July 15 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Rec'd Sept 6/79

DEPARTMENT OF STATE SEP 6 1879 RECEIVED

Subject:— Mr Consul Knights resignation and a Chinese Teachership in Harvard University.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Forwards Mr. Knights resignation, and approves his suggestions relative to a Chinese Teachership in Harvard

Refers to Consul Pruyn's dispatch

No. 71.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 15th 1879

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose a dispatch from Mr. Consul Knight tendering his resignation as consul at Newchwang, and asking your attention to the subject of a Chinese "Teachership" for Harvard University.

Having had an experience of nearly nine years in the Consular Service in China I can speak with actual knowledge of the value and importance of Mr. Knight's suggestions concerning Interpreters for our Consulate in this country, and I cordially approve of all he has said in that regard.

And

and beg to express an earnest hope that his dispatch may have especial consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

Mr Clements &
Mr Scanlon

No. 93.] July 24 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Reports of trade for 1st & 2d Quarters 1879

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 4 1879
RECEIVED

Transmits Quarterly Reports and Customs
Comm observations thereon.

Enclosures

No. 1. Imports 1st Qr 1879

" 2 Exports " " "

" 3 Imports 2d " "

" 4 Exports " " "

No. 92.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 24th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith 4 Reports of the Imports and Exports at this Port for the 1st and 2d Quarters of 1879. The figures for a Report for the 1st Quarter are not available till the present time.

It will be seen that there is a Continued increase in the demand for our Cotton Goods. Our drills jeans and Sheetings lead those of all other Nations. In all kinds of Shirtings and T-Cloths there is an enormous demand, which is almost exclusively supplied with English goods.

three different kinds of Shirtings and T-Cloths were imported during the 2d Quarter of this year at the rate of twelve millions five hundred thousand pieces per annum. Of handkerchiefs the importation was at the rate of two hundred thousand dozens per year, and are all of English make. The same may be said of chintzes and furnitures, Scarlet Red cloths, Cambrics, Damasks, Velvets, Velvettins, Dimities, Lawns, Muslins and Yarns. Here is a wide field for the exercise of the Skill of our Manufacturers and the Enterprise of our Merchants.

The importation of Russian Oil for the 2d Quarter was Notably large, being 300 per cent greater than for any other Quarter in the history of that article

article.

It will be observed that the returns of importations has somewhat decreased as compared with the same Quarters of other years, which is due in part to sympathy with the worlds trade depression, in part to the efforts of the great famine in the interior of China, and in still greater part to the unfortunate # difference in the Monetary Standards of this and other Countries, together with the unnatural rates of exchange which have prevailed for the past year.

The trade in Tea is not shown by these Reports of Shanghai, as only a small percentage of the Tea production passes through this Port.

Such

Such returns of this season's market as have been received from the Russian Ports show an increased production and shipment of about 12 per cent as compared with 1928. In the distribution of the shipments there have been some material changes. The United States takes 20,000 half-chests more; the shipments to Russia by Ocean have increased 150,000 half-chests, while England receives 120,000 half chests less than in 1928.

The prices for all qualities have ruled fully 10 per cent lower than those that prevailed last season.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

Mr Clement
Mr Fowler

Feb 11.

No. 93.] July 22 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Colton Manufactory

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP
4
1879
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Informs the Department of a project to manufacture Colton by machinery at Shanghai.

Inclosures

Copy of Correspondence between the projectors & the Government.

No. 93.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 24th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In the present condition of our trade with this Country anything which relates to the subject of Cotton manufacture must prove of interest, I have therefore the honor to send the Department the following concerning that subject.

About four months since there was an attempt upon the part of some influential Chinese ex-officials to organize a joint stock Company for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton Goods by

machinery

machinery at Shanghai. They memorialized the Throne for official sanction of the project and submitted a plan of initial operations which embraced among others the following points.

1st The Capital Stock to be Tls. 500.000

2d " Cost of Land " 14.000

3d " " Buildings " 57.000

4th " " Machinery " 255.000

5th Reserve fund for purchase of Raw Material &c.&c. " 180.000

This memorial with the plan was referred by the Throne to the Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang and two other officials, who after investigation reported favorably, and the scheme received the desired official sanction. The company was formed and subscriptions of stock

now

were invited, but the project, as it was to be executed, met with the determined opposition of the Foreign-Cotton-Goods Guilds, which are rich and influential corporations. It is impossible to say how far the Company have succeeded in obtaining the necessary capital in the face of this opposition, but they must have been successful to a great extent as they have purchased a valuable landed property on the banks of the Hwang-poo River, with docks wharves &c, and have ordered the Machinery from England, and commenced the erection of the buildings.

The plan is remarkable as asking for no Government aid or protection.

protection, but on the contrary they propose to pay the same sum per piece as the import duty levied on foreign Cotton Goods.

Shanghai is the commercial emporium of the principal Cotton producing region in China, and the location of the manufactory here was a judicious one.

That this scheme is a natural and laudable one on the part of the Chinese people and Chinese Government no one should deny. And any disinterested person will heartily wish the enterprise success.

That it will be successful is quite another question. In view of the peculiar manner of doing business in China and of the past and present management of the only extensive

larger Corporation in China involving the use of foreign Machining, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, and of the history of all new and large Manufacturing enterprise in all Countries it would be too much to Expect immediate success. That it will lead ultimately to the substitution of the power loom in the place of the old crude cumbersome hand loom now in use it may be reasonable to Expect.

I transmit herewith in print Copies of the correspondence between the proprietors and the Government officials.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Your petitioner would humbly submit the following. I have always heard that power resides in wealth, and [for China to be wealthy] there are two grand requisites. Such things as foreign countries require of China, China herself should deal in and export; such things as China requires of foreign countries she herself should manufacture. Of manufactures there are none more important than the two, cotton goods and woollen goods. All fabrics of these are manufactured by machinery, and for the purchase of machinery to weave these foreign cloths there is no place so convenient as Shanghai.

To Shanghai accordingly your petitioner came, and here I sought information regarding the methods of spinning and weaving in vogue in foreign countries, and I was both struck with the ingenuity of the processes, and pleased with the adaptability of machinery to so many kinds of work. The amount of piece goods woven in European countries in former times was not 30% of what is produced now-a-days. When the new fashion of weaving set in, looms were added by the hundred-fold, the consumption increased *pari passu* with production, and the more cloth was woven, the more ingenious became the machines. Labour and capital were economised, and so the resulting profits became larger. Thus it is that foreign cloths have become one of the principal imports into China, and every year to pay for them there has to be sent abroad, I venture to say, scores of millions of taels.

Our Government is perfectly well aware of this exhaustion of its resources, and has given its attention to remedial measures. Your petitioner would submit that machinery is to be procured for the asking, and that it is perfectly possible to learn how to weave. Our people may give their attention to it when once introduced, but they find it difficult to make a beginning; our merchants have no one to teach them what to do; and so much time is wasted in empty talking. I therefore humbly propose to establish a spinning and weaving factory in Shanghai with machinery of the newest, most ingenious, most substantial and most profitable kind; to buy, as is done in the west, 480 power looms; and to hire several foreign workmen skilled in spinning and weaving, to teach the work to our people, and to impart to them a knowledge of the length, breadth, weight and thickness of piece goods according to foreign standards. With no freight to pay, no insurance, and a quality of cloth equal in texture to the foreign article, the cloth produced will be put on the market at a much cheaper price than foreign goods. In Shanghai, ten thousand merchants crowd together, and a hundred kinds of merchandise are in circulation; there will be no fear of a dearth of consumption; what we shall have to fear is too little production. By this scheme I reckon that we shall acquire both profit and influence, and if the management be adequate, not only will our merchants make money, but the Government also will be enriched.

As this is a matter which affects international interests, and is, moreover, an innovation, I have the honour to request Your Excellencies to memorialise the Throne for permission to establish a company, and for official recognition of the promoters as the managers, on behalf of our merchants and people. On all foreign cloth woven at the factory it is clearly understood that there shall be levied a tax equal in amount to the Customs Import dues on foreign cloths, and on its being sent into the interior for consumption, it shall be exempt from *lekin*, in order to ensure uniform treatment of both classes of goods, and not to make fish of one and flesh of another. Tls. 500,000 will be raised in shares in the same manner as the capital of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company was raised, and this will form the

PETITION by Pêng an expectant Taotai to Li Hung-chang Governor-General of the province of Chihli, and Shên Pao-chên, Governor-General of the Two Kiang, dated 5th October, 1878.

f the Company. This amount may
d on as secure, and there will be
ion for me to trouble Your Excel-
a time like this, too, when the
of the country are strained, I would
ume to ask for a subsidy from the
nds in aid of my scheme; all I ask
t Your Excellencies sanction and
it, memoralise the Throne, and
icate the scheme to the Public
ents, in order to ensure its being
out in due time, in a thoroughly
and proper manner.

letails of the scheme for a spinning
ving factory I have respectfully
d in eight paragraphs, which
the honour to submit in a
document (enclosed.) Besides, I
de careful inquiries into the price
inery, the capabilities of its produc-
ers, the price of land, the cost of
, of cotton, of coal, of oil and of
the amount of duties that will have
id, the amount of interest on the
and the results of my calculations
rranged under twenty-four heads,
have embodied in another en-
In a third, I tender for Your Ex-
' inspection the names and prices
machinery required as laid before
oreign merchants.

only to add that the managers to
n to assist me in this enterprise
men of ability, of standing and of
, and thoroughly conversant with
matters, by whose unanimous
I shall be assisted and guided.
pt of Your Excellencies' sanction, I
bmit several names, of men selected
e greatest care, and I shall then
Your Excellencies to appoint them
anagement.

your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

URE ONE IN FOREGOING PETITION.

ries of Regulations, embodying a
for the purchase of machinery for
and weaving foreign cloth—re-
ly submitted for the inspection of
thorities:—

*memorial must be laid before the
rone, reporting the establishment of the
tory, to give it an official status.*

establishment of a factory in the
for the weaving of foreign cloth by
ery and in accordance with the pro-
dopted in Europe, is without doubt
vation. Moreover, it concerns the
s of both Chinese and Foreigners,
hout the Imperial permission for the
of such a factory, and the official
tion of Directors, there would be no
t guarantee of care or authority for
umption of responsibility. By the
ppointment of several gentlemen to
the direction, the concern will be
by their united counsels, for where
re many ears and eyes, the ex-
e of the mind extends also. In
if additions are made to the factory,
rd might be depended on to furnish
nced managers (to such branches.)

*The machinery to be bought must
of the newest, most suitable and most
fitable kind, in order that the produc-
n may be large.*

inery in Europe is improved yearly
ily. By the old-fashioned loom one
ould be woven in a day, by the new
ed loom two pieces can be woven
same time, and with half the labour
twice the production. The differ-
very marked. For the machinery to
rchased for the present scheme, a
ill be agreed to, a contract will be
up, and bargain money paid in
e. Each set of machines is to be
te and guaranteed. Our legation
land will be requested to depute an
to watch its manufacture, so as to
the manufacturers stinting the
ls or scamping the work in order to
rofit.

3rd.—*The public must be incited to take shares, in order to form a Foreign Cloth Joint Stock Company.*

In England, India, and other places where there are cotton factories, a capital is raised of from several hundreds of thousands of taels to several millions by means of shares, and Joint Stock Companies are formed. Money is thus easily got together, and there is no trouble about the treasury. Our present scheme of establishing a foreign cloth factory being a novelty, it will be floated in the same manner as the China Merchants' Company was. All persons, whether officials or gentry, merchants or private persons, may take shares.

They shall be of Tls. 100 each, and the subscriber for one share will not be disliked, nor will the avidity of the subscriber who wants 1000 shares excite disgust. The Company will receive the money and thereafter issue scrip certificates and interest warrants. Interest will be paid at the rate of 9.6%, paid yearly. Of the profits remaining after that, four-tenths will be reserved as a fund for the purchase of additional machinery and the increase of the Company's capital, and six-tenths will be divided amongst the shareholders, or, at their option, they will receive additional scrip for the amount of profits due on their original stock.

4th.—*Before erecting Factory buildings, the site must be carefully gone over.*

The site must be high-lying ground, and near water communication, for the convenient receiving of cotton, and the despatch of goods. The land should be a large space, to allow of the extension in future of the factory buildings, and to prevent the people holding land in the vicinity getting monopoly prices. The commencement of the factory building operations will have to be delayed until the arrival in Shanghai from England of plans, specifications, and explanations of the machinery. The erection of the counting house, godowns, and employés quarters may, however, be proceded with at once.

5th.—*Foreigners must be employed to teach the art of weaving.*

Every machine has its special function; for example: for taking out the seeds, heckling the cotton, carding it, starching it, spinning and winding it, etc., all of which must be taught by foreigners. European weavers will therefore be engaged in the present enterprise for this purpose, with agreements for three years, so that the Chinese factory hands may learn their work thoroughly and do it skilfully. On the expiry of the time for which they are engaged, there will be no need to re-engage them, and thus their expenses will be saved.

6th.—*Native cotton of superior quality must be selected, to avoid the expense of freight.*

In the cotton factories of England, American cotton is used, being chosen on account of its soft nature, and its length of staple. The cotton used in India in the manufacture of cloth is all grown from plants originally produced from American seed, and although it is not of such a good quality or so soft as American cotton, it is pretty much the same as our Chinese cotton, or indeed worse. If the cloth made from it be thrown amongst English made cottons, the two kinds cannot be distinguished. If Chinese cotton be used in the manufacture of Piece Goods, there is no fear of the cloth being irregular and uneven. On commencing work, we suggest that the Company begins with T-Cloths and Grey Shirtings, and for these fabrics it will be found most convenient to buy native cotton. Some time ago a man consigned Chinese cotton to a barbarous*

[* Note by Translator. It is high time the character 夷 was dropped by Chinamen in alluding, in official documents even of the trumpery nature of the present, to England or other European country. It is not only rude, but vulgar, and Pêng Taotai, if he is a Taotai, ought to know better. If any of our readers know this gentlemen, will they kindly bring this to his notice.]

country to be woven, and it could not be distinguished from a foreign cotton cloth.

7th.—*On all cottons manufactured by the Factory for sale, the same duties will be paid as are levied on imported cottons.*

Work will be carried on every month on every day except the Foreigners' Sundays; and for the twenty-five working days a strict account will be kept of the exact account of cloth manufactured. This will be reported to the Custom house every month and a tax paid thereon at the legal tariff rate for foreign cotton imports. On being sent up country for consumption, no lekin will be levied.

8th.—*Accounts must be kept and published in order to encourage the work.*

From the day on which the work of weaving is begun, a small balance will be struck every three months, a large balance every year, and a general balance every three years, so that everybody, far and near, may see there is no cheating.

Postcript.—The cost of the machinery, land and buildings, the interest and duties, salaries of managers and wages of employés, the cost of raw cotton, coal, mess accounts and miscellaneous expenditure, have been detailed in 24 paragraphs and submitted to Their Excellencies for their consideration. It is estimated that the machinery to be bought can produce of all kinds of piece goods 260,000 pieces per annum, which would realise, on an average, Tls. 320,000. Deducting the expenses as above, there will remain, it is estimated, a net profit of at least 30 % per annum. When the machinery is actually bought, the buildings erected, the workmen hired and everything ready for work, a fresh estimate of the exact cost will be made and published for general information in the interests of truth and in order to avoid all chance of hocussing the accounts.

ENCLOSURE TWO, IN THE FOREGOING.

An estimate of the cost of the machinery, land, and buildings, of the proposed factory, and of the income and expenditure in one year's working of the same, respectfully drawn up:—

1.—Cost of the newest and most profitable machinery, complete in every way, including freight, insurance, and import duty..... Tls.	255,000
2.—Purchase of land; making a wharf; changing the surface drainage so as to form ponds of clear water.....	14,000
3.—Erection of the factory buildings, godowns, etc.	48,000
4.—Fittings for the same.....	3,000

The above four items, Tls. 320,000, form the expenditure on capital account. This may be increased as additional horse power, machinery, or buildings are required. There will be nothing else under this head except the yearly repairs needed.

5.—The company is to be started with a capital of Tls. 500,000. Deducting the above outlay on capital account, there remains Tls. 180,000 for the purchase of cotton and coals, the wages of the factory hands, and the incidental expenditure.

6.—There will be bought 800 power looms, instead of 480 as represented in the original petition to their Excellencies Li and Shên, being an increase of 320.

7.—The machinery to be bought can make all kinds of foreign cotton goods of any width, length, weight and thickness.

8.—These 800 looms will be going 60 hours a week, and with hands of only middling ability they can turn out in that time 6,600 pieces of cotton goods. Leaving out Sundays, and making allowance for the short months, this will make a total outturn for the year of 330,000 pieces. At first the factory hands will be raw and inexperienced, but even in the first two or three months they will be able to turn out, at the very lowest possible estimate, 5,200 pieces a week.

9.—At the end of half-a-year the factory hands will know their work, and with every one of the 800 looms going 60 hours a week, 9,000 pieces will be woven in that time, and this will give a total, leaving out Sundays and making allowance for the short months, for the year of 450,000 pieces.

10.—Making allowance for the inexperience of the hands attending the 800 looms at the first start, the lowest possible out-turn will be 260,000 pieces for the first year.

11.—Of foreign cottons there are various kinds—Grey Shirtings, T-Cloths and Fancy Goods, of different lengths and weights. Deducting the pound and a half of starch which is added to each piece by the English custom, there is a minimum of five catties of cotton to the piece, sometimes more, but never less; and for the year's out-turn of 260,000 pieces this would require 13,000 piculs of cotton.

12.—The average price of a picul of cotton is ten taels. The cost of the cotton to be used in the factory for one year would be therefore Tls. 130,000.

13.—Every day would require an expenditure, on an average, of three tons odd of coals, or say 1,000 tons a year. At Tls. 5.00 per ton this would come to Tls. 5,000.

14.—Oil and cloth for cleaning machinery.....Tls. 1,000

15.—Two thousand piculs of starch and China clay (!!! a goodly allowance to 13,000 piculs of cotton) 2,000

16.—Iron hoops and packing materials for 260,000 pieces..... 2,000

17.—Salaries of English employés:—One general superintendent, one engineer, one foreman of spinning frames, one foreman of power-looms, one machine-wright 8,000

18.—Wages of factory hands, men and women..... 8,000

19.—Salaries and allowances of Official Superintendents, Managers, etc..... 10,000

20.—Knives, repairing tools, oil, candles, paper, &c., for the factory, one year's miscellaneous expenses 5,000

21.—Duties, at the import tariff scale, on the goods turned-out in one year 15,000

22.—Interest on the Company's capital of Tls. 500,000 at 9.6% per annum 48,000

The above yearly expenses of the factory come to Tls. 235,000.

23.—The price which the 260,000 pieces will realise will of course vary according to the nature of the cloth, but on an average they will fetch at least Tls. 1.25 per piece, that is Tls. 325,000.

24.—Deducting the total expenditure, Tls. 235,000 from the yearly expenditure, Tls. 325,000, leaves a balance of Tls. 90,000 of profit.

We have only to add that the full producing powers of the machinery, with perfectly experienced hands, will be, as we have said, 450,000 pieces per annum; and with fairly experienced hands 330,000 pieces. Making due allowance for the additional expenditure on raw cotton, the increased production will not necessitate further expenditure. Profits will then amount to Tls. 150,000, and in years when raw cotton is cheap and cloth dear, words fail to tell what profits may then be made.

Reply by Li, Governor-General of Chihli, to the above petition, dated 21st October, 1878.

I have received and read your petition and its enclosures. This scheme affects the general interests of the country, and if it can be worked successfully, the profits made by Chinese merchants will daily increase, and those made by foreign merchants daily decrease. In reply to a memorial from the Tsung-li Yamên, H.M. the Emperor issued orders to myself and Shên, the Minister Superintendent of Trade for the South, to look into the scheme, and to obtain reports on it from the Taotais at the treaty ports. I have done so, and the report of Chu, Acting Taotai of Shanghai, is to the following effect:—"The principal articles of foreign import are cotton and woollen goods, foreign cotton cloths being in constant use amongst our people. These cloths are wholly made of cotton, which in the South of China is produced in abundance. If, therefore, a factory be tried in the vicinity of Shanghai, it will realise 20 to 30% profit, more or less. The scheme, however, being a novelty, nobody knows anything about it, and as the preliminary expenses will be great, it is possible that no profit will be made, and even that a loss will be incurred. A thing once begun should not be given up, and therefore either the Government should take the initiative in the matter, or the capital of the factory should be raised by shares, and profits would certainly be made in a year or two. People in the South wear foreign cottons in the summer time, while the poorer classes wear native, which last better. In the Northern provinces everybody wears native cottons, and the foreign article is regarded as a luxury like silk and satin. Between the two fabrics there is no competition, and this scheme would not only have no ill-effect on the resources of the poor, but would get hold of the profits at present made by foreigners."

The reports of the Taotais at Tientsin and Chefoo are to much the same effect. Your proposal to establish a cotton factory at Shanghai, to buy the newest, most ingenious, and most substantial machinery, and 480 power looms, to hire foreign workmen to teach the art of weaving, to turn out cotton cloths equal in quality to the foreign articles, but whose price shall be much cheaper than that demanded by foreign merchants, is a most important means for restoring the wealth and influence of China. I have carefully gone into all the details put before me, and I take it to be a comprehensive and satisfactory scheme. If the Company were carefully and thoroughly looked after, from its starting straight onwards, it seems to me that it would increase the wealth of merchants and people, and stop the leakage in the resources of China. If the management be suited to the requirements of the scheme, public and private interests will alike be benefited by it. In the single article of T-Cloths, for example, there is a great consumption of them all over the interior of the country, and those manufactured in China would go everywhere, whereas the foreigners' market is confined to the treaty ports. Besides, as compared with cottons manufactured in foreign countries, those manufactured in China would have no freight and no insurance *premia* to pay. Shanghai is a great commercial centre, with means of communication to every part of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and other provinces. The production of your factory will not be one-tenth of the amount of cotton goods imported, and the cloths made will certainly be consumed as fast as they are produced. By degrees the factory will increase.

As the scheme is an innovation, there are three points to which I must urge your most careful attention. The first is the difficulty of securing the proper men. The enterprise, even at the outset, is a large one, far too big to be carried out by one man. The Directors must be men of ability, intelligence, standing and integrity, and men experienced in foreign matters. They will have a united voice in the management, and will have to be upright, economical and diligent, so as to gain the confidence of our people. You have already selected, I presume, your assistants, but a list of them giving their names and birth places must be submitted to me. The foreign operatives should be well-known men, with a thorough knowledge of their art, and after the Chinese factory hands have been taught for three years, I hope th... will have thoroughly mastered the w...

The second point is the diffi... raising funds. According to yo... your plan is to raise Tls. 50... sufficient capital with which to com... work. Of late, however, the prac... making false estimates with int... deceive has been prevalent, asserti... made that the share capital amount... and so and operations are begun... soon as money ceases to come to... thing halts just when it is en fa... much loss is thereby caused. Y... that the capital, Tls. 500,000, will b... by inviting shares, in the same m... the China Merchants' Company was ... and that that sum may be d... Are you standing on solid ground... matter, and is there no pretence or... tion? You will be good enough to ... me from what province and part ... country most shareholders have com...

The third point is the difficulty of ... ning a start. In starting all joint ... companies, merchants and officials ... be united, but the Company ... not be imbued with the forms of offic... If the concern be started reckles... without a definite method of worki... the slightest irregularity occurring, ... who heard a rumour of it would be d... from joining. You must, therefo... your whole mind to the perfection ... scheme, and your repeated attention ... framing of regulations for the cond... the factory in the future, so that pu... not peculation will result from it. ... properly managed, it will be a succes...

On the attention which you give to ... three points will depend the succ... failure of the enterprise. As the fac... to be set up in Shanghai, I shall ord... Taotai to report to me on the scheme... also to report to Shên, the Minister S... tendent of Trade for the South. W... then jointly address the Throne.

The cloth produced at the factory ... charged with a duty, when sold, ... the import duty on cotton goods. ... only to add then when it is sent up... for consumption it must pay, just as ... case with foreign piece goods, a half-d... sides, when a transit pass will be iss... it. It will thus compete fairly with f... cottons, and there will be neither pre... nor wrong to any one. The Shangh... toms will have to propose and report ... the best plan for examining and ch... the amount manufactured.

Reply by Shên, Governor-General of ... Kiang and Minister Superint... of Trade for the South, dated ... November, 1878.

I have read your petition and its en... Regarding this proposal to purchas... import a foreign factory, an edict has ... received from H.M. the Emperor ha... a memorial by the Tsung-li Yamên, co... myself and Li, Superintendent of Trad... the North, to make satisfactory arra... ments for having the scheme carried o... copy of the edict was sent me by the Y... and I at once ordered the acting Ta... Shanghai to give a report on the m... His report, now to hand, expresses ... opinion that at Tientsin a woollen fa... should be established, and at Shangh... cotton one. This seems to me an exc... proposal, for I think that we should ... a better chance of manufacturing in C... what we require at present from fo... countries, rather than in ourselves se... Chinese produce to foreign countries ... sale. For the establishment of a j... stock company, and getting together a ... capital, you must have satisfactory re... tions, and a competent management; ... only will it be enduring, free from al... and a constantly increasing source of p... I have communicated my views on ... scheme to H.E. Li.

The suggestions contained in your pe... for the establishment of a cotton facto...

…ghai, is in harmony with the views ex-…ed by the acting Taotai of that place in …eport to me. Begin operations with …r and rough Grey Shirtings, the …ction of which is easy and rapid. …word more; this thing is a com-…innovation. Do not therefore despise …te carefulness. You will be good …gh to wait until I have received a …er report from the Shanghai Taotai in …, my orders to give suggestions …ding the satisfactory working of the …y.

…rther petition to the Governor-General …Li Hung-chang from expectant Taotai …Pêng. (No date given; evidently written …t Tientsin.)

…ur petitioner has had the honour to re… Your Excellency's commands, where…u express approval of the establish… of a cotton factory at Shanghai, as a …s of restoring influence and profit to …, and warn me of the necessity for … care in the introduction of a new …prise, and direct my attention to three …s, viz., the difficulty of getting good … the difficulty of raising funds, and …ifficulty of laying down plans for the …ing out of the scheme. I can see in … Excellency's reply a solicitude for … is thorough, and a careful avoidance …mbug.

… an interview I had with Your Excel… yesterday, I had the honour to receive …er instructions of a most complete …acter. For this extraordinary kind …ment I return you my sincere thanks. …garding Your Excellency's first point, …difficulty of getting good men, your …ioner would respectfully remark that …ll matters there must be a manage… …t equally in the humble walks of …merce as in the affairs of Government. … Excellency is right in saying of this …l introduction of cotton weaving by …hinery that the enterprise is a large … too big for one man to manage. Differ… departments will have to be under the …ial management of different Directors, … to assist in the direction there must …everal men, trusted in the commercial …d. * * * * * *

… have now the honour to request Your …llency to appoint an official to be a … manager (with myself) and three …tant managers. Their names and …-places I submit in a separate annex …his petition. Should there be any …r men likely to be of use in the …agement of the factory, I shall from … to time request Your Excellency to …e additional appointments, my wish …g that with every fresh appointment …hall obtain a first-rate man. Foreign …men of renown have already been …ed out. Any quantity of them can be …ined amongst English merchants. Con…s have been entered into with foreigners … the services of five men to teach the …rent processes to Chinese workmen, and … foreigners are to be subject to a fine if …in three years the Chinese are not …roughly practised in and conversant with … art of weaving.

…our Excellency's second point is the …culty of raising funds. I would respect…y remark that in the case of raising the …tal of the China Merchants' Company …re was no difficulty in making one big total … of many small amounts—the difficulty …in inspiring the multitude with confid…. There is no difficulty in paying …rest year by year, the difficulty lies in …repayment of the principal. In floating … present concern by calling for shares, …re will be a limit of time for which the …ers will give their money. Subscribers … Tls. 10,000 of stock and under will be … off in the first three years; of from … 20,000 to Tls. 50,000, in three instal…nts in the third, fourth and fifth year of … Company's existence; of over Tls. …000, in five instalments ranging over the …od from the third to the seventh year of the factory. Of the whole capital of Tls. 500,000, over Tls. 300,000 will be spent in machinery and buildings, which will be visible and patent to the eyes of the public and will inspire confidence and trust in the stability of the Company. The balance, Tls. 100,000 odd, will be represented by cotton in the godowns, cloth in the warehouses, monies received for the produce of the mills, all of which may at any time be seen, so this Company will be on quite a different footing from other Companies whose operations are scattered and difficult to make any estimate of. Shares have been mostly taken up in Hunan, Canton, Chihli and Shansi; some in Chekiang and Kiangsu, and a few in Anhwei and Hupei.

Your petitioner has undertaken the management of this concern; and to make a commencement with the purchase of machinery and the erection of buildings, I shall have to spend over Tls. 100,000. The foreigners would not sign the contracts for machinery unless I paid a third of the cost down. The whole capital of Tls. 500,000, I may certainly take as assured, not one cash less more indeed than that sum. On receipt of the money, scrip certificates will have to be printed and issued, official instructions to do which I have to request, and at the same time to beg Your Excellency to grant me a wooden seal to stamp the scrip with, as a guarantee to the shareholders of genuineness. These particulars I beg Your Excellency to lay before the Throne and communicate to the authorities.

The third point Your Excellency alludes to is the difficulty of laying out plans for the carrying on of the concern. Plans should be made before an enterprise is begun. Success in the end must be preceded by care in the beginning. The profitable or unprofitable nature of the machinery, the laziness or diligence of the foreign work-people, the fineness or coarseness of the cloth produced, the amount of work to be done, have all been provided for in the different clauses of the contracts made; and in the event of the contracts not being carried out, the responsibility will fall on the foreign hongs who have acted as guarantees and intermediaries, and they will be mulcted in a heavy penalty. In the factory, several hundred work-people will be employed, who will be under foremen. Of overseers of various kinds there will be several dozen, who will certainly not be allowed to do as they like. Raw cotton will be bought in the usual way, and the cloth produced sold at the market price. The regularity of a Government office will be observed, without the customs and usages of Government officials. There will be carefulness in the accounts, sternness in discipline, no waste in the expenditure, and economy in the daily expenses. By these means abuses will be expelled, profits will arise and increase, people who have shares will feel confident that they are not being cheated, and people who have none will go and get them. In a year or two the factory must extend, and increase its operations, and Your Excellency's ideas as to its permanence be fully carried ont.

On receipt of an answer to this, my petition, I shall hurry back to Shanghai, where, with my associates in the work, I shall proceed before the end of the year to settle the purchase of machinery from foreigners, and pay the bargain money. Contracts will have to be signed, and land bought and prepared for the commencement of building operations.

Reply by Li, Governor-General of Chihli, to the foregoing petition.

I have read your petition regarding the proposed establishment in Shanghai of a factory for the weaving of cotton cloths by machinery. Being a new enterprise there are many points to be considered, and you must have a competent management. Chên Kuan-ying and the three other gentlemen, whom you assert to be qualified for the duties of assistant-managers, will in the course of time receive appointments. As he is a man in whom both foreign and Chinese merchants have long reposed confidence, you will do well to consult with him in everything, and future representations to me with regard to the Company's business should be made to me in your joint names.

The foreign workmen to be employed should be selected with the greatest care, so that men who have really worked in European factories shall be engaged, and not loafers or raw impostors. See that your contracts are properly made. As you have an assured sum of Tls. 500,000, there will be no difficulty about raising the capital. As soon as I receive a report from the Taotai of Shanghai, I will address the Throne, communicate to the Boards what has been arranged, and issue the requisite seals.

In buying machinery, hiring workmen and erecting buildings, you and your colleagues must be most particular. Don't move without plans. The foreign hongs in Shanghai excel in powers of cheating; one and all they swindle you first and go to law with you afterwards. You lose your money to begin with, and when there is a question of fine, you get no justice. This is perfectly unbearable.

Whether sooner or latter, this scheme, I hope, will be a success. What is important is sound management, and not official correspondence and Imperial Decrees. When your machinery is bought and your buildings erected, then I and Shên will protect you from interference from any quarter.

[Here follow forms of scrip certificates.]

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held at the Council Room, 17, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 10th February, 1879, at 9.30 o'clock a.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Hart (chairman), R. H. Artindale, P. G. Hübbe, E. H. Lavers, E. G. Low, R. Mackenzie, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

The Cash Statement, for the week ending 8th instant, is submitted for inspection, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Fire Department—Decided to construct a box drain across the foreshore of the Soochow Creek at the end of the Woosung road, on the Hongkew side, so that the Fire Engines can obtain water at any state of the tide.

Astor House Jetty—Decided to alter this jetty so that it can be availed of by the Fire Engines when necessary.

Firing Crackers—Letters submitted, complaining of the firing of crackers at night.

Report from Superintendent of Police also submitted, stating that the fine of twenty cents inflicted by the Mixed Court Magistrate will not prevent the recurrence of the offence.

Beggars—The attention of the Police to be called to the number of beggars on the Bubbling Well road.

Jinrickshas—Attention is called to the fact that the coolie dragging a large jinricksha carrying more than one passenger has often great difficulty in getting it out of the way of carriages.

Decided to instruct the Superintendent of Police to issue a notification, informing owners of jinrickshas that after the end of March next, licenses will only be issued for the smaller jinrickshas which carry one person.

THE FRENCH GAS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company was held Monday at the offices of the Agents, Messrs. Schönhard and Co., in the Szechuen Road. Mr. E. Morel, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided; and there were present, Messrs. Douglas Jones, J. Mackillop, E. Millot, (Directors); Dr. Galle, Carl Krebs, F. G. White, P. G. Hübbe, and A. Nachtrieb, Agent, representing 279 shares out of a total of 500.

The meeting was called for three o'clock, and at a quarter past the Chairman said sufficient shares were represented to enable them to proceed with the business. The first thing they had to do was to appoint two scrutators, and they generally chose the gentlemen who represented the greatest number of shares, and on this occasion it would be Dr. Galle, 97 shares, and Mr. White, 11 shares.

Mr. A. NACHTRIEB, the Agent, was chosen to act as Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said the report and accounts had been in circulation among the shareholders for the last two or three days, and if there was no objection he would take them as read.

No objection was offered and the report and accounts, of which the following is a *précis*, were taken as read.

RAPPORT
sur la Période d'Exploitation du 1er Janvier au 31 Décembre, 1878.

MESSIEURS,—Depuis notre dernier rapport la situation générale de votre Compagnie s'est de nouveau améliorée. La consommation qui était restée stationnaire en 1877, a augmenté cette fois dans des proportions assez considérables; elle a été de 148,410 mètres cubes, au lieu de 140,110 durant l'exercice précédent. L'exploitation continue a se faire dans des conditions d'économies exceptionnelles.

Le tableau suivant donne les chiffres exacts de la fabrication, de la consommation et des fuites; ces dernières ne s'élèvent qu'à 6% ce qui est un résultat très satisfaisant.

Tableau de la Fabrication, de la Consommation et des Fuites totales pendant l'Année 1878.

Chiffres indiqués au Compteur de l'Usine:—

Le 31 Déc. 1878		1,629,345
Le 31 Déc. 1877		1,465.007
Fabrication des 12 mois en mètres cubes...		164,238
Consommation	de la Voie Publique	69,022
	des Compteurs	79,388
	de l'Intérieur de l'Usine	5,902
Fuites—totales de l'Année		9,926
	Total..	164,238

Les bénéfices réalisés durant l'exercice s'élèvent à:—Tls. 7,681.89 que nous vous proposons de répartir de la manière suivante:

Tls. 1,920.47	Un quart sur les bénéfices de l'année aux Fonds de réserve.
,, 2,750.00	Dividende de 5½% déjà payé.
,, 3,000.00	Dividende de 6% à payer.
,, 11.42	à porter à nouveau.
Tls. 7,681.89 total.	

et nous espérons, Messieurs, que vous approuverez entièrement cette répartition.

Le Fonds de Réserve se trouve ainsi porté à Taëls 6,436.23. Pour utiliser une partie de ces Fonds, le conseil a cru de l'intérêt des Actionnaires d'acquérir le terrain voisin à l'Usine, ce qui fait que la propriété comprend aujourd'hui tout le carré situé entre les rues des Pères, de Saigon, du Wei-kwé et le Quai du Yang-king-pang.

Le Conseil utilisera ou exploitera cette nouvelle propriété au mieux des intérêts de la Compagnie.

Compagnie du Gaz de la Concession Française de Shanghai,

Les Agents,
SCHONHARD & Co.

Approuvé:
Le Conseil d'Administration,
Le Président,
E. MOREL.

Shanghai, le 4 Janvier, 1879.

Mr. HÜBBE—I find in the report that you have bought a piece of land, and I find that you have also sold a piece?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, that is so. We bought a piece of land adjoining the works, and we sold a slip of land which has been the subject of negotiations between us and the French Municipality for the last two or three years. This is a piece of land on the Yang-king-pang, which the Municipality wanted to give the necessary width to their street, and we sold it to them at a price based on the proper value of land at that time; and we have built a wall to protect our property.

Mr. HÜBBE—I only wanted to know whether you had both sold and bought a piece of land.

The CHAIRMAN—Before going on further with the business of the meeting, I think it my duty to say a few words with regard to the steps we took some months ago with the view of extending our mains in the foreign Settlement. After the correspondence which took place between this Company and the Municipal Council, our intention was to ask the Landrenters to decide upon the subject at their next meeting, but since then circumstances have arisen which made us alter our decision. We think the present moment is not opportune to promote our scheme, and therefore we leave the question in abeyance.

Mr. WHITE—Is it advisable to extend the Company's property when Gas Companies are in a very doubtful position with regard to the electric light? I ask the question because I understand the Directors have bought the piece of land adjoining the works.

The CHAIRMAN—Our intention in buying the land next to the works was to get control over it. Our idea at present is not to extend the works themselves.

Mr. WHITE—You have bought the land, but you are not going to extend the works at present.

The CHAIRMAN—That is it. We had a part of the reserve fund to invest, and it is left with the Board of Directors to invest it. The property we bought was an offer. The person who wished to sell it was leaving for Europe, and we thought that if we did not buy it then we should not have another opportunity; and we thought it was the best investment that we could make for the Company with the reserve fund. The property in that part of the Settlement has been increasing considerably and constantly; and it can be worked to pay very well. The special idea we had was to get control over the land of our neighbour, so as to be able to leave a certain space between the works and the other buildings to prevent any risk of fire or anything of that kind. It was entirely to our interests to have complete control over this piece of land, for if it had been sold to a Chinaman, Chinese houses of the most inflammable character might have been built, and then there would have been fear and danger. Having sole control of the land we can dispose of it as we like, and if the time should come when it might be thought advisable to extend the works we shall have the land to do so.

Mr. WHITE—My only object was to know whether you had bought the land for the purpose of extending the works at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN—That was not the idea we had when we bought it.

Mr. WHITE—I think you got it at a very reasonable price?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, and repeated that he thought it was the best investment the Directors could have made with the reserve fund in the general interests of the Company.

Mr. WHITE asked whether it was the same piece of land that the Company once sold.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was a portion of the original lot of land bought on the formation of the Company, but as the Company was at one time very short of funds, and did not want half of the land, they sold it. This was soon after the formation of the Company, and when the largely in debt.

Mr. WHITE said he remembers circumstances.

Mr. HÜBBE asked whether the piece of land mentioned in the a... "Achats de Propriétés Tls. 4,244.00

The CHAIRMAN said that was it, pressed his belief that under any stances they could get more inter of the investment than they wo done if they had invested the any other way.

In answer to a further question White, the Chairman said there wa ing in the Deed of Settlement to the Directors investing the reserve they liked.

Dr. GALLE then proposed that the and accounts as presented be passed.

Mr. HÜBBE seconded, and the was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN—I now beg to pr gentlemen, that the profits be as proposed in the report, and th dividends be paid or and after the this month.

Mr. WHITE seconded. The moti passed *nem con.*

The CHAIRMAN—The time for one of the Directors, Mr. Mackill elected, has elapsed, and I beg to that he be re-elected for another three years.

Dr. GALLE—I have much plea seconding Mr. Mackillop's election.

The motion was unanimously pas

The CHAIRMAN—We have now auditors for the ensuing year, and pose that Messrs. O. Brandt and H. be re-elected.

Mr. WHITE seconded the motion, was adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Direct their services during the past year corded on the motion of Dr. Galle, se by Mr. White, and a similar com having been paid the Chairman f siding, the meeting dispersed.

NINGPO RATEPAYERS' MEETIN

MINUTES of the Annual General M of the Foreign Subscribers and interested in the Fund for lighti ing and cleansing the streets and of the Foreign Settlement of Ch Ningpo, held at the Ningpo Boa on the 10th February, 1879.

Present:—H. B. Meyer, Esq., in the Messrs. Lord, Drew, Wheatley, G Walters, Rickman, Lepissier, Bate strong, and Cooper.

The Minutes of the last annual m were read and passed.

The Reports of the Treasurer and S ary were read and accepted.

It was resolved on the motion Wheatley, seconded by Mr. Lepissi in consequence of the small attend the meeting the summary of recei disbursements, and the Secretary's be circulated for general informatio

The members of the Committee, ing of the Treaty Consuls at the p Commissioner of Customs, and th John Butler, having tendered their r tions, it was proposed by Mr. Rickm seconded by Mr. Lepissier, that th Committee be re-elected. After s marks by Mr. Drew, to the effect that ing by the universality with whi residents contributed, the absence many of them from this meeting w thought, attributable to satisfaction than indifference, and that he for one be ready to take on himself the du Treasurer for another year. The Committee men having also acquies motion was carried by acclamation.

After a vote of thanks to the Ch the meeting separated.

(Signed) H. B. MEY
Chair

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China

Enclosure No. 1.
with
Dispatch No. 93.

Correspondence relating
to Cotton Manufactory

Rec'd Sept 5/79

M Clements

No. 1] July 25 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Cuming Consul Géneral. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of duplicate re

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP
4
1879
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of No. 1. and
transmits description of office
of Consul General. Transmits
official oath.

No. 1

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 28 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No. 1 informing me that the President has appointed me, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China.

I hereby signify my acceptance of the office, and forward herewith my official oath.

I am now in the performance of the duties of Consul-General.

I have the honor to be,

&c.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

No. 3 | July 25 1879 Rec'd Sept 5/79

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of dispatch No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 5
1879

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of dispatch No. 2.

No. 2.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 25 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No. 2. dated June 3d 1879. relating to the Confirmation of Consul-General &c.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank H. Bee

Consul-General

Rec'd Sept 5th 79

No. 3] July 26 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of No. 3.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges the receipt of dispatch No. 3,

No. 3.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 23 1879.

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No. 3. dated 3d June. relating to the Nomination of Subordinate Consular officers at this Consulate-General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

Aug 5th/79

No. 4] July 26th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of dispatch and official passport.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of no. 4 and an official passport.

No. 4

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 26 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No. 4. Enclosing my official passport.

My exquatur to this date has not been received from Peking. Upon its arrival I shall inform the Department of the date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Frank H. Severance

Consul-General

rec'd Sept 5/79

No. 51] July 25 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of dispatch.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of dispatch No. 51 and refers to dispatch No. 75, from this Office, dated June 3rd

No. 5.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 25th 1879.

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No. 6. relating to a Telegram from the Department dated May 29th 1879. In connection therewith I respectfully refer you to my dispatch No. 75. dated June 3d.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

Rec'd Sept 5/79

No. 6.] July 25th 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of Orchards.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of No. 6.

No. 6.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 28 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Dispatch No. 6. dated June 6th relating to the subject of the infrequency of Communications from the # various Consuls in China.

I have noted, and shall # follow the instructions contained # therein. As soon as I can # prepare a circular, I will for- ward a copy thereof to the Depart- ment.

I have the honor to be

5

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Consul-General

Rec'd Sept 5/79

No. 7] July 25 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of dispatch



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges No. 7. and notes the Contents.

No. 9

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 25 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Department Dispatch No. 7. dated June 7th, relating to a report Upon the Condition of the Archives of this Consulate General.

I shall by the next mail report fully upon the matter as desired.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Emil Sauer

Consul-General

Rec'd Sept 5-79

Mr Cleveland

No. 8.] July 25 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Returns of Letters Sent & Received 2d Qr.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 4 1879
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits Copies of Register of Letters Received and Sent for Quarter ending June 30th 1879.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Letters Received

No. 2. Letters Sent.

No. 9.

United States Consulate General;

Shanghai, July 25 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the Register of official Correspondence of this Consulate General for the Quarter ending June 30th 1879.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.
April 1	12002	State Dept Washington	Re. appt. V. Consul Chinkiang	
"	3	" " "	accounts B.R. Lewis	
3	4	Peruvian Minister Peking	Atty. Verplanck	
"	5	Sharp Sutter & Johnson Hong Kong	Amoy Riots claims	
"	6	Taotai Shanghai	Gen. Grant's visit	
4	7	Consul Canton	Amoy Riots claims	
"	8	Taotai Shanghai	" " "	
7	9	V Consul Amoy	Atty. Verplanck	
10	12010	S.S. Hankow Shanghai	Rules governing admission to practice in U.S. Courts	
9	1	Supt Foreign Mails Washn	Gen. Postal Accounts	
9	2	Knight & Co Newchwang	Re. to Mails	
10	3	Taotai Shanghai	Land of Smith Estate	
14	4	V. Consul Foochow	Verplancks received	
"	5	Consul Hong-Kong	Opium trade of Hong-Kong with the U.S. for 1878	

Consul General

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.
April 15	12116	Consul Ningpo	Ack. duplicate	
16	7	V Consul Amoy	" "	
"	8	D.H. Lyon Nanchang	Re to Mail Gen Grants arrest	
"	9	Taotai Shanghai	Letter to land of Smith Estate	
"	12120	Mess. Swansong & Co "	Re. to compensation as appraisers Smith Estate.	
17	1	Taotai Shanghai	Gen Grants arrest	
"	2	Consul Tientsin	Ack duplicate	
19	3	Dr Yates Shanghai	Land title	
"	4	Admiral Pallisen Yokohama.	Ack "	
"	5	Taotai Shang.	" "	
"	6	" "	Dr Yates claim	
21	7	Consular Agent Swatow	Gen Grants arrest	
"	8	V. Consul Amoy	Gen Grants arrest	
"	9	Consul Ningpo	" " "	

Consul Gener

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.
April 21	12130	V. Consul Taochow	Gen. Grants arrival	
"	1	Consul Canton	Chinese Lights of Treaties	
"	2	V Consul Newchwang	Abs dutchaloties	
"	3	Consul Tientsin	Grant for Stationary	
"	4	Taotai Shanghai	Travel by Steam Launch into interior.	
"	5	Russell & Co "	Collision of Prigin with Chinese Cargo-Boat	
"	6	Consul Canton	Numbers of dutchaloties	
"	7	Taotai Shanghai	Sets duds	
25	8	Consular Agent Chefoo	Re. to sending Seals cover to Legation	
"	9	V. Consul Newchwang	" " " " "	
"	12140	Consul Ningpo	Gen. Grants arrival	
26	1	T. H. Hart Shanghai	Transit Passes	
"	2	Russell & Co "	" "	
"	3	Taotai	Re. to Mr. Mackay applt as Interpreter.	

Consul General

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.
April 25	120 44	Chin Judge Mixed Court	Macleays applt as Interpreter	
"	5	Taotai Shanghai	Interviews about Gen. Grant's visit	
28	6	" "	Jute Appeal	
29	7	[illegible] A.B. Forbes Shai	Passports	
"	8	Hipcony Church Town	Symonds Estate	
"	9	A.A. Keays Newspaper	Jute Appeal	
"	120 50	Consul Canton	Gen. Grant's visit	
"	1	Taotai Shanghai	Russell's Claim	
"	1½	" "	Canton Mixed Court Fund	
"	2	Brit Magistrate "	Loo Hung Quang vs Smith Estate	
"	3	Russell & Co "	Claim vs Canton Mixed	
30	4	Consul Hong-Kong	Abt. despatch	
May 1st	5	Mr. Brown Shai	Opium statistics Hong-Kong.	
" "	5½	Taotai Shanghai	Canton Mixed Court	

Consul General

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.		ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.	
May 2	12056	A'Malcolm	Nagasaki	Invoices Exhibits		
"	7	Russell & Co	Shang.	Transit Passes		
"	8	F. A Hildth	"	Mr Forbes Passport		
3	9	A't Consul	"	Case of Hill vs Consul		
"	12060	Taotai	"	Requesting Copy Despatch		
"	1	A't Consul	"	Claim of Church vs Owners for money loaned		
5	2	C.C. Williams	Swatow	By monds Exhibits		
"	3	V Consul	Foochow	Numbers of Despatches		
"	4	J.E. Cowles	Shanghai	Letter sent		
"	5	Russell & Co	"	" "		
"	6	All the Consuls	"	Gen. Grants visit		
6	7	Taotai	Shanghai	Letter sent		
9	8	"	"	Gen Grants reception		
"	9	Consul	Ningpo	Desp. despatch		

Consul Gene

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.
May 9	12076	Consul Hong-Kong	Mr Durham	
"	1	Taotai Shanghai	Postponed interview	
"	2	Consul Ningpo	Gun Grants Monument	
13	3	Capt. Sumner Shanghai	" " "	
"	4	R W Little "	" "	
14	5	" " "	" "	
15	6	Taotai "	" "	
"	7	C. Linder Gun. Com Gun "	" "	
19	8	Consul Hankow	Mr Durham	
20	9	Taotai Shanghai	Sam Poa Scandal	
24	12080	Admiral Pallisser Yokohama	Mr. Durham	
26	1	Taotai Shanghai	Title Deeds	
"	2	" "	Survey of Custom Land	
"	3	Russell & Co "	"Ping-On" Collision case	

Consul Gener

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.
May 26	12094	Capt Bunham Shanghai	Telegram from Ad. Pattison	
"	5	Gen Grant Tientsin	" " "	
27	6	Admiral Pattison Yokohama	Mr. Archalot	
28	7	Taotai Shanghai	Letter Rec'd	
"	7½	Chin Judge Mixed Court "	Prisq.-On Care	
30	8	J.H. Hart "	Transit Passes	
"	9	M Robins "	" "	
31	12090	Taotai "	Letter Recd	
June 2	1	Consul General Yokohama	Instructs Leaves	
"	2	Asst Auditor Washington	" "	
"	3	Consul General Yokohama	" "	
3	4	Consul Taotai	Chinese Treaties	
"	5	" "	Mr. Archalot	
"	6	V Consul Hurchwang	Information of confirmation as Consul General	

Consul General

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.
June 2	12097	Consul Tientsin	Confirmation as Consul-General	
"	8	" Kan-Kow	" "	
2	9	" Chinkiang	" "	
"	12098	" Amoy	" "	
"	12101	V " Foochow	" "	
"	2	" " Amoy	" "	
"	3	Consular Agent Swatow	" "	
"	4	Consul Hong-Kong	" "	
"	5	" Canton	" "	
7	6	Asst Asst Yokohama	A/C despatch	
"	7	General Hospital Shanghai	Institute Seamen	
9	8	Br. Consul Shanghai	Unlawful entry of Mr. Jarvis pretended by Br. Consulate.	
10	9	M. Rabais "	transit Passes	
"	12110	V Consul Foochow	Acknowledgt of despatches	

Consul General

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.
June 10	12111	Geo Murray Shanghai	Act of authorization	
"	2	Dr. Miller &Co. "	Lists dues	
11	3	Messrs Ramsay &Co Detroit Mich	Hardware trade Statistics	
11	4	Taotai Shanghai	Lists dues	
"	5	" "	" "	
12	6	Capt Boyd Amoy	Mails for Rangoon	
13	7	Consul Canton	Mr. Archibald	
14	8	Mr. Cutler Shanghai	Lists dues	
16	9	Russell &Co "	" "	
"	12120	Dr. Asst Secretary Washington	Returns 4th Qr. 1878	
"	1	Mrs Hagan Brooklyn Mrs	Effects A. Hagan deceased	
17	2	Consul Foochow	Mr. Parcel for Washington	
"	3	B. R. Lewis Shanghai	Mr Cutler	
19	4	V Consul Foochow		

Consul General.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.		ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.
June 21	12125	Taotai	Shanghai	Br Afatis claim	
"	6	J. Vrard	"	Claim as Miss Chusonan	
23	7	Taotai	"	French Rat Claims	
"	8	Br Consul	"	Endorsement of warrants as Verron	
24	9	" "	"	Unlawful entry of Mr. Jansens Premises	
"	12130	Am Consul	Yokohama	Cash Sands Estate	
25	1	Br Consul	Shanghai	Endorsement of court process	
"	2	D.C. Jansen	"	Entry of premises by Br officer	
"	3	Consul	Canton	Ah Ahchaoh	
"	4	"	"	" "	
"	5	"	Foochow	Copy of notice	
26	6	W.R. Drummond	Shanghai	Settle claims	
"	7	Consul	Canton	Ah Ahchaoh	
28	8	Br Afatis	Shai	Church claim	

Consul General.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosures.	
June 28	12139	U.S. Bank Shanghai	Claim vs. Rawlo & Co		
30	12140	Tientsin "	Site Case		
30	12141	Consul Foochow	Abs. Receipt of Certificate		

Consul General

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Sharp Potter Holmes	8009	Hongkong Mch 24th	Apr. 12th	French Rich Claims		
Dr. J. A. Holmes	8010	Peking " 22	" "	Postage account		
Consul	1	Chinkiang " 15	" "	Rt. to appt of V Consul at Chinkiang		
Admiral Patterson	2	Yokohama " 24	" 2	Hon. Grants arrival		
Consul	3	Nagasaki " 26	" 3	Jackson extra wages		
Geo. E. Bill	4	Shanghai " 27	" 3	Loreha Inst		
Taotai	5	" Apr 2	" 3	French Rich Claims		
H. Holcomb Esq	6	" " 4	" 4	Ack dispatch		
V. Consul	7	Amoy " 12th	" 7	Trans. No 97 to St. Dept	1	
" "	8	" " "	" "	" Cover to Collector Cus.	1	
Consul	9	Tientsin Mch. 26	" 8	Instruct for Stationary		
"	8020	Kaukow Apr. 2	" 5	Trans dispatches		
Taotai	1	Shanghai " 3	" 4	Religious Processions		
"	2	" " 7	" 7	Rich Claims		

_____ Consul General.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Yamtai	8023	Shanghai Apr 10	Apr. 10	Sute deeds		
H. Henderson	4	" " "	" "	Rules of admission to practice in U.S. court		
James Hagan	5	Boothbay Harbor 11	" 11	death of A Hagan		
Monocacy	6	Shanghai Apr. 14	" 14	Enlistment of seamen		
Customs	7	" " "	" "	Opium Statistics at Hongkong		
H. P. Knight	9	" " "	" "	Certificate of Ex. M. Smith deceased		
Consul	9	Ningpo " 11	" 15	Forwd dispatches	2	
V. Consul	8030	Amoy " 9	" 16	" "	3	
A. M. Lyon	1	Kiaochow " 5	" "	Mails thru Grant		
Yamtai	2	Shanghai " 12	" 14	Steam launch visiting Mission by Rev		
Asst Magistrate	3	" " 13	" 15	Request to sign a warrant	1	
Consul	4	Tientsin Mch 31	" 16	Qr. Returns 1st Qr 1879	5	
M. L. Gates	5	Shanghai Apr 17	" 17	Claim of Church vs. Owner Subject		
A. Patterson	6	Yokohama " 5	" "	Gen Grants movements.		

Consul General.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
P.M. Swatow	8037	Shanghai Mch. 16	Mch. 16	Incloses as abstracts Invoices		
Taotai	9	" " 16	" 18	abt Asphaltic		
Asst Magistrate	9	" " 17	" 18	Ping On Collision		
V Consul	8040	Kiukiang " 4	" 19	Trans. Asphaltic & Orth.	5	
Consul	1	Canton " 14	" 21	Chinese Treaties		
P.M. Amoy	2	Shanghai " 16	" 16	Incloses as abstracts		
Ditto	3	" " "	" "	" " "		
P.M. Swatow	4	" " "	" "	" " "		
Lt P. Lincoln	5	Canton " 10	" 22	Trans Asphaltic	3	
Consul	6	Ningpo " 22	" 23	Grants Birth		
Russell & Co	7	Shanghai " "	" "	Steam Launch Passing Barrier		
Taotai	8	" " "	" "	Grants Inscription		
Cm. Agent	9	Chefoo " 21	" 24	Trans Asphaltic	1	

Consul General.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Dr. Asphalt	Polo	Washington March 5	Apr 24	Ab. Asphaltos and Commercial Treaty	Seven	Relative
" "	1	"	January 3	Circular No 11		
" "	2	"	Feby 13	" " 12		
Mrs Asphalt	3	"	" 12	Reduction Bonds		
" "	4	"	" 24	" "		
Russell & Co	5	Shanghai Apr 9	" "	Transit Pass		
Taotai	6	" " 26	" 26	Am Consul visit		
Consul C	7	Canton " 17	" 29	Trans. Asphalt	1	
"	8	" " 19	" "	Am Consul visit		
Consul	9	Hankow " 25	" 29	Trans Asphalt	1	
Russell & Co	8 Co	Shanghai Apr 30	" 30	Prig-on Case		
" "	1	" " "	" "	W. H. Forbes Claim		
A. Malcolm	2	Nagasaki " 20	May 1st	Inclosure Relative		
Consul	3	Hong Kong " 26	" "	Hong Opium Returns		

_____ Consul General.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Con Agent	4	Swatow Apr 28	May 3	Salmon Case		
V Consul	5	Foochow " 28	" "	Gen Grants visit		
Con. Agent	6	Swatow " 28	" 3	" "		
V Consul	7	Foochow " 29	" 3	Missing dispatch		
Russell & Co	9	Shanghai May 5	" 6	Ah dispatch.		
Consul	9	Ningpo " "	" "	Trans dispatch	1	
Secty State	8070	Washington Mch 9th	" 6	Appropriation Bill		
" "	1	" "	" "	[illegible] Reports		
Asst Secty	2	" " 28	" 10	Acts substitute Signers		
V Consul	3	Newchwang May 3	" 12	Trans cover		
Comm Inter Council	4	Shanghai " 9	" 9	Grants reception		
Gen. Consul	5	" " 12	" 14	" "		
Consul	6	Ningpo " 13	" 15	Ah dispatch		

Consul General.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Chairman Chum Coun	8077	Shanghai May 13	May 14	Mr dispatch		
Consul	8	Hankow " "	" 16	trans. dispatch	1	
A.A. Pattison	9	Yokohama " 14	" 22	trans dispatches to Capt Botham	2	
Dr. Dept	8080	Washington Apr 9	26	Mr dispatches		
" "	1	" " "	"	No. 44.		
" "	2	" " "	"	Mr dispatches		
Consular Agent	3	Chefoo May 20	"	Mr dispatch		
Ch. cir. ct. & dist. Atty.	4	Newyork May 16	"	" "		
Dept	5	Washn " "	"	Insolv Estate		
Consul	6	Ningpo May 24	27	Mails		
Russell & Co	7	Shanghai 27	28	Pmg - on Collision		
R Fearnwright	8	" 29	29	Insolv Estate		
Jardine Matheson & Co	9	" "	"	Yang Yahsu property		
H Robins	8090	" 30	30	Spanish passes		

_____ Consul General.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Consul	1091	Canton May 16	June 2d	Gen. Grant's visit		
"	2	" " 13	" 3	Ab. Desp.		
Vice Consul General	3	Shanghai " 19	May 20	Institute Seaman		
F Yates	4	" June 3	June 4	Ab - Invoices		
A.R. Edwards	5	" 4	5	Discharge of J. Flynn		
A Consul	6	Yokohama May 28	5	Ford Called to Gen Grant		
V Consul	7	Foochow June 2	9	Parcel Post & Dept State		
Capt Boya USN	8	Amoy " 2	9	"Rangoon" mail		
Consul	9	Ningpo " 10	11	Ab Invoices		
Consul	8100	Canton 4	12	Ford 68. to St Dept	1	
North American Co	8101	Shanghai 12	12	Claim vs Symonds Estate		
Consul	2	Newchwang 12	16	Ab Invoices		
Consul	3	Kanagawa 11	16	" "		

Consul General.

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* *18*

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Consul	8104	Foochow June 9	June 16	Resuming Charges		
B.R. Lewis	5	Shanghai " 11	17	Re Exemption on Consular Staff.		
D.C. Cann	6	" 12	17	Landlords Claim on Premises Effects		
Consul	7	Foochow 17	25	Capture Chinese treaties		
"	8	" "	"	Ack Receipt		
"	9	Canton 16	25	Capture Chinese treaties		
"	8110	" "	"	Ack Receipt		
"	1	" "	"	Send Receipt to Dept State.		
Consular Agent	2	Swatow 17	"	Ack. Receipt		
Wm. Sands	3	Hong-Kong 12	24	Estate late Capt Sands	1	
Ch. Judge Br. Court	4	Shang Dec. 21	Dec 21	Encl. U.S. Court Process		
Legation	5	Peking June 13	June 24	W.H. Scruggs Commission	1	
Consul Gen	6	Yokohama " 13	26	Ack Receipt		

Consul General.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Hong & Shang. Bank	8117	Shang. June 25	June 26	J. Rawlings		
V. Consul	8	Amoy 21	26	Ats dispatch		
" Consul	9	Canton 20	26	Ford dispatch		
J. Rawlings	8120	Shanghai 27	27	Hong Kong & Shai Bank claim		
Consular Agent	1	Swatow 23	28	Mackie claim vs. Symonds claim		
Legation	2	Peking 19	28	Resuming charge		
Consul	3	Foochow 25	30	Parcel to St Dept		
Consul	4	Ningpo 30	July 1st	Ford dispatch to St Dept	1	
J.C. Armstrong	5	New Carlisle Ind. May 5	June 20	Mark Olson		
Austro-Hungarian Consul	6	Shanghai June 30	" 30	returns for month		
Tientsin	7	Shanghai Apr. 28	Apr 29	Canton Quota Fund		
"	8	" " "	" 29	Dr Yates claim		
"	9	" " "	" "	Walsh Payne		
Asst Magistrate	8130	" " "	" "	Ats Dispatch		

Consul General.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Taotai	8131	Shanghai May 31st	May 1st	Letter dued		
"	2	" " 3	" 3	" "		
"	3	" " 7	" 8	Copy of despatch		
"	4	" " 10	" 10	Interview		
"	5	" " 11	" 12	Changes in the interior		
"	6	" " 14	" 14	Letter Dated		
Dist. Magistrate	7	" " 15	" 16	Requests seal to warrants of arrest		
Maritime Prefect	8	" " 15	" "	Notice of assuming charge		
Taotai	9	" " 16	" 16	Gen. Grant's visit		
"	8140	" " 20	" 22	San Poa Scandal		
Dist. Magistrate	1	" " 24	" 24	Seal to warrant of arrest		
Taotai	2	" " 23	" 24	Notice of appt to office		
Mixed Court Mag.	3	" " 26	" 26	Pingan Cultivation Case		
Taotai	4	" June 4	June 4	Letter Dated		

Consul General.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Taotai	8140	Shanghai June 4	June 4	Settle Acct		
"	6	" 5	6	Transmits Papers		
"	7	" 10	10	Settle Acct		
"	8	" 12	13	" "		
Mixed Court	9	" 14	14	Resig - on Collision		
Taotai	8150	" 21	21	Settle Acct		
"	1	" "	"	Settle Acct		
"	2	" 25	26	Refutes Claim		
"	3	" 26	26	Transmits Rich Claims		

Consul General.

No. 9.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 26th 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith returns of the civil and criminal cases of the United States Court for the Consular District of Shanghai for the Quarter Ending June 30th 1879.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

[FORM No.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

Return of Public ***Suits from the*** 1st ***day of*** April

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	J
1	April 7	U.S. v.	Godart Edwards	Drunk and incapable	Fe
2	" 7	"	John Cutting	" "	
3	10	"	Johnson Clark W. Peters W Pelvin & Hiram Swatin Martin Frank Brown C. Brown Henry Burke & Others	Refusal to do duty	Not
4	10	" "	J. W. Brown	Cruelty	Ne
5	12	" "	Archie Mac	Refusal of duty	
6	12	"	Charles Organ	" " "	
7	12	"	Thomas Hibbler	" " "	
8	12	"	Chas Hinman	" " "	
9	15	"	C.E. Miller	Assault & Battery	Not
10	May 6	"	D. Smith	Drunk incapable	
11	" 21	"	John Enderson	" "	
12	" 28	"	W.C. Radcliff	" "	
13	June 6	"	F. Kennach	" "	
14	29	"	D.O. Connell	Drunk & Assault	
15	" "	"	F. Charles	" "	
16	" "	"	Wm Reilly	" "	
17	" 29	"	P Davenport	Assault	

[Form No. 137.]

OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL

Suits from the 1st day of April to the 30

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.
Godart Edwards	Drunk and incapable	Guilty	Non 7 days hard labor
John Cutting	" "	"	
Johnson & Wm W. Ayres Wm Edwin & Wm Irwin Wrakin Frank Brown & Brown Harry Burke & Burke	Refusal to do duty	Not Guilty	—
J. W. Brown	Cruelty	Not Guilty	—
Nelson May	Refusal of duty	" "	
Charles Organ	" " "	Guilty	7 days in Jail
Thomas Hibbler	" " "	Guilty	$1. fine
Chas Hinman	" " "	"	7 days in jail
C. E. Miller	Assault & Battery	Not Guilty	
J. Smith	Drunk & incapable	Guilty	4 days in Jail
John Enderson	" "	"	Discharged
W. C. Radcliff	" "	"	" "
J. Kronach	" "	"	" "
D. O. Connell	Drunk & Assault	"	14 days in Jail
J. Charles	" "	"	30 days in Jail & to pay $10.00 dam
Wm Reilly	" "	"	14 days in Jail
P Davidson	Assault	Guilty	" " " "

L AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

day of June 1879, inclusive.

FINE.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	APPEAL.
	None	Returning to Monorary	
Labor	$9	Marshal's $9.	
	$39.40	Mar 26. $13.40 Clerk	
	$10.20	Mar $4. Clk $6.20	
	" 18.80	Mar. " 11.70 Clk " 7.10	
Jail	" 18.80	" " 11.20 " " 7.10	
	" 18.80	Mar " 11.20 Clk " 7.10	
Jail	" 18.80	" " 11.20 " " 7.10	
	" 15.20	" " 7.10 " " 8.10.	
in Jail	—	—	
ser d	—	—	
"	—	—	
"	—	—	
p in Jail	$5.50	Mar 4. Int. $1.50	
in Jail damages	$5.50	" 4 " 1.50	
Jail	—	— —	
"	$22.60	Mar 12.50 Clk 8.10	

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China

Melanie Smith
Durham Ohio 9

Civil Corps 2d quarter
1979

[FORM NO.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

Return of _____ ***Suits from the*** _____ ***day of*** _____

NO OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JU
13	Dec. 27th /78	Frank Reid American	Alysphant & Co.	To recover Commissions	Still
723	Feby 22d/79	Hong Kong Bk.	United States	" " "	"
728	Mch 19 "	Chas E. Hill Am.	H. S. Gates	Injunction	"
729	Mar 5 "	Oriental Bank Co	Alysphant & Co	To recover Monies	"
730	" 5 "	Boyd & Co Co	Geo. F. Bell	" "	
731	" 22 "	Lo Hung Luang Chinese	United States	" "	
732	May 5th "	John Peter Brent Co.	" "	Probate of will & Issuance of Letters Testamentary	
733	" 16 "	Fanning & Wild Am.	" "	To recover Monies	Final D
734	June 14 "	Chin Hong Chinese	H. Robins	" "	"

[Form No. 137.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT S

rom the _____ *day of* _____ *to the* _____ *day*

NDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMO
Co.	To recover Damages	Still pending		
	" " "	" "		
	Injunction	" "		
Co	To recover Damages	" "		
	" "	"		
	" "	"		
	Probate of will & Issuance of Letters Testamentary	"		
	To recover Damages	For Plaintiff		
	" "	"		

T SHANGHAI CHINA.

day of _____ 18__, *inclusive.*

AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.		DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.				APPEAL.
		Clerk	Consular	Asst.	Local	
						Reported 4th 2d 1878
						" 1st 2d 1879
$	36 20	Fees collected in 2d 2d				
$	145 80	72 60	39 90		15	Appeals 18
	31 70	15 30	11 40		5	

US Consulate General
Shanghai China

Miscellaneous Records

Dispatch No. 9,

Criminal Cases
2d Quarter 1929

No. 12] July 29 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Smith Estate.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of No 8. and remarks on the Management of the Estate.

Inclosure

Letter from the Attorney of the Estate.

No. 12.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 29 1871

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 8, bearing date June 9th, Concerning the Estate of the late Edwin Maurice Smith.

The management of that Estate has thus far been conducted with exceeding care, with a view to its economical administration and protection from the many complications which surround it.

The matter of the Telegram sent to Mr Pitkin is explained by a letter from the attorney, Mr Henderson, herewith

1/ herewith enclosed. I had no knowledge of the Telegram being sent until a few days ago, and long after it had been despatched. Mr. Henderson's explanations concerning it seem to be reasonable, and, under all the circumstances, I approved his action was judicious. The cost of the Telegram was paid by the sender, and the Estate has not, and will not be charged with it.

By reference to my despatch No. 53. it will be seen that Mr. Drummond the English Barrister, has only been retained in a few Special Cases, which promise to be brought against the Estate, and in which his services seemed to be quite necessary.

I shall have occasion, Sitting as Judge, to render an important and

carefully digested decision relative to the administration of the Estate in a few days, which I shall have the honor to forward to the Department by the next mail, and whereby its management will be transferred to Trustees. Should the Trustees be as successful in managing the Estate, in the interest of the beneficiaries, and of all concerned, as has been the character of its management while under the immediate Control of the Court for the Municipality I feel safe in saying the beneficiaries will have no cause of complaint. I have been active in the duty you enjoin, to guard it with vigilance, and I hope in that regard to so Continue as to meet with the approval of the Department.

I.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

David H. Bailey

Consul-General

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
JUL
28
1879
SHANGHAI

Estate Edwin Maurice Smith, deceased.

Shanghai 29th July 1879

D. H. Bailey Esquire
Consul General

Sir:

In reply to your request for information concerning a telegram sent and to Dr. Pittkin of Detroit by some one connected with the Administration of the Estate of Edwin Maurice Smith, deceased, and the sending of which the Department of State seems to regard as an indication of useless extravagance in management of said Estate, I beg to say that I presume you have reference to a telegram sent by me to Dr. Pittkin on the 21st ult of May last.

Up to that time we had failed to ascertain the whereabouts of any of Mr Smiths heirs in the United States or get any word to them of his death and their interest in his estate. The Department had not been able to find them and had instructed you to cause the papers of the deceased to be examined with a view to finding them out. Just then word was received from Dr Pittkin that he knew the address of all the heirs. Important and urgent letters had been sent them care of Department and the matters affecting their interests had come to such a crises that it was deemed unsafe to allow them to longer remain in ignorance of the condition of affairs.

An examination of the papers had disclosed the fact that Dr Pittkin had formerly sustained the position of confidential agent to Mr Smith for the distribution of annuities to his relatives in America, to whom the residence and then name of the deceased were and had been for twenty years unknown. Dr Pittkin had been named Executor of a will made by the deceased some time shortly

before 1870. It seemed that no other person in America was likely to find these heirs, and as it turned out, no one else was able to find them. I had written to him and reply had just been received as above indicated.

Both of the Trustees named in the will found were Englishmen, residing permanently in Great Britain. One of them had renounced the trust, and the other, while still absent and with no intention of giving the Estate his personal attention had made application to the U.S. Probate Court, through an attorney who was also an English subject and at the same time attorney for sundry parties pressing large and doubtful claims against the Estate, for probate of the supposed will and letters testamentary under it. As counsel for the Estate and heirs and beneficiaries in the United States I had opposed the application, on the ground that neither the Trustee nor his Agent were amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court having jurisdiction of the trust Estate.

This matter and others of equal importance had been explained in the letters sent care of the Department. Under the pressure of these circumstances I telegraphed Dr Pattin, Detroit, "Have opposed petition of Trustees for letters testamentary. Important letters sent relatives care Department State."

Trusting this hurried statement may be deemed satisfactory

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

J. M. Hurlburt
Attorney for Estate Edwin
Maurice Smith, deceased and
his heirs and beneficiaries in the United Sta

Enclosure

In Clarion Work

Archaeta No 12

Letter from Mr. Henderson

July 29th 1829

e telegrams sent and the transaction generly, and I did so. This was after Mr. Shaw's nkruptcy, but we had not got into ourt. I think it quite possible, as a usiness man, that if the bank had known e nature of the telegrams before they ought the bills, that they would still have ought them. I handed the bills to a broker, nd did not deal with the bank direct. I did ot give the broker any particular instructions far as I remember. The bills I sold were th documentary and clean bills, but the ills representing the £6,458 were all clean ills. The first bill on account of the £6,458 as sold, I think, on the 5th July, 1878. he bills were drawn out in the usual way, nd were, I believe, all for an odd amount. The ill on the 5th July was for £1,270 4s. 9d., and here was another the same day for £716 19s. d. These were on account of the £6,458, and ere clean bills. Then there was a bill gainst documents for £296 12s. 1d.; and on he next day another bill against documents or £805 19s. 9d., and another against documents for £1,329 1s. 9d. These, were bills gainst documents. On the 9th July, 1878, lean bills were drawn on account of the sum f £6,458, for £970 18s. 4d., £1,020 17s. 1d. and £898 14s. 7d.; and on the 17th July, 1878, another clean bill was drawn for £1,580 7s.4d. There were thus six clean bills given mounting together to £6,458 12s. 3d.; and ll these bills were for odd amounts. It as been the custom with us for the last hirteen years to draw clean bills for odd mounts. I cannot give any reason for oing so, except general orders from Home hirteen years ago. It was not done for the urpose of making these bills look as if they epresented the balances of accounts. It was imply done to prevent two bills being for he sum and done under order. The proceeds f the six bills were remitted by telegraphic ransfer, I think.

Mr. MYBURGH—I should like to know the ames of the banks that made the transfers, nd the names of the broker in each transaction.

BANKRUPT continued—On the 5th July, 878, £1,100 were remitted through the National Bank of India. I do not know he broker's name; I did not pay him. I was ot liable for the brokerage, and therefore id not take the broker's name. The bank aid the brokerage. Mr. Fergusson was the roker who sold the bills. I think he sold ll of them, both the documentary and clean ills, but I am not sure. The remittance of £1,100, through the National Bank, was at he rate of 5s. 2¼d. On the 9th July I emitted £3,300, rate 5-2¼, through the Hongong and Shanghai Bank; and on the 12th uly, I remitted £1,300, at a rate of 5s. 2¼d., hrough the National Bank of India. None f the remittances were sent through the Oriental Bank. The Oriental Bank was not voided. They were the buyers. I do not hink I told the brokers that the Oriental Bank had bought the bills. I did not nstruct the brokers as to which banks hey were to obtain the transfers at. My ffices are next door to the Oriental Bank. f a bank is known to be buyers, it is not ikely that the brokers would go to that bank o sell. It is not natural that they should go o the nearest bank under the circumstances; hey would go where they could get the ighest rate. I cannot answer for what rokers do. I did not give them any instructions as to the banks they should go to, nd I do not think I asked them whether hey went to the Oriental Bank. In addition to the three remittances I have mentioned I remitted £600 on the 20th July, hrough the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, he rate being 5s. 2¾d. The six clean ills I sold amounted to £6,458 12s. 3d., ut the amount remitted was £6,300. The ix bills were all drawn on Mr. Charles haw's general account. On the 20th July advised account sales showing a loss gainst Charles Shaw and Co. of £240 5s. d., which I placed to their debit. Under rdinary circumstances I should have drawn n Charles Shaw and Co. for this loss f £240 5s. 2d. About this time, July, 1878, was shipping both tea and silk. On the 9th July, I shipped 40 bales of silk, and on he 27th July, I shipped 14 bales more. I rew bills against these goods on Charles Shaw nd Co. and sold them to the Oriental Bank. he whole of the 54 bales were shipped n our account, that is on Shaw, Ripley and Co.'s account. I gave the bank a memorandum of the silk shipped which was not on our account. There was some by a Chinaman and some by Mr. Cromie. On the 24th August, 1878, Mr. Cromie shipped 24 bales of silk, through our firm, and we drew bills on Charles Shaw and Co. and sold them to the Oriental Bank. On the 22nd June there was a lot of 10 bales, shipped by the *Sunda*, through our firm, by a Chinaman named Tee San. We drew on this lot also and sold the bills to the Oriental Bank. These two transactions are included in my statement of accounts under the head of the Oriental Bank. The Chinaman's name Tee San does not appear, but it will appear in Shaw, Ripley and Co.'s book debts as soon as the Oriental Bank furnish the account sales. The Oriental Bank sent me a memorandum showing the loss on the shipments of silk before I made my statement of accounts in bankruptcy, but it only gave the gross amount and I could not make up the accounts from that. The Chinaman has not proved against the estate. I cannot say whether he is a debtor or a creditor until I get the account sales. I gave the bank particulars of these two transactions. After my failure, I told them that the shipments were all on our account except these two. With the exception of these two shipments no third party was interested in any of our shipments of silk. Some of the shipments were on joint account with Charles Shaw and Co.

By Mr. ROBINSON—I have been afforded no further facilities by the Oriental Bank since Mr. Robertson was manager, other than I received before. It has always been my practice during the time I have been in partnership with Mr. Charles Shaw to sell clean bills on him. I have done this every year. I was enabled to do so on the Shanghai market up to the end of July, 1878. In the early part of 1878, in January and April, I sold similar bills on Mr. C. Shaw to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and these bills were met—they were duly honoured. During the whole of my experience of Mr. C. Shaw not one of his bills was dishonoured until these bills for the £6,458 were dishonoured. These six clean bills, with the other bills I have mentioned, were placed in the hands of brokers to sell in the open market in the ordinary course of business. When I sold these bills I had no suspicion whatever that Mr. C. Shaw would be unable to meet them. I had, in the months of May and July, remitted him Tls. 31,000 —Tls. 23,000 in May and Tls. 8,000 in July. With regard to Tee San's account and Mr. Cromie's account they appear in our books at present as balanced by the drafts, and until I receive the account sales it is impossible to say whether they are debtors or creditors, or to what extent in either case.

Re-examined by Mr. MYBURGH—The proceeds of the other bills I sold I do not remember whether they were remitted by wire or not, as in this case, but I think it is very probable they were. I had authority to draw on Mr. Charles Shaw.

Mr. MYBURGH—Then what necessity was there for telegraphing for his credit?

BANKRUPT—I wanted his authority confirmed. I thought perhaps it might be said his authority referred only to documentary bills, and I wanted his authority for clean bills too, to show the banks in case they asked for it. I have wired once or twice to him in the same way before.

By the TRUSTEE.—The Tls. 31,000 I remitted in May and July was a portion of the purchase money of property in Shanghai and Hankow bought by me from Mr. C. Shaw. This money was remitted by Mr. Bland, who held a Power of Attorney from Mr. Shaw to receive it. I made a report of the value of the property in Shanghai and Hankow for Mr. Shaw. In that report I valued the property in Shanghai at Tls. 33,000 and that at Hankow for Tls. 9,000, making Tls. 42,000 in all. I have made no further remittance on account of the purchase money beyond the Tls. 31,000.

Mr. ROBINSON asked permission to ask the bankrupt a question on behalf of Mr. Shaw, who was not present and whose interest, he thought, ought to be protected.

His HONOUR asked whether Mr. Robinson appeared to protect the interests of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. ROBINSON, in reply, said he conceived it to be the bankrupt's duty to protect Mr. Shaw, the bankrupt being his partner in business. He would put the question and then his Honour could reject it, if it was not admissible.

Mr. ROBINSON then put the question to the bankrupt. When you bought the Shanghai and Hankow property from Mr. Shaw did not Mr. Shaw stipulate that you should give him a certain mortgage for the balance of the purchase money?

His HONOUR said that was a question that could not be put in any case.

Mr. ROBINSON explained that the trustee had interfered in the examination, and it was very possible he would contest the ownership of this property; therefore, it was desirable that the statements in regard to it should be completed as far as possible.

His HONOUR was of the opinion that they had nothing to do with affording protection to Mr. Shaw. If the matter had arisen distinctly out of the previous examination, he would have allowed the question to be put and answered. He did not think it arose out of the previous examination and therefore it could not be allowed.

Mr. ROBINSON said he only wanted his HONOUR'S ruling on the point that he was not allowed to ask the question.

His HONOUR then inquired whether there was any other creditor present who wished to examine the bankrupt.

Mr. ROBINSON said that as there were no other creditors present in addition to the creditors who had already examined the bankrupt, he begged to move that the bankrupt do pass his public examination.

His HONOUR—Does the Trustee object to the bankrupt passing his public examination?

The TRUSTEE—I have received no instructions from the Committee of Inspection, or from the creditors, as to the bankrupt being allowed to pass.

His HONOUR—On your clients' behalf, Mr. Myburgh, do you object?

Mr. MYBURGH—No, I cannot see how I can.

The TRUSTEE—I don't know what the effect of Mr. Robinson's motion would be at all.

His HONOUR—Have you no legal adviser.

The TRUSTEE—No, I have no adviser at all.

Mr. ROBINSON—I do not understand the Trustee raises any objection to the bankrupt passing.

Mr. MYBURGH—The Trustee, a few minutes ago, was apparently not aware that he could ask the bankrupt questions at any time he liked.

His HONOUR—Then do I understand the Trustee does not object to the bankrupt passing his public examination?

The TRUSTEE—No, I do not object.

His HONOUR—Then there will be a decree that the bankrupt do pass his public examination.

IN THE U.S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 11th August.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., *Consul-General, sitting as Judge.*

In re Estate of EDWIN MAURICE SMITH.

Mr. R. E. WAINEWRIGHT appeared for the Petitioner.

Mr. J. J. HENDERSON and Mr. W. V. DRUMMOND appeared for the estate, heirs, and beneficiaries.

This case was argued on the 19th and 20th May; and to-day the Court delivered the following

Judgment:—

The COURT said—This is an application by John Petrie Bisset, a British subject, residing in Great Britain, for probate of a will of Edwin Maurice Smith, deceased, a citizen of the United States, late of Shanghai, and that letters testamentary may be issued thereon to the said John Petrie Bisset.

The petition avers, in addition to the facts above stated, that the said Smith made and duly executed his last will and testament bearing date 1st October, 1870, and thereof appointed Thomas Hanbury and the petitioner the executors and trustees, and that while making the said last will and testament, the said Smith was temporarily residing at the Charing Cross Hotel, in the county of Middlesex, in England; that said Smith died in Shanghai on the 19th day of November, 1878; that the said Thomas Hanbury, by an instrument, in

writing, duly executed, renounces his right and authority to act as an executor of said will; that on the 8th day of March, 1879, the said will was duly proved by the petitioner in H.B.M. High Court of Justice in England, the value of the personal estate of the deceased in England being sworn to be under the sum of £3,000 sterling; that the said E. M. Smith died, seized and possessed of real estate situate in Shanghai, valued at 625,000 Shanghai Taels, and personal estate in Shanghai valued at 31,000 Shanghai Taels; that none of the heirs of said Smith, and none of the devisees or legatees under his said will are resident in Shanghai or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this Court.

The Attorney who represents the estate, and the heirs and beneficiaries of the deceased in the United States, objects to the issuance of letters testamentary to the petitioner upon the grounds:—

1st.—That upon the facts disclosed by the petition of said Basset he is not a competent party to obtain probate and letters testamentary as prayed, he being an alien and residing out of the jurisdiction of this Court.

2nd.—That this Court is the only Court of original jurisdiction for granting probate of the will in question.

3rd.—That the petitioner is named in the will set out as trustee and executor, and as appears by the petition is legally incompetent to act as such.

There are two questions of importance to be considered.

1st.—Whether upon proof of probate of the will in H.B.M. High Court of Justice in England, and letters testamentary thereon issued by that Court to the petitioner, this Court will *ex comitate* grant probate by issuing letters testamentary to the petitioner as executor and trustee.

2nd.—Whether the petitioner, being a British subject and not within the jurisdiction of this Court, is legally incapable of exercising the office of executor and trustee under the will of the deceased with respect to the estate in Shanghai.

The Court, in ascertaining the law by which it is bound, must look to the Acts of Congress creating the Court and the system of jurisprudence thereby established for its guidance, and not to the local laws of the several States. In general terms the Statutes of a particular State operate only within the territorial limits of that State, and therefore the Statutes of California and other States, cited in the argument, even if they go as far as is claimed, which I think altogether doubtful, are not in force here. Section 4,086, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides the rule of law for this Court clearly and unmistakeably. This, then, is a case coming within the common law, equity and probate jurisdiction of the Court.

Looking to these three branches of jurisprudence, the law seems to be well settled by the authorities both in America and England:—"That the domicile of the deceased is the place of *primary* and exclusive probate jurisdiction." 12 American Reports, Leonard *v.* Putnam, p. 106; 3 English Law Reports, Miller *v.* James, *et al*, p. 502; Williams on Executors, vol. 1 (7th ed.) p.p. 362, 363, 365, 366. "When the Court of Probate is satisfied that the testator died *domiciled in a foreign country*, and that his will containing a general appointment of executors has been duly authenticated by those executors *in the proper Court in the foreign country*, it is the duty of the Probate Court in this country to clothe the foreign executors with ancillary letters of probate to enable them to get possession of that part of the personal estate which was locally situate in England." Williams on Executors, vol. 1, p. 370.

"In general the English Courts of Equity will restrain the representatives and legatees of an estate, where the testator died domiciled in England, from taking proceedings in a foreign Court to administer the personality, and they will not be allowed to take proceedings abroad, in regard to the administration of realty there located, if by so doing the administration of the personality, in the domestic forum, will be embarrassed"—Story's Equity Jurisprudence, sec. 589b; Hope *v.* Carnegie, 12 Jur., N. S., 284.

In the argument, Counsel for the Petitioner raised a doubt as to the place of domicil of the deceased—and this is material to the case. The question of domicil must determine the place of original and exclusive probate jurisdiction. There has been much learning exhausted upon the subject of domicil, and the possibility of the existence of two domiciles. But it is not difficult to decide in this case where the deceased had his domicil. The language of the will is:—"I, Edwin Maurice Smith, of Shanghai, in the Empire of China, but now temporarily residing at the Charing Cross Hotel, in the county of Middlesex, England, hereby declare, &c., &c., &c. The averments in the petition are to the same effect, and that the said Smith was a citizen of the United States of America.

Many definitions of domicil have been given, but, says Phillimore (International Law) vol. IV, page 43:—"Perhaps, however, the American Judges have been most successful in their attempts, and from a combination of their *dicta* upon different occasions, we may arrive at a tolerably accurate definition in designating it 'a residence at a particular place, accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there for an unlimited time.' Guier *v.* Daniel, 1 Binney's Reports, 349, note; Ebbers *v.* Kraft, 16 Johnson's Reports, p. 128; the Francis, 8 Cranch; Johnson *v.* Sundry Articles of Merchandise, Peter's Condensed Reports of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, vol. III., p. 171. According to Vattel, "Domicile is an habitation fixed in some place with an intention of remaining there always." Vattel Droit des Gens, i.i.c. xix.s. 218 du Domicile. There is not an iota of domicil in such a residence as that of the deceased at the Charing Cross Hotel. Admit the possibility of two domicils in this case, the domicil of choice and the domicil of origin, for the original domicil may be preserved by the effect of a treaty (Phillimore, vol. IX., p. 196), still the domicil of the deceased was at the time of his death within the jurisdictional limits of this Court, where his realty is situate, the primary and exclusive place for probate of his will. Changing the phraseology of the petition, but not the substance, it says:—Edwin Maurice Smith, of Shanghai, a citizen of the United States, temporarily residing at the Charing Cross Hotel, &c., &c., &c.,—and who died at Shanghai November 19th, 1878. By what accepted rule of interpretation can this be held to be a domicil other than that within the primary and exclusive jurisdiction of this Court. The deceased not being domiciled in England, the *rei sitæ* and the commorancy both being within the jurisdiction of this Court, upon what principle or precedent is it to be held that the probate of the will and granting letters testamentary there, binds this Court, in law or comity, to appoint an executor and trustee whereby it ousts it own original and exclusive jurisdiction.

A potent reason for the rule that the place of domicil is the place of primary and exclusive probate jurisdiction, is that there the deceased had fixed the seat of his fortune, the centre of his negotiations, and the accumulations of his property—it was the place of his choice and predilection, where all his affairs centre and determine.

The remaining question as to whether the petitioner, being a British subject not within the jurisdiction of this Court, is legally incapable of performing the office of executor and trustee, is perhaps not so simple. He is appointed by the testator in the deed of trust as one of the executors and trustees, and it is a well settled rule that the Court should have regard to the wishes of the person by whom the trust has been created, if expressed in the instrument creating the trust or clearly to be collected from it. The appointment of a trustee thus made will not be set aside, except for weighty reasons. The testator is to be permitted to dispose of his property to such persons, through such persons, and for such purposes as to him shall seem meet and proper, provided this disposition is not made in conflict with law. The objection is made that the petitioner, being an alien not domiciled within the jurisdiction of the Court, cannot lawfully execute the trust. The general jurisdiction over trust estates belongs to Courts of Equity, and they will not allow the management of such estates to pass beyond their control, for it is the duty of such Courts to enforce the execution of trusts. In the case of a trust estate within the jurisdiction of the Court, the trustee or trustees thereof being without its jurisdiction, it is clear that the Court would have little or no power in its supervision over the management of the estate. The trustee would not be within reach of the process of the Court, nor amenable to its orders or decrees. The confusion and the injuries which might ensue to an estate and all its interests, so situated, have been guarded against by what now seems to be the settled doctrine in America and England, as defined by Lewin's Law of Trusts, p. 27. "In general terms, a person to be a trustee should be a person capable of taking and holding the legal estate, and possessed of natural capacity and legal ability to execute the trust, *and domiciled within the jurisdiction of the Court.*"

"If a trust is cast upon a person incapable of taking and executing it, Courts of Equity will execute the trust by decree, or they will appoint some person capable of performing the requirements of the trust." Perry on Trusts, vol 1, par. 39.

"If property has been bequeathed in trust, and no trustee, or a trustee *disabled from taking*, or one who is dead, or refuses to take, is appointed, the Court will decree the execution of the trust by the personal representatives if it is personal property, and by the heirs and devisees if it is real estate." Perry on Trusts, vol 1, par. 38; Piatt *v.* Vattier, 9 Pet. 405; Gibbs *v.* Marsh, 2 Met. 243; Withers *v.* Yeadon, 1 Rich. Eq. p. 325; Cushney *v.* Henry, 4 Paige, 345; De Baranti *v.* Gott, 6 Barb. 492; Malin *v.* Malin, 1 Wend. 625; McIntire *v.* Zanesville, C. and M. Co., 9 Ham. 203; Kerr *v.* Day, 14, Penn. St. 114.

"If the alien be domiciled abroad it is an objection to his fitness for the office of trustee, as he is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court." Lewin's Law of Trusts, p. 37; Spence's Equitable Jurisprudence, p. 32; Perry on Trusts, vol. 1, para. 55, 275, 276, 818. *In re* Harrison's Trusts, 22 L.J. (Ch.) 69. *In re* Guibert, 16 Jur., 852.

The petitioner is a British subject residing and domiciled in Great Britain, but were he domiciled in Shanghai, it would not change his *status* in this case, for the jurisdiction here being only personal, not territorial, he would not be amenable to the orders of the Court.

In the argument, two precedents in this Court are cited, but there is nothing to show that the questions presented here arose or were presented in those cases,—cases which doubtless were heard on *ex parte* applications, and it rarely happens that *ex parte* proceedings settle important principles.

The current of authority in the Courts of the United States seems to be clear and strong against non-resident aliens acting as trustees, especially concerning chattels real and real estate.

The reasons which apply against the petitioner, as trustee, apply with equal force against his acting as executor.

"If the executor named in the will, or the next of kin, be out of the kingdom, the Ecclesiastical Courts have, as they always have had, the power, before probate obtained, or letters of administration issued, of granting to another administration *durante absentia*. Lord Holt said it was reasonable there should be such an administration, and that this administration stood upon the same reason as an administration *durante minore ætate* of an executor, viz., that there should be a person to manage the estate of the testator till the person appointed by him is able. Williams on Executors, vol. 1., p. 502.

In this case the absence and inability of the petitioner is necessarily perpetual, since he can never be within the jurisdiction of the Court which has sole jurisdiction of the estate. By the 55th Rule of the Regulations governing the United States Consular Courts in China, the law of the Ecclesiastical Courts is made a part of the law of this Court.

The argument that another "competent and powerful" Court could administer the law, is not an answer to these principles settled and enunciated by the Courts of England and America. Certainly that Court would administer the law clearly, justly, and with an even hand, according to its juridical system; but this is not a question of comity between Courts; it is a question of jurisdiction, and it is a digression of argument to say that another Court would administer the law properly. The *original* and *exclusive* jurisdiction belongs to the Court of the United States, as provided for by Treaty and the Laws of Congress,—it is in respect of the property of a citizen of the United States, in which other citizens of the United States have a very large

interest, and concerning whom the rules of procedure, the interpretation of wills, the policy of American Law as to trust estates, and the Court of Appellate Jurisdiction may be of the first importance, as contra-distinguished from the different rules and course of trial, original and final, in the Court of another nation.

The jurisdiction of a Court once properly obtained in a particular case, as in this case, will not be relinquished for mere convenience, especially if that jurisdiction is to be ousted in contravention of law.

"When a State by its own code speaks positively on a subject, it must be obeyed by all persons who are within the reach of its sovereignty." Story's Conflict of Laws, paragraph 23.

Interpreting the question of the jurisdiction of United States Consular Courts in China, the then Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, says:—"This point is determined very explicitly in our Treaty with China, which, in the most unequivocal terms, places all the rights of Americans in China, whether as to person or property, under the *sole* jurisdiction, civil and criminal, of the authorities of the United States, and Congress has made provision to meet the exigencies of the treaty in this respect." Opinions of Attorneys General, Vol. VII, p. 28. This opinion is quoted with approval in Wheaton (International Law) 6th ed., p. 312. The Court cannot relinquish its prerogatives, nor recede from its obligation under the Treaty.

"No nation being under any obligation to yield up its own laws, in regard to its own subjects, to the laws of other nations, it will not suffer its own subjects to evade the operation of its own fundamental policy or laws, or to commit fraud in violation of them, by any acts or contracts made with that design in a foreign country, and it will judge for itself how far it will adopt, and how far it will reject, any such acts or contracts." Story's Conflict of Laws, par. 106.

No nation is under obligation to do anything prejudicial to its own authority, or to the rights of its citizens.—Story's Conflict of Laws, par. 512.

It is the duty as well as the right of every Government and its Courts to protect its own citizens in the enjoyment of their property within its jurisdiction, observing the equal rights of others. 3rd Pick. R. 128.

"Even the property of individuals is, in the aggregate, to be considered the property of the nation, with respect to other States. It in some sort really belongs to her from the right she has over the property of her citizens, because it constitutes a part of the sum total of her riches, and augments her power. She is interested in that property by her obligation to protect all her members." Vattel, p. 104.

These principles, which are expedient and politic, and which flow from and depend upon the reciprocal relations and duties of the State and its citizens, apply with peculiar force in this case.

A nation cannot be expected to surrender its authority over the persons and property of its citizens, when the person and property are within the limits of its territory, or under the jurisdiction of its Courts, and particularly if that jurisdiction in a foreign country is provided for by treaty to be sole and exclusive. To transfer that jurisdiction to another foreign forum would be a violation of a compact by treaty, and an abandonment by this State of its obligation to protect the persons and property of all its members by its own laws, in the mode of their operation, in whatever way they may be peculiar to its own polity, and in accord with the system of its sovereignty, for every nation in the exercise of its sovereign will establishes systems in unison with the genius of its people.

"As it is an incident to the sovereign power of every independent State to have authority over all persons residing or being within its borders, so it is an incident to the same power to have authority over all things or property of every description within its borders." Phillimore ("International Law"), Vol. IV, p. 407.

In this case the ex-territorial borders of the United States extend by treaty so far as to give the sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the property of the deceased to this Court, and this is not only a prerogative of the Court, but it is obligatory and mandatory on the Court in so far as the protection of every American interest is involved.

Beside the American beneficiaries there is a Chinese subject named in the will as a *cestui que trust*. In case of litigation between the latter and the former, this is the only foreign forum for the arbitrament of their rights and the enforcement of a decree against the estate.

In a controversy between the American beneficiaries, or the heirs at law, concerning their rights in the estate, it is clear that the American forum is the only one in which these rights can be adjudged. Suppose they are so adjudged, how can the decree of the Court be enforced against a trustee holding the legal estate, and who is not only not domiciled within the jurisdiction of the Court, but who, even were he in the Court room at this moment, or at any time, as such trustee and executor, or otherwise, would still be without the jurisdiction of the Court.

Thus the granting of letters testamentary to the petitioner would be a total and final surrender of all jurisdiction or authority over the estate of the deceased by the authorities of the United States, in derogation of the treaty with China by which the tribunal for litigation between the citizens and subjects of the two countries is agreed upon and fixed; and, contrary to guarantees of law and treaty, changing the forum of first and last resort in which citizens of the United States are to have their rights of property heard and adjudicated.

I conceive that the management and all the substantial interests of the estate, and of all those who are concerned in it, can only be controlled and determined within the jurisdiction and by the authority of the Courts of the United States.

I see no objection to the probate of the will upon application duly made, but I must refuse an order granting letters testamentary to the petitioner.

"It is a rule that admits of no exception, that equity never wants a trustee, or, in other words, that if a trust is once properly created, the incompetency, disability, death, or non-appointment of a trustee shall not defeat it." Perry on Trusts, vol. 1, p. 38. Therefore, at an early day it will become necessary for the Court to appoint two trustees to carry out the will of the testator.

The costs of the application will be taxed against the petitioner.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—With regard to the question of costs, I should like to say a few words. I think, as in this case, where a petitioner is appointed trustee by the testator, it is incumbent on him to a certain extent to contest his rights; and therefore I think it is a fair case for the costs to come out of the estate. It was the petitioner's duty to the testator to contest this question of law, which, to say the least, is a novel one, and one which I simply say it was his duty to contest; and to throw upon him personally the hardship of paying the costs of this application seems to me rather cruel.

The COURT—Certainly that would be the ordinary course according to the rules of procedure, but there is much weight in what you say.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—Yes, unsuccessful parties *prima facie* pay the costs. But in this case I say the trustee appointed by the testator had a right to come to this Court to see if he would be justified to clothe himself with the trust the testator had given him. Under such circumstances I think it is only fair that the costs should come out of the estate.

The COURT—There is no doubt great force in what you say, and I will take the matter into consideration.

Mr. HENDERSON—I am not prepared to assent to that proposition. I think with legal objections of the nature that have been disclosed in the argument on this application, it was the duty of the parties to take legal advice, and they should have been governed by that advice. If it was bad advice they should certainly pay the penalty. But all I have to say at present is that I do not assent to the application.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—For the enlightenment of my learned friend Mr. Henderson, I may say we took the advice of two or three eminent American lawyers, and the petitioner was told that the question was one that he had a very good chance to succeed in.

Mr. HENDERSON—There are some very bad lawyers in America.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—It appears so.

The COURT—I think there is much in the point raised by Mr. Wainewright in reference to costs, and I think it will be better for the matter to stand over.

Mr. DRUMMOND—The objection is one very properly taken by Mr. Henderson, who, it must be remembered, acts in the interests of absent persons who are not here to act for themselves.

The COURT—I will not tax the costs now. I will leave it an open question. It will be left in abeyance for the present.

Mr. DRUMMOND—There is one paragraph, or just a few words at the end of the judgment, which necessitates my asking the Court a question upon, and making one or two observations in relation thereto. Just at the end of the judgment are the words that the Court will proceed to appoint two new trustees. In referring briefly to the present position of the case, I would remind your Honour of the following facts. At the time the Court first took cognizance of this particular estate neither of the two trustees named in the will were present in Shanghai, and none of the heirs and beneficiaries under the will were within the jurisdiction of this Court, or represented within the jurisdiction of this Court. That being so this Court very necessarily and very properly, and as authorised by the laws of the United States, took charge of the estate and appointed temporary administrators, Messrs Knight and Lester, and the property remains in their hands at the present time. An application has been made on behalf of one of the trustees named in the will, the other trustee having renounced altogether, and that application has just been dealt with by your Honour deciding by the judgment you have just delivered that the only remaining trustee under the will is ineligible to act in that capacity—that, in fact, he is incapable to act as trustee or executor under the will. Your Honour, I believe, is aware that a Power of Attorney has been filed on the records of this Court, which said Power of Attorney has been executed by all the heirs and beneficiaries under the will who are citizens of the United States and residing in that country. All the heirs and beneficiaries residing in the United States have appointed Mr. F. B. Forbes and Mr. F. D. Hitch, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Russell and Co., as their representatives in all matters connected with this estate and their interests under the will. That being so the position of affairs is now entirely changed, and it appears to me that all the beneficiaries being now, in fact, present in Shanghai by their representatives, that they are the proper persons, and the only persons, to take steps to obtain probate of the will, and to apply for the Court to arrange for the administration of the property itself. That being so I would ask whether the Court means, by those last words at the end of the judgment, whether it considers itself bound to take the initiative in any future steps in regard to the estate, or whether, in the altered state of affairs, the beneficiaries, by their representatives, should take the initiative.

The COURT—I think the situation, as it appears to me, requires the initiative to be taken by the Attorney representing the beneficiaries. In the absence of their representative, I think it would be the duty of the Court to appoint trustees, but as they are now represented it is for them, I think, to take the initiative.

Mr. DRUMMOND said he only desired to know whether the Court would take the initiative in regard to further steps being taken to administer the estate, or whether it would be left to the persons interested under the will to do so, and the Court had said it was not for it to take the initiative.

The COURT—There is no objection to probate being granted to proper persons.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that was the only question he wished to ask, as he represented those who held the Power of Attorney on behalf of the heirs and beneficiaries who were citizens of the United States, residing in America.

The COURT then adjourned.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 9th August.

Before G. Lemaire, Esq., *Acting Consul-General*, and Messrs. R. de Malherbe and J. Roustan, *Assessors*.

Messrs. Melchers & Co. *v.* Messageries Maritimes Co.

This case has been twice previously before the Court, namely on the 17th and 24th of July. It was an action to recover the sum of Taels 3,432, the value of a shipment of 995 cases of steel by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Yangtsé*, consigned to the plaintiffs, who are merchants and commission agents on the French Bund. The steel was sent from Germany to London, thence to Marseilles, where it was shipped on board the *Yangtsé*, and on arriving at Shanghai 408 cases were damaged, while the remainder were in good condition. The goods had been sold by the plaintiffs to Chinese, but owing to the damaged condition of the 408 cases, they were unsaleable in the Chinese market, and, in consequence, plaintiffs refused to take delivery and sued the defendants for the value of the whole 995 cases, alleging that the steamer was liable for the damage done.

Defendants, who were represented by their agent, Mr. Du Pouey, denied the liability of the steamer, and alleged that the damage resulted from the manner in which the steel was packed. In support of this view Messrs. Wheelock, Bluntschli, and Poignand were examined, who gave it as their opinion that the packing of the cases was insufficient.

On behalf of the plaintiffs, Messrs. H. Jürgens and E. W. Rice were examined, and expressed their opinion that the packing was sufficient.

The goods were surveyed by order of the Consul-General by Captain Roberts and Messrs. Legras and Percebois, who made a conjoint report. There was, however, a difference of opinion between them, two being of opinion that the damage was the result of bad packing, while the other was of opinion that the packing was sufficient and that the damage had been caused by the steamer.

The foregoing is an outline of the proceedings on the 17th of July, and when the Court met on the 24th, it ordered another survey to be made of the goods owing to the conflicting nature of the evidence as to the packing and the solidity of the cases containing the steel, and appointed Messrs. James Simpson, P. V. Grant and P. Maclean as the surveyors. They were instructed to answer certain questions submitted to them by the Court.

When the Court opened to-day, their report was read by Mr. J. de Bielke, who acted as Clerk of the Court.

The three surveyors reported that they had made the survey of the 995 cases of steel stored at the Hongkew Wharf, in pursuance of the order of the Court, and they had also surveyed other shipments of steel imported in sundry steamers and stored at different places. The questions submitted to them by the Court and their answers thereto were as follows:—

1st *Question*—As to the nature and quality of the material employed in the manufacture of the cases containing the steel?

Answer—Soft wood of the average thickness of ⅞ part of an inch, English hoop iron bands ¾ of an inch in width, and No. 25 BW gauge at both ends of cases.

2nd *Question*—As to the strength or suitability of the cases, taking into consideration the nature of the goods they contained and the length of the voyage?

Answer—The packing is weak, and in our opinion, considering the nature of the voyage, extraordinary care would have to be exercised in conveying the cargo in a sound condition to its destination.

3rd *Question*—Whether the packing is superior, equal or inferior, to the packing generally used for such merchandise?

Answer—The packing is equal to some of the parcels we surveyed and inferior to others.

4th *Question*—Whether the damage was caused by external shocks to the cases, or was the result of negligence in loading, stowing or discharging; or whether it resulted from internal causes such as the movement of the steel in the cases arising from loose packing?

Answer—We consider the damage has arisen partly from the intrinsic weakness of the cases and partly from reckless treatment by the steamers' employés, in the loading, stowing, or discharging the cargo.

5th *and last Question*—If the damage resulted from both of these causes, external and internal shocks, what is the proportion of damage to be attributed to each?

The answer to this question, the surveyors said, was based upon the surveys they had made of the other parcels of steel imported from Europe, stored in various places in Shanghai, and belonging to different consignees. They had examined five lots of steel altogether, each of which was particularised in their report. In three lots, including the one the subject of the present suit, the packing was similar, and they had been damaged in the following proportions, 44 per cent. (Messrs. Melchers & Co.), 33 per cent., and 23 per cent. The other two lots were differently packed, one showing 7.78 per cent. of damage, while the other was not damaged at all. If the proper quantity of steel was delivered to the consignee, they reported that damage to the cases had hitherto been accepted as inevitable. Considering, however, that Messrs. Melchers and Co.'s consignment of 995 cases had suffered 13 per cent. more damage than the two other lots of steel which were similarly packed and had also been imported from Europe, they attributed the extra damage to the carelessness of the employés of the steamer.

The Court, in giving its decision, reviewed the evidence that had been given, pointing out that in the first report of the survey ordered by the Court there was a preponderance of opinion that the damage was the result of bad packing. Then, this opinion was supported by the declarations of Messrs. Wheelock, Bluntschli and Poignand, whereas on the other hand they had the evidence of Messrs. Rice, Jürgens and Nicholson that the packing was not bad, and that in their opinion the steamer was responsible for the damage. The report of Messrs. Grant, Maclean and Simpson confirmed the opinion of the majority of the other surveyors and described the packing as weak, and that extraordinary care would have to be exercised in conveying the cargo in sound condition to its destination. Further, these surveyors had surveyed two other lots of steel brought by other steamers and stored in different godowns, but each having the same description of packing as the 995 cases, the subject of this suit, and their report showed that this mode of packing was insufficient, as in these two lots there was a proportion of damage from 23 to 33 per cent., which could not be considered normal in face of the result of the surveys of the other two shipments of different packing, one of which had only 7 per cent. of damage, and in the other there was no proportion of damage at all. The Court also pointed out that according to Article 103 of the Code of Commerce the carriers of goods were only responsible for damage other than that arising from the intrinsic vice or defects of the merchandise itself, and that after hearing the report of the last surveyors, and the other evidence that had been brought forward, the Court was of opinion that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover. Therefore they would be non-suited, and be ordered to pay the costs of the Court and the expenses of the two surveys.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

Per str. *Europe*, for Foochow—Mr. Dowdall and Capt. Popp.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Towell, 2 children and 2 servants.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Tientsin—Mr. E. Belbin.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, for Ningpo—Mr. T. W. Laidler, child and servant.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Anderson, Mr. G. Morford. For Hiogo—Mrs. Wemer and Mr. J. Maitland. For Yokohama—Messrs. E. Broc, G. Dormeuil and M. Buyand.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, for Ningpo—Chief Justice French and Miss French.

Per str. *Hankwang*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Croad and child, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Moore. For Tientsin—Messrs. Tsang-Tse-Moh, Edwards, G. A. Lindsay and Tseng S. Laisun.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Hankow—Messrs. A. Alsing and Isaacson.

Per str. *Haeting*, for Chefoo—Mrs. C. L. Grant, Mr. Burmeister and Dr. Platt. For Tientsin—Mr. Andrew.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Hankow—Poli and servant.

Arrived.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Chefoo—The Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Messrs. C. L. Stuart and Grahai.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Chinkiang—Mr. Colby.

Per barque *Anglo-Norman*, from New York—Mrs. Davideon and Mr. Griffiths.

Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Mr. Siemsson.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow and Ports—Messrs. Hargreaves, Grimani, Schmidt, and a French missionary.

Per str. *Glaucus*, from Liverpool—Mr. Bellknap. From Hongkong—Mr. Holmes.

Per str. *Hankwang*, from Tientsin—Mr. Hamilton. From Chefoo—Mr. Spring.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, from Japan—Messrs. Mason S. Cooper, Geo. Schlesenger, Ishinim, and Markevitch.

Per str. *Chinkiang*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Marshall and family and Miss Vandyke.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. A. Davenport (H.M. Consul at Shanghai), H. Burman, W. Harding, H. Gaandyllaume, C. Sinclair, and Captain Simons.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Mr. E. A. Deacon.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. Chalmers.

Per str. *Taku*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. Wilson.

Per str. *Wuhu*, from Chinkiang—Dr. Platt, Dr. and Mr. White.

Leaving.

Per M.M. str. *Anadyr*, for Marseilles—Messrs. E. Lehmeyer and J. Allen.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Direction	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
Aug	"	"	°	°	°	°			
6	29.78	83.0	87.0	79.0	84.7	79.6	1	South	..
7	29.80	81.5	94.0	80.0	85.0	78.0	1	to E. S.W.	..
8	29.84	84.0	86.8	80.0	84.7	78.3	3	West	..
9	29.78	83.7	91.0	79.0	82.0	78.5	4	W.N.W.	..
10	29.74	85.0	92.8	80.0	87.6	78.8	2	W.S.W.	0.30
11	29.74	86.4	97.0	82.0	86.2	81.1	3	W.S.W.	..
12	29.79	88.0	94.0	83.0	87.3	80.7	3	W.S.W.	..

Explanation.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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Mr Clements

No. 10 July 30 1879 Rec'd Sept 4 1879 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Death of C. P. Hudson



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reports death of C. P. Hudson on the 14th instant.

Entered.

No. 10.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 30 1879

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I regret to have to inform the Department of the death on the 14th inst. at Shanghai of W.J. P. Hudson, a citizen by naturalization of the United States. The relatives of the deceased live in Calcutta, India. An account of his effects will be reported to the Department when ascertained.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Consul-General

M. Clements

No. 11 July 30 1879 Rec'd Sept 4/79 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bailey Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Death of C.A. Hulotinsons



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reports the death of C.A. Hulotinsons

Entered

No. 11.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 30 1879.

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I regret to have to inform the Department of the death of Charles Henry Hutchinson a citizen of the United States who died on the 18th instant. at Shanghai. His friends reside in England and have been written to by the friends of the deceased here.

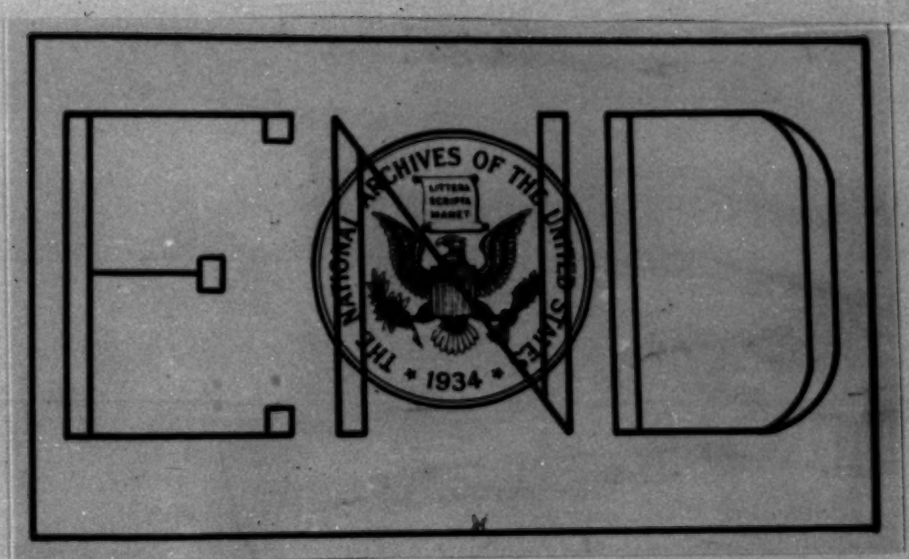
His effects will be reported upon as soon as ascertained.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Consul General


THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
1934